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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29-30, 1881.

The accounts given of the progress of the French Treaty negotiations shows that very serious difficulties must be overcome

THE FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

before a final settlement is arrived at. Matters have advanced a little beyond the stage at which they were when the French negotiators were in London. The French Government has been induced to grant a prolongation of the existing Convention for a period of three months after the 8th of November next, thereby acknowledging that the conditions on which the English Government insists are in principle admissible, although they seem fatal to the scheme of the French general tariff and the objects with which it was framed. It is also understood that on various points since the negotiations have been resumed in Paris the French negotiators have shown themselves more pliant than they were in London. The Joint Commission has had

before it the representatives of various manufacturing interests in England, so that the French negotiators have had the advantage of direct evidence as to the probable effect of the tarif à discuter which they put forward. This of itself is a good sign, and prepares us to accept the statement, which we believe to have some foundation, that substantially, as regards all articles except cottons and woollens, the Joint Commission has either agreed or is likely to agree. But, in spite of this progress, the disposition shown by the French negotiators is not altogether reassuring, and the exceptions are so large that, until we hear of their being

much value to the settlement of other points. Cottons and woollens have all along been the crux of the proposed treaty. Our exports of cotton and woollen manufactures constitute a large part of our total exports to France, and the woollen exports especially have increased, since the treaty of 1860, from a very small sum to about £3,000,000 annually. The part of the French tariff, therefore, which mainly interests our manufacturers is the duties on cottons and woollens. It happens, also, that it is this class of articles to which the change from ad va-

lorem to specific duties, insisted on by the French Government as the indispensable condition of an agreement, applies most disastrously. Not only are the different classes and descriptions of our cotton and woollen manufactures so many and so various that specific duties on each would involve a catalogue of enormous bulk, but it is found that any system of "averaging" so as to reduce the number of classes is apt to bear severely on English goods. These are for the most part coarse and cheap, and consequently the lowest valued of the average, so that a specific duty based on what the average ad valorem duty used to be really means a greatly increased duty on the special English articles. It is stated, for instance that one of the propositions of the French Commissioners has been to assess duties on woollen goods by weight, so that the coarsest and heaviest articles, which are the articles of English production, would have to bear the heaviest duties in proportion to their value. In short, the problem which the negotiators have before them, in consequence of the French Government insisting upon the complete substitution of specific for ad valorem duties, appears

be almost insoluble. Either the specific duties must be made so low as not to press more heavily on English coarse goods than did the former ad valorem duties, and then the French tariff will afford no protection to the French manufacturer as regards the special articles he makes; or the specific duties must be made so high, in order to protect French manufactures with which English goods do not compete, that English woollen goods might as well be absolutely prohibited. It is difficult to see how the negotiators are to get out of the dilemma in which they are placed, unless the French Government relinquishes the condition on which it has always insisted. In any case. in spite of the reports of fair progress. the serious nature of the problem must be fully recognized. The policy to be followed by perfectly clear. For various reasons it is,

our own Government in the matter remains perhaps, inexpedient for us to have no treaty with France if a reasonable treaty can be made. The system of treaties, whether good or bad is the existing one. An alteration of it might give a shock to the political relations between France and England which neither the Governments nor the peoples desire. Treaties, when once made, have certainly the merit of letting people in trade know for a long time beforehand what their position will be as regards duties; and this element of certainty is, pro tanto, valuable to trade. These are excuses for a free trade Government engaging in the policy of negotiating commercial treaties which might not be theoretically defensible. But that our policy

is one of free trade is at the same time always to be remembered, and we are bound to have nothing to do with treaties which derogate from free trade principles by sanctioning higher protective duties than those which already exist. We are bound at any hazard to insist on duties which are at least as low as those imposed by existing treaties, and if the French have made a difficulty for themselves by insisting on a change from ad valorem to

specific duties, they must get out of it as

best they may .- Times,

THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The Standard correspondent at Madrid telegraphed on Thursday night :-The reception of the American Scientific Society last evening by King Alfonso was a worthy conclusion of the hospitality shown to the foreigners in the Spanish capital. The King received them during three hours in the noble apartments of the Palace, which were brilliantly lighted; and the Ministers, the high functionaries of the capital, and the Diplomatic Corps were invited to meet the Americans. They were introduced by the Duke de Veraguas and the Duke de Montezuma, and it was interesting to hear the King, the Queen, and the three Infantas, with their Grandees and Ladies in Waiting, conversing in half a dozen languages with the German, French, Italian, and English or American members of the Congress. It seemed as if, under the auspices of the Royal hospitality, Spanish Ministers and Statesmen of all parties, Diplomatists and Generals who had been bitterly opposed to one another in the past, forgot all political cares in order to converse on caranic political cares in order to converse on ceramic art, Peruvian idols, the discovery of America. and even on geology and ethnology, with the learned guests of the King and the Royal family. Their Majesties showed to their visitors the splendid collection of pictures and the curiosities of the Palace. Finally, a sumptuous repast was served at eleven o'clock.

The Band of the Guards played during the evening, and the fele ended before midnight.

The Congress held its last sitting this afternoon, after three days devoted to the reading of some interesting papers, and enlivened by some amusing incidents, in which the learned advocates of opposite theories defended their ideas with great warmth. The practical results of the fourth Congress may be to awaken in Spain more interest in her immense treasures of records and archives half unexplored at Simancas and Seville. But Spain may well be proud of the archæological, ethnological, and historical documents presented by her members of this Congress. Next in originality and scientific value were some notes from a German investigator, which contributed a remarkable proof of patient labour in Peru and Central America. Even Spanish America sent good reports on archæology and linguistic researches.

It is remarkable, however, that with such easy access to archives and monuments nowadays, so much of this Society's labours is founded on conjecture and hypothesis. The Congress was so gratified by the generous hospitality extended to its foreign members by every one-from Spain's young and intelligent Sovereign down to the individual Spanish members of the Congress—that very few memoirs or debates touched upon the dark points in the early history of colonisation in America. Some papers, however, suggested that Scandinavians, Gaels, and even Basques might have braved the ocean storms in the Middle Ages and reached the great Western Continent. In conclusion, the foreign members much admired the splendid exhibition of American antiquities, and all deplored the absence of English and Ame-rican antiquaries at this Congress. It will assemble next in Copenhagen, in September, 1883. To-day the Duke de Veraguas declared the Session closed, after a unanimous te of thanks to his Grace and to the King

The account of the French autumn manœuvres furnished by a military correspondent is very unsatisfactory to all who wish to see France take her place again as a strong military Power :-

It is evident that the officers are not yet half up to their work, nor the men half trained. Reckless exposure in mass to the enemy's fire, extreme carelessness in outpost duties-an old fault of the French armyvolleys fired at an enemy's guns at ranges of 2,000 yards when his infantry was much nearer and more dangerous at the moment, expenditure of ammunition and no means of supplying the deficiency, loss of opportunities for attacking at the right moment, no measures taken for meeting a flanking move-ment, officers kicking the men—all these things show a condition of complete unreadiness for war. It may be said that the pick of the peace army is now either in Africa or on its way there, but this does not mend the matter. It only shows that France has blundered in great matters as much as her legions do in the details of every-day tactics. The common reply of English officers to criticisms on minor faults is that they will right themselves in war, and perhaps the same. But nothing can be more untrue or unsafe to act upon. It would be quite as accurate to assert that lawyers would be successful in conducting their case, or doctors in saving their patents, if they left till the moment of action all thought and study of cases in general. If all nations were equally careless there would be less danger; but for France, in the presence of Germany and Italy, such folly is little less than suicidal.—

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen went out walking yesterday morning with Princess Beatrice and the Duckess of Connaught. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princess of Wales. The Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited the Queen in the morning. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice drove out. Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), attended by Mr. Royle, returned to the Castle from Mar Lodge. Mr. N. E. Green had the honour of submitting some drawings for her Majesty's inspection.

The Princess Louise arrived in Perth on Thursday morning, and, after partaking of breakfast, left by the mail train for Aberdeen. Her Royal Highness arrived at Ballater by the ordinary train in the afternoon, and was received by Sir Charles Fitzroy and a guard of honour under the command of Captain Munro. Her Royal Highness immediately drove to Balmoral.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam arrived at Wentworth House, Rotherham, Yorkshire, on Thursday, from Coolattin Park, Wicklow. The Earl and Countess De-La-Warr are

at Knowsley on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

The Earl of Northbrook, who has been staying at his shooting quarters in Scotland since shortly after the prorogation of Parliament, is expected to arrive at his official residence at the Admiralty to-day from the North.

The Earl of Hopetoun came of age on Sunday last, and since then there has been a series of festivities at Hopetoun House, Linlithgow. These commenced on Tuesday with a ball, at which Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck were present. On Wednesday afternoon Lord Hopetoun was presented with an address by his tenantry, and in the evening a large body of tenants and their wives were entertained at Hopetoun House by his lordship, who presided at the dinner, the Countess of Hopetoun (his mother), the Princess Mary and the Duke of Teck, and a large party dining with the tenants in a dining-hall erected for the occasion. The band of the Black Watch attended during the proceedings, which con-

cluded with a hall Lord and Lady Brooke have left Warwick Castle for Scotland.

Lady Ramsden has arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Furness Abbey.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and family have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Edinburgh,

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOUSE. The Times correspondent at Dublin, writing on Thursday, says: -Disquieting accounts have been received from various parts of the country to-day, showing that lawlessness is not abated and that disorder is not confined to one or two exceptional districts, but breaks out in places as wide asunder as Pallaskenry, Sligo, Drogheda, and Roscrea. It is to be feared that the picture of peace and order restored at New Pallas and the surrounding locality which was presented to the Government as an inducement to liberate the Kilmallock prisoners was painted in too roseate hues, and that Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the resident magistrate, has mistaken a temporary lull for settled peace. Last night an attempt was made to blow up the house of his cousin, Captain Lloyd, who lives near Pallas-green, county Limerick, but fortunately without injury to anybody. A number of hands in the service of the Property Defence Association have lived in the house, and there were also a party of police, but they could not have kept very vigilant watch, for last night a quantity of gunpowder was placed against the wall with a fuse attached, and ignited with the evident object of blowing up the house and its inmates. The house was shattered, but the men managed to escape without serious injury. It is believed that the quantity of gunpowder which was used would, if properly directed, have been sufficient to blow up the premises. In the district where the outrage occurred acts of violence have been repeatedly committed within the past six months, and numbers of affidavits deposing to specific out-rages have been placed on the files of the courts, in order to obtain orders for the sub-stitution of write for any the substitution of writs for rent through the Post Office, it being impossible to effect personal service.

An expedition from the Emergency Committee, under the direction of Mr. Oswald Maffett, has been engaged for the past ten days at Killartra, near Drogheda, where a tenant was lately evicted. Last night Mr. Massett was fired at as he was driving into the town, and he returned the fire. The shots did not take effect on either side.

A telegram from Roscrea states that last night a serious riot occurred in connection with the illuminations in celebration of the Rev. Mr. Sheehy's release. The mob attacked the houses of those who did not illuminate. The police had to charge with fixed bayonets, and the Riot Act was read before the people dispersed. Great rioting is also reported to have taken place from a similar cause at Tubbercurry, county Sligo, and a large force of military and police left Sligo to-day to assert the civil power. The police barracks were attacked. Many of the rioters were arrested and were brought to-day before the

The Rev. Mr. Sheehy has returned to Kilmallock, after receiving an enthusiastic re-ception all along the line of his journey home. At Naas addresses were presented to him by the children of the convent, the Ladies' Land League, and the boys of the Christian Brothers' School at Kilmallock. To-day he met with a most cordial welcome and was presented with addresses from the Land League and the Board of Guardians. In reply he dwelt on the circumstances of his arrest, and described Mr. Clifford Lloyd as being in soul and body like Richard III. Mr. Gladstone he described as a smiling, bollow hypocrite, and the greatest offender against the liberties of Ireland that had appeared within this century, Demonstrations in honour of his release were held in various towns last night. At Castlebar, on the announcement of his release, the greatest manifestations of joy prevailed. About 10 o'clock the fife and drum band paraded the streets, playing national airs; they were pre-ceded by a torchlight procession. The band played outside the presbytery, and cheers were repeatedly given for "patriotic Father Sheehy." At Rathkeale an imposing de-monstration took place. The local band marched through the town, followed by an immense concourse of people. Several tar barrels blazed, and the town was brilliantly illuminated. From the Land League room windows the people were addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Liston and Potter, and others. At Westport, on its becoming known that the rev. gentleman was released, the Temperance Society paraded the streets, playing national airs. There was much enthusiasm, cheers being repeatedly given for Father Sheehy, and groans for Mr. Forster and the Coercion Act.

Later accounts from Roscrea give some particulars of the riot there last night. Notice had been given by the Land Leaguers that any householder who did not light up his windows in honour of Father Sheehy's release would reap the consequences in the street. Hours afterwards a disorderly mob appeared and proceeded to smash the windows of many persons who did not show lights. As serious disturbances were apprehended, the nearest local magistrates were communicated with. and Captain Maxwell and Mr. Vaughan were soon in attendance. The resident magistrate lives at Parsontown, five miles distant. The detachment of the 37th Regiment stationed in Roscrea were placed under arms, and the police, having received orders to do so, charged the mob, who then dispersed, after doing a great deal of damage. A requisition is about to be sent to Government to increase the police force, and also to have a registered magistrate stationed in the town. This is the third riot which has taken place there within a few weeks.

THE COTTON "CORNER."—The replies from the master spinners to the question as to whether they are willing to agree to any further period of stoppage, or to run short time and remain out of the Liverpool market, has been sent in, and the result of the canvass is now in the hands of the secretary of the Cotton Spinners' Association at Manchester. A meeting of the general committee has been summoned for this afternoon, and until the result of the circulars has been laid before that meeting, it will not be published. It would seem, however, that the masters have not shown any very strong desire again to lock up their mills, either for a week for a shorter period, and it will be for the meeting to decide what course they will recommend under the present circumstances. It will be remembered that the necessary two-thirds was not altogether obtained when the last period of short time was recommended by the general meeting of the spinners; but after it was agreed to the arrangement was carried out loyally. It is thought that if the committee meeting decides to advise a further stoppage the masters will be again ready to their spindles standing idle until there is a fall in the price of cotton.

VACANT HONOURS. - The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:— The death of the Earl of Airlie places another much coveted "riband" at the disposal of the Premier, who now has at one and the same time a "Garter," a "St. Patrick," and a "Thistle" to give away. It is thought extremely likely that the Duke of Roxburghe will be the recipient of the latter. The Premier also at present has to provide for three vacant lord-lieutenancies—those of the counties of Rutland, Wexford, and Ross.

LANDSLIP AT SCARBOROUGH .- Owing to recent heavy rainfalls, a recurrence of the land-slips which took place last year on the North Cliff at Scarborough is threatened. The land at the edge of the Esplanade near the Prince of Wales Hotel has given way to a small extent; but a slip of greater dimensions has occurred close by the side of the tramway, where many tons of earth have fallen, par-tially blocking up one of the Spa walks. The tramway cars had to be stopped for a time while the earth was removed off the ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

In accordance with annual custom on Michaelmas Day, the citizens of London belonging to the various guilds assembled on Thursday afternoon in the Guildhall for the purpose of electing the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Prior to the ceremony, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs went in full state from the Mansion House to the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where divine service was celebrated, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Reverend Canon Fleming, B.D., chaplain to the Lord Mayor. Afterwards, the civic dignitaries walked in procession from the church to the Guildhall, and thence to the dais, where the classification and the services are the classification. where the election took place. By this time a very large gathering of the Livery had as-sembled. The Common Crier having opened the proceedings with the usual proclamation, the Recorder stepped forward to the front of the hustings, and reminded the Livery of the very ancient privilege they were summoned to discharge, adding that, so that their choice might be free and unfettered, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen would leave the hall during the election. At the request of Mr. John Jones, a liveryman, the Aldermen who had not passed the chair stayed in the hall while the election proceeded. The Common Serjeant said the Aldermen who had not yet served the office of Lord Mayor were Aldermen Ellis, Figgins, Knight, Hadley, Nottage, Staples, Breflit, and Fowler. It was the privilege of the Livery to select two Aldermen one of whom would be above by the men, one of whom would be chosen by the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen as Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. A variety of questions were then addressed to Mr. Alderman Ellis, who stands next in seniority for the office, on the subjects of Crown servants trading, municipal reform, the breach between the trades of the metropolis and their re-spective guilds, and the insecure protection of the City from fire. A show of hands was next taken, and declared to be in favour of Mr. Alderman Ellis and Mr. Alderman Figgins. The Recorder subsequently announced that the election had fallen upon Mr. John Whittaker Ellis, Alderman and Merchant Taylor. The result was received with loud cheers. Mr. Alderman Ellis (the Lord Mayor elect) thanked the Livery for electing him. At the instance of Mr. Edward Howley Palmer, seconded by Sir Henry Peek, M.P.,

PLAYGROUNDS FOR POOR CHILDREN. Great part of the problem of dealing with naughty boys lies in the question of how to provide legitimate outlets for the naturally superabundant energies of the young. As regards mere noisy play, good playgrounds such as many of our schools—both private such as many of our schools—both private such as many of our schools—both private and Board schools—now happily possess indicate one of the best forms of remedy. Some years ago an eloquent appeal from Charles Dickens on behalf of the London boys led to the formation of a society for promoting public playgrounds, but it effected very little, owing mainly to the enormous difficulty of procuring spare ground in this overcrowded city. Yet there are often vast spaces which remain year after year unoccupied in the very heart of nonlous districts which might at least he populous districts which might at least be made temporarily available for that purpose All that would be wanting would be a salaried attendant able to keep order and prevent the rougher sort inflicting annoyances on the more peaceable. Such ground is generally rugged and broken, but though this would not suit cricketers, the man who thinks that it would not be on the whole a positive recommendation must have forgotten something of his own boyish feelings. The site of the present law courts—no less than seven and a half acres in extent-close to Temple Bar, remained, for example, for some years absolutely vacant and useless. How the poor children appreciate a playground may be seen by any one who on a summer evening will visit the Temple Gardens, and observe the way in which the multitude of young folk which the Benchers humanely admit into the enclosure at certain times enjoy their privilege. Even the rough and noisy proceedings of Master Jack home for the holidays, though often distressing to Paterfamilias, are after all not without their pleasing side, as we all feel in looking over the sketches of John Leech, that humane and refined humourist. who found in the ways and sayings of boys of all classes endless opportunities for the employment of his sympathetic pencil.—Daily

a cordial vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor

and the Sheriffs was carried unanimously;

and with that the proceedings ended.

THE PHEASANTS. Should the weather relent and the autumn

be reasonably fine, the prospects of pheasant shooting are excellent everywhere. The breeding and hatching times were unusually favourable, and after extensive collections of early eggs by the keepers, the wild broods were as numerous and strong as those hatched under nursing mothers. And while sport with other game must almost inevitably fall off, pheasant-breeding is likely to become more popular than ever. Now that the new Ground Game Act is in operation, hares can hardly fail to be killed down, while in certain districts they may possibly be exterminated. As for partridges, as we had an opportunity of remarking last month, it becomes each year more difficult to make satisfactory bags by what used to be considered fair shooting. Great breadths of arable land are so closely shaved by the reaping machines as scarcel to leave cover for a lark or a field mouse while the root crops depend on damp sum-mers, and are besides apparently going out of favour. But the pheasant can never fail to find cover, so long as England is a country of woodlands and hedgerows. Where high farming grubs and trims the hedges, they simply shift their haunts to some adjoining parish where they are preserved, for their habits are essentially wandering; and yet by judicious feeding they may be kept in great measure in the sanc tuary of a well-timbered park and home farm, where the squire, with his private shootings, is surrounded by sporting tenants, while there will always be stragglers to stray and take their chance, rearing outlying nides in odd nooks and corners. Few things are more extraordinary among the curiosities of natural history than the facility with which the pheasant has been acclimated in our islands. Bred originally in the jungles of semi-tropical Asia, it seems to be more inde-pendent of our English climate than the sportsmen who may put off their battues for rain, or snow, or storm. Like the aboriginal partridges, the pheasants may suffer i the breeding season; their nests will be flooded or their young be drowned. But the full-grown bird is excessively hardy. So long as he is regularly supplied with food such bitter winters as we have lately experienced scarcely seem to disconcert him; and through any moderate rains in spring the nesting goes forward as usual. Then you may find him flourishing anywhere from the Channel almost to John o'Groat's House; and he will be flushed in the hanging coverts of the Western Highlands where you are walking for a mixed bag, as in the fir woods on the eastern shores of Sutherland. Yet, thoroughly domesticated as the pheasant is among us, he still preserves his original instincts, thereby affording the better sport, though he gives the dogs and beaters additional trouble. In the unlimited and luxuriant jungle-growth of his native East, he had the habit of running for shelter under impervious thickets. So with us, in our lilliputian woods and coppices, it is almost as difficult to induce him to rise. Towards feeding time of an evening, when all around is still, you will hear his cheerful crow as he wings his strong flight to the stubbles, where he struts about delicately in

search of a supper. But when he is startled

by echoes of danger in the woods, when he suspects that the coppice he tenants is surrounded, then he falls back on his instinctive tactics. Nervous and alarmed, with outstretched neck and head, he treads on tip-toe like a Highland dancer among sword blades, listening for each sound that may enide him. And when he fancies he has reblades, listening for each sound that may guide him. And when he fancies he has recognised a palpable danger, he runs like a hare in the opposite direction, taking advantage of each scrap of corn that can conceal him. We have often been touched in a big day's shooting with the sight of the pheasants at a "warm corner" when the guns are clustering in front and the beaters closing in behind. The unhappy birds have been fairly forced to the brink of the bag, and they seem to know it as well as we who are watching them. Fly they must, sooner or later, but none of them can decide to take the perilous none of them can decide to take the perilous initiative. There they are running to and frounder the boughs, like a flock of sheep in mortal panic. But the tread of the beaters, with their cries and the crashing of their sticks, is advancing steadily as inexorable fate. At last one bird finds courage in the very extremity of his fear. Then follows a fluttering of vigorous wings which gives a general signal. The whirr and whish of the rising birds, madly striking through the branches as they cross each other in their upward flight, silence the cries of the opennouthed beaters. No wonder they shoot up rocketing towards the sky with that powerful initial impetus of extreme terror. Their chance of safety is in their numbers and in the wild shooting of flurried sportsmen. Many are brought to grass; not a few carry away souvenirs of the massacre in the shape of pellets that have penetrated their feathers, and some are quit for the loss of their tails, for the guns are apt to shoot behind them. But many more must escape to give sport another day, and the hens, of course, are usually spared on principle.—Times.

An Anti-Boy League.—The conduct of the boys in some parts of London has become so insufferably bad since they have been endowed with the privileges of juvenile offenders, that the inhabitants of the districts rendered miserable by their unchecked proceedings are at their wits' end to know what should be done under the circumstances. The matter was brought under notice at the Marylebone Police-court a few days ago, when the Vicar of St. Matthew's, Portman Market, and the medical officer of health for Paddington asked the magistrate for assistance in protecting the congregation at the church from the annoyances to which they are exposed on Sundays from the disorderly boys of the neighbourhood. Mr. de Rutzen could give the applicants but little counsel or consolation. the applicants but little counsel or consolation. He had, he said, no power to give any instructions to the police with regard to the offenders. "If," he added, "you punish them, everybody is against you; and boys at the present time are allowed to do almost anything they please." This is true enough; and matters will probably go from had to worse until an "Anti-Boy"—not an "Anti-Boycotting"—"League" is formed, or an unsentimental Home Secretary permits the magistrates to deal effectually with the mobs of young ruffians who now infest the streets of young ruffians who now infest the streets of London.—St. James's Gazette.

SERVANTS' BEER .- "A Butler" writes to the Times to point out the demoralising effects of the "beer allowance" commonly made to servants, and to insist on the advisablility of abolishing it and allowing the servant "its equivalent in money, or otherwise." Another letter has appeared from the secretary to the "Servants' Branch" of a temperance society, informing the previous writer that steps are already being taken by the committee to bring the evil consequences of the "beer allowance system to the notice of employers and servants, and to point out the beneficial results of its abolition. evident, however, that a movement of this kind, excellent as it may be in itself, will require careful watching. Another correspondent of the Times remarks that after sixteen years' experience of both the "money" and "the beer" systems he has found that "where the former is paid a barrel of beer

only lasts the same time as when the latter is provided." This experience is not singular, though, of course, it proves no more than that a combination of the two systems is not likely to be attended with happy results. But even as regards the complete substitution of the money for the beer system, it would be as well for an employer to be on his guard against those cases in which a servant's desire to take his beer allowance in money is due, not to his zeal for temperance, but to his preference for gin.—St. James's Gazette.

THE SEVERN TUNNEL .- It is announced that, after some seven years' labour, the tunnel under the Severn has at last practically been made. The workmen are said to have met in the middle of the channel, and joined the two paths of communication from the English and Welsh sides; so that unless some most unlikely interruption or disaster should now occur, there remains nothing but to enlarge the passage, wall it in, and lay the lines of rail. Should everything now go well, a design worthy of the old days of railway engineering will have been realised, in spite of most disheartening obstacles. It will be remembered that only a year or two ago some consternation was caused by the news water from the river had broken into the borings. Such an accident might well cause alarm, and inspire a fear that no part of the river bed would be found sufficiently free from fissures or irregularities of geological formation to allow a railway to pass beneath it safely. The contractors, however, worked on with only the greater determination; and their labours have now, it may be confidently hoped, achieved a real success. The new ine under the Severn will almost revolutionise the communications between the west of England and the Principality, by bringing close to one another towns and districts which have always been neighbours geographically speaking, but for all practical purposes were very distant from one another. Take, as an nstance, the two important towns of Bristol and Newport, which, as the crow flies, are less than 20 miles apart, but, for the purposes of land communication, were separated by nearly 80 miles of railroad. The new line will cut off three-fourths of this distance, and enable railway passengers and merchandise to go in a quarter of the time, and at, no doubt, a very reduced expense. A similar change will be effected in the facilities for communication between Bath, Exeter, and, in fine, in all the towns in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and the whole of South Wales. Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire will no longer look across the Bristol Channel at a shore which can only be reached by means of an uncomfortable sea passage, or by a detour of eighty miles or more; and the citizens of Bristol and Bridgewater will begin to find it almost as easy to take their holidays on the Welsh sea beaches as at the rather muddy watering-places of the Somersetshire coast.

THE WINE HARVEST .- The Daily Telegraph says :- With the fall of the year has come A Boer Outrage.—The Natal Mercury of sible to estimate very nearly what the wines harvest is likely to be. Generally speaking, so far as France is concerned, it is good in quality rather than abundant in quantity. Of pure claret there will be many an excellent sample, and, always supposing the wine which comes to this country under the generic name of Bordeaux were only grown in the Gironde, people would have very good reason to be content. Burgundies will be less plentiful than in previous years, while in the Narbonnais, or extreme South of France, the vines have yielded well. The best harvest, however, has been in the North, where only a little more fine weather is required to get in excellent crops. From Italy and Spain left the letter, which unfortunated the pressing of the grape, and it is now possible to estimate very nearly what the wine harvest is likely to be. Generally speaking,

There are, of course, other vineyards yet to be tapped. A large quantity of wine comes under various names to England from Greece and the islands of the Archipelago; there are the widespreading gardens of Hungary, now coming rapidly into favour with the British public; and last, but not by any means least, the "good Rhine wine" is this year being made in huge quantities, and will pour in upon English tables like a flood. Take it all together, the year is a bountful coa. together, the year is a bountiful one. We shall have a great deal of champagne, for in the department of the Marne the yield of grapes is exceedingly large, and as the sparkling beverage is one which, after the manufacturers have finally done with it, is but little dependent upon the original quality of the grape, except where brut wine is concerned, we may count on being able to drink toasts in huge cups and be very cheerful at a comparatively low price.

GOLF TOURNAMENT.—The autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club took place on Wednesday over the Links, St. place on Wednesday over the Links, St. Andrews, under very favourable auspices. The day was one of exceptional brightness, while the recent rains had put the green into first-rate trim, and altogether the conditions of play were such as conduced to good scoring. The only drawback was the wind, which in the earlier part of the day somewhat told against the driving. The muster of members was over the average, some forty-seven couples halloting for places and of members was over the average, some forty-seven couples balloting for places, and the list comprised nearly all the cracks of the club. There was also a large and gay assemblage of the élile of the city and neighbourhood on the ground. Play began at about half-past ten by the newly-elected captain of the club, Captain Randle Jackson, striking off the first ball and becoming winner of the silver clubs and Queen Adelaide Medal. The prizes under contest at this Medal. The prizes under contest at this season are King William IV.'s Medal and the Club's Gold Medal. This year there was an additional trophy, the George Glennie Medal, presented by the Royal Blackheath Club, which went to the lest appear The which went to the last scorer. The game was the usual round of eighteen holes, and was the usual round of eighteen holes, and at the cross of an interesting contest Mr. Mure Fergusson was found the winner of King William IV.'s Medal, at 90 strokes, while Mr. Leslie Balfour, Mr. H. S. C. Everard, and Mr. FitzBoothby were a tie at 91, for the Club's Gold Medal. The next in order were Dr. Argyle Robertson, Mr. David Lamb (92), Mr. J. F. M'Nair, Mr. J. H. Blackwell, jun (93), Mr. Henry A. Lamb Mr. Blackwell, jun (93), Mr. Henry A. Lamb, Mr. George Cox, Mr. Thomas M'Kay, and Mr. Elliot Balfour (95), Colonel Briggs, Mr. Leslie Smyth, Mr. Alexander Stuart, Mr. F. Simson, and Mr. James Mansfield (96). The tie for the second medal was deferred till this forenoon. Mr. Mure Fergusson carried off the second medal at the October meeting in 1877, at 94 strokes, while Mr. Alexander Stuart won the first medal last year, score 89. After the medal contest, a foursome which excited much interest, was played between Mr. Leslie Balfour and Mr. Mure Fergusson against Mr. David Lamb and Mr. members dined together in the club house in the evening. The autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was continued at St. Andrews on Thursday, the members again being favoured with delightful weather until evening, when rain fell. In the morning the chief event was the tie for the second medal between Mr. Leslie Balfour, Mr. FitzBoothby, and Mr. Everard. The two former played together, while Mr. Everard had for partner Mr. James Hunter, of Darien, North America. Mr. Balfour came in winner of the medal at ninety-four strokes, Mr. Everard scoring ninety-six, and Mr. FitzBoothby 101. In the afternoon a return was played of the foursome, between Mr. Wm. Leslie Balfour and Mr. Mure Fergusson against Mr. David Lamb and Mr. FitzBoothby. The former couple won by four and three to play. The annual ball took place in the Town-hall at night, and was attended by a large assemblage.

THE COTTON "CORNER."-A Manchester correspondent writing on Wednesday night says that it is impossible as yet to gauge the seeling of the four counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire with regard to the further stoppage of spindles, to break down the Liverpool monopoly. From some of the towns returns have already been sent in, and although there is some divergence of opinion indicated, there seems to be a strong desire on the part of many still further to curtail production. There is, how-ever, some doubt as to whether the spinners would enter on a second period of short time, or stoppage, with the same degree of unani-mity as before. The decision of the manufacturers not to join in the movement disheartened many of the spinners, and this feeling has not been altogether removed by the unanimous feeling which prevailed among the Yorkshire manufacturers at their meeting held in Manchester on Tuesday.

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON. - English music-lovers will be glad to learn that Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington has abandoned her purpose of immediately retiring from the profession. The popular soprano began a round of farewell visits last year, and intended to complete the leave-taking during the forthcoming season. The death of M. Lemmens having made her retirement no longer necessary, English music will for some time further benefit by the services of one whom all appreciate as an accomplished artist and an estimable woman.—Daily Telegraph,

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V.C. — This nobleman has been offered and has accepted the Military Secretaryship to the Marquess of Ripon in India, which is about to fall vacant by the resignation of Colonel White.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET AT FROME, The Duke of Somerset presided at the annual dinner of the Frome District Agricultural Society on Wednesday evening. In responding for the House of Lords, he remarked that, as both branches of the Legislature had given the Government those powers which they said were necessary for the tranquillity of Ireland, they had a right to expect that the country should be no longer governed by the Land Langue; but that the authority of the Queen should be upheld, and that agitators should not be allowed to take advantage of the Constitution to destroy the Constitution. Referring to the question of free trade, he said there was much vague talk on the matter. Free trade should mean free exchange commodities between nations, and, he asked, had there ever been free trade in that sense? They all knew there had not. Those who talked of free trade meant free export; that was the only free trade they could get, for at the present time Customs were levied by us upon imports such as wine, spirits, to-bacco, and tea. The treaty Mr. Cobden obtained from the French in 1860 was not free trade, and, as it was not unfair, he hoped

A BOER OUTRAGE. -The Natal Mercury of

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M Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29 - 30, 1881. THE FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS The accounts given of the progress of the French Treaty negotiations shows that very serious difficulties must be overcome before a final settlement is arrived at. Matters have advanced a little beyond the stage at which they were when the French negotiators were in London. The French Government has been induced to grant a prolongation of the existing Convention for a period of three months after the 8th of November next, thereby acknowledging that the conditions on which the English Government insists are in principle admissible, although they seem fatal to the scheme of the French general tariff and the objects with which it was framed. It is also understood that on various points since the negotiations have been resumed in Paris the French negotiators have shown themselves more pliant than they were in London. The Joint Commission has had before it the representatives of various manufacturing interests in England, so that the French negotiators have had the advantage of direct evidence as to the probable effect of the tarif à discuter which they put forward. This of itself is a good sign, and prepares us to accept the statement, which we believe to have some foundation, that substantially, as regards all articles except cottons and woollens, the Joint Commission has either agreed or is likely to agree. But, in spite of this progress, the disposition shown by the French negotiators is not altogether reassuring, and the exceptions are so large that, until we hear of their being satisfactorily dealt with, we cannot attach much value to the settlement of other points. Cottons and woollens have all long been the crux of the proposed treaty. Our exports of cotton and woollen manufactures constitute a large part of our total exports to France, and the woollen exports especially have increased, since the treaty of 1860, from a very small sum to about £3,000,000 annually. The part of the French tariff, therefore, which mainly interests our manufacturers is the duties on cottons and woollens. It nappens, also, that it is this class of articles to which the change from ad vatorem to specific duties, insisted on by the French Government as the indispensable condition of an agreement, applies most disastrously. Not only are the different classes and descriptions of our cotton and woollen manufactures so many and so various that specific duties on each would involve a catalogue of enormous bulk, but it is found that any system of "averaging" so as to reduce the number of classes is apt to bear severely on English goods. These are for the most part coarse and cheap, and consequently the lowest valued of the average, so that a specific duty based on what the average ad valorem duty used to be really means a greatly increased duty on the special English articles. It is stated, for instance, that one of the propositions of the French Commissioners has been to assess duties on woollen goods by weight, so that the coarsest and heaviest articles, which are the articles of English production, would have to bear the heaviest duties in proportion to their value. In short, the problem which the negotiators have before them, in consequence of the French Government insisting upon the complete substitution of specific for ad valorem duties, appears to be almost insoluble. Either the specific duties must be made so low as not to press more heavily on English coarse goods than did the former ad valorem duties, and then the French tariff will afford no protection to the French manufacturer as regards the special articles he makes; or the specific duties must be made so high, in order to protect French manufactures with which English goods do not compete, that English woollen goods might as well be absolutely prohibited. It is difficult to see how the negotiators are to get out of the dilemma in which they are placed, unless the French Government relinquishes the condition on

which it has always insisted. In any case,

in spite of the reports of fair progress, the

serious nature of the problem must be fully

recognized. The policy to be followed by

our own Government in the matter remains

perfectly clear. For various reasons it is,

perhaps, inexpedient for us to have no

treaty with France if a reasonable treaty can be made. The system

is the existing one. An alteration of it might give a shock to the political rela-

tions between France and England which

neither the Governments nor the peoples desire. Treaties, when once made, have

certainly the merit of letting people in

trade know for a long time beforehand

what their position will be as regards

duties; and this element of certainty is,

pro tanto, valuable to trade. These are

excuses for a free trade Government en-

gaging in the policy of negotiating com-

mercial treaties which might not be theo-

retically defensible. But that our policy

is one of free trade is at the same time

always to be remembered, and we are

bound to have nothing to do with treaties

which derogate from free trade principles

by sanctioning higher protective duties

than those which already exist. We are

bound at any hazard to insist on duties

which are at least as low as those imposed

by existing treaties, and if the French

have made a difficulty for themselves by

insisting on a change from ad valorem to

specific duties, they must get out of it as

pest they may .- Times.

of treaties, whether good or

THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The Standard correspondent at Madrid elegraphed on Thursday night :telegraphed on Thursday night:—
The reception of the American Scientific Society last evening by King Alfonso was a worthy conclusion of the hospitality shown to the foreigners in the Spanish capital. The King received them during three hours in the noble apartments of the Palace, which were brilliantly lighted; and the Ministers, the high functionaries of the capital, and the Diplomatic Corps were invited to meet the Americans. They were introduced by the Duke de Veraguas and the Duke de Montezuma, and it was interesting to hear the King, the Queen, and the three Infantas, with their the Queen, and the three Infantas, with their Grandees and Ladies in Waiting, conversing in half a dozen languages with the German, French, Italian, and English or American members of the Congress. It seemed as if, under the auspices of the Royal hosunder the auspices of the Royal hospitality, Spanish Ministers and Statesmen of all parties, Diplomatists and Generals who had been butterly opposed to one another in the past, forgot all political cares in order to converse on ceramic transparence. art. Peruvian idols, the discovery of America and even on geology and ethnology, with the learned guests of the King and the Royal family. Their Majesties showed to their visitors the splendid collection of pictures and the curiosities of the Palace. Finally, a

the curiosities of the Palace. Finally, a sumptuous repast was served at eleven o'clock. The Band of the Guards played during the evening, and the fête ended before midnight. The Congress held its last sitting this afternoon, after three days devoted to the reading of some interesting papers, and enlivened by some amusing incidents, in which the learned advocates of spposite theories defended their ideas with great warmth. The practical results of the fourth Congress may be to awaken in Spain more interest in her immense treasures of records and archives half unexplored at Simancas and Seville. But Spain may well be proud of the archæological, ethnological, and historical documents presented by her members of this Congress. Next in originality and scientific value were some notes from a German investigator, which contributed a remarkable proof of patient labour in Peru and Central America. Even Spanish America sent good reports on

archæology and linguistic researches. It is remarkable, however, that with such easy access to archives and monuments nowadays, so much of this Society's labours is days, so much of this Society's labours is founded on conjecture and hypothesis. The Congress was so gratified by the generous hospitality extended to its foreign members by every one—from Spain's young and intelligent Sovereign down to the individual Spanish members of the Congress—that very few memoirs or debates touched upon the dark points in the early history of colonisation in America. Some papers, however, suggested that Scandinavians, Gaels, and even Basques might have braved the ocean storms in the Middle Ages and reached the great Western Continent. In conclusion, the foreign members much admired the splendid exhibition of American antiquities, and all deplored the absence of English and American antiquaries at this Congress. It will assemble next in Copenhagen, in September, 1883. To-day the Duke de Veraguas declared the Session closed, after a unanimous vote of thanks to his Grace and to the King.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The Times correspondent at Dublin, writing on Thursday, says :- Disquieting accounts have been received from various parts of the country to-day, showing that lawlessness is not abated and that disorder is not confined to one or two exceptional districts, but breaks out in places as wide asunder as Pallaskenry Sligo, Drogheda, and Roscrea. It is to be feared that the picture of peace and order restored at New Pallas and the surrounding locality which was presented to the Govern-ment as an inducement to liberate the Kilmallock prisoners was painted in too roseate hues, and that Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the resident magistrate, has mistaken a temporary lull for settled peace. Last night an attempt was blow up the house of his cousin, Captain Lloyd, who lives near Pallas-green county Limerick, but fortunately without injury to anybody. A number of hands in the service of the Property Defence Association have lived in the house, and there were also a party of police, but they could not have kept very vigilant watch, for last night a quantity of gunpowder was placed against the wall with a fuse attached, and ignited with the evident object of blowing up the its inmates. The house was shattered, but the men managed to escape without serious injury. It is believed that the quantity of gunpowder which was used would, if properly directed, have been sufficient to blow up the premises. In the district where the outrage occurred acts of violence have been repeatedly committed within the past six months, and numbers of affidavits deposing to specific out-rages have been placed on the files of the courts, in order to obtain orders for the substitution of writs for rent through the Post Office, it being impossible to effect personal service.

An expedition from the Emergency Com mittee, under the direction of Mr. Oswald Maffett, has been engaged for the past ten Maffett, has been engaged for the past ten days at Killartra, near Drogheda, where a tenant was lately evicted. Last night Mr. Maffett was fired at as he was driving into the town, and he returned the fire. The shots did not take effect on either side. A telegram from Roscrea states that last night a serious riot occurred in connection with the illuminations in celebration of the Rev. Mr. Sheehy's release. The mob attacked the houses of those who did not illuminate.

the houses of those who did not illuminate The police had to charge with fixed bayonets and the Riot Act was read before the people dispersed. Great ricting is also reported to have taken place from a similar cause at Tubbercurry, county Sligo, and a large force of military and police left Sligo to-day to assert the civil power. The police barracks were attacked. Many of the rioters were arrested and were brought to-day before the

magistrates.
The Rev. Mr. Sheehy has returned to Kilmallock, after receiving an enthusiastic reception all along the line of his journey home. At Naas addresses were presented to him by the children of the convent, the Ladies' Land League, and the boys of the Christian Brothers' School at Kilmallock. To-day he met with a most cordial welcome and was presented with addresses from the Land League and the Board of Guardians. In reply he dwelt on the circumstances of his arrest, and described Mr. Clifford Lloyd as being in soul and body like Richard III. Mr. Gladstone he described as a smiling, hollow hypocrite, and the greatest offender against the liberties of Ireland that had appeared within this century, Demonstra-tions in honour of his release were held in various towns last night. At Castlebar, on the announcement of his release, the greates manifestations of joy prevailed. About 10 o'clock the fife and drum band paraded the streets, playing national airs; they were preceded by a torchlight procession. The band played outside the presbytery, and cheers played outside the presbytery, and cheers were repeatedly given for "patriotic Father Sheehy." At Rathkeale an imposing demonstration took place. The local band marched through the town, followed by an immense concourse of people. Several tar barrels blazed, and the town was brilliantly illuminated. From the Land League room windows the people were addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Liston and Potter, and others. At Westport, on its becoming known that the rev. gentleman was released, the Tempe-

rance Society paraded the streets, playing national airs. There was much enthusiasm, cheers being repeatedly given for Father

Sheehy, and groans for Mr. Forster and the Coercion Act.

Later accounts from Roscrea give some particulars of the riot there last night. Notice had been given by the Land Leaguers that any householder who did not light up his windows in house of Father State. windows in honour of Father Sheehy's release would reap the consequences in the street. Hours afterwards a disorderly mob appeared and proceeded to smash the windows of many persons who did not show lights. As serious disturbances were apprehended, the nearest local magistrates were communicated with, and Captain Maxwell and Mr. Vaughan were soon in attendance. The resident magistrate lives at Parsontown, five miles distant. The detachment of the 37th Regiment stationed in Roscrea were placed under arms, and the police, having received orders to do so, charged the mob, who then dispersed, after doing a great deal of damage. A requisition is about to be sent to Government to increase the police force, and also to have a registered magistrate stationed in the town. This is the third riot which has taken place there within

THE PYRENEES.

While Switzerland is year by year more thronged with tourists till it threatens to become a Continental Margate, while the Rhine is as much traversed as the Thames, while Normandy and Brittany absorb each season a larger number of artists and architects who travel with the idea of picking up "bits" — quaint street corners, church porches, etc.—and while the Riviera receives its annual migration, how is it that the yrenees are comparatively—especially to the English nation—untrodden ground? Certainly, they are a long way off, but the journey from Paris to Pau, viá Bordeaux, is speedy and pleasant, and from Pau the whole of the

mountain stations are easy of access. The view from the Place Royale at Pau, over which look the windows of the Hotel de France and the Hotel Gassion, is undoubtedly one of the finest in Europe. Beyond the river Gave, on which Pau is situated, stretches a chain of green hills, and beyond these. again, the snowy peaks of the Pyrenees, at a distance of about 20 miles. The rambles about Pau are delightful, the park and the château where Henry IV. was born are probably the first attraction for visitors, and innumerable excursions may be made among the hills surrounding the little village of Jurancon. which may be described as an "annexe" the town of Pau. For the winter visitors to Pau, that is to say, the colony (chiefly English and American) that settles itself there each year, there is hunting, tennis, concerts, a theatre, dinners, etc., in plenty. The fact of its being a hunting country gives Pau an undeniable superiority in the eyes of young England and America over the towns on the shores of the Mediterranean, and compensates for the absence of the sea breezes which are wafted over Nice and Mentone from the blue waters of the ocean. But in the present instance it of the ocean. But in the present instance it is rather of a trip among the mountains than a winter in Pau that we intend to treat. The "Eaux Bonnes" and the "Eaux Chaudes" may be visited in one day, if a carriage and good horses are provided, and Pau may be reached again at nightfall. Let us pass on, the next day, to the first proposed halting-place, Pierrefitte, through the beautiful valley of Argeles, visiting Lourdes on our way for the sake of its magnificent cathedral grammed the sake of its magnificent cathedral, crammed with gorgeous banners sent from all parts of the world, and built to commemorate the of the Holy Virgin. There is a regular fair which lines the road to the cathedral, where the traveller is pestered to buy some memento of the place, and a brisk trade is carried on in holy water at the grotto, where the miraculous spring flows. Having seen the cathedral, and brought away a bottle of holy water from the grotto, we are quite ready to leave Lourdes, and enjoy the mountain scenery which is now fairly spread out around us. We now make our way to Cauterets, a charming little spot, bright with fashion and gaiety, and situated in the very heart of the mountains. There is a casino where well-known celebrities often condescend to appear, so that the plea-sure-loving Parisians do not find themselves without that "distraction" for which in their most rural wanderings they ardently pine. The baths and hot springs here, as elsewhere in the Pyrenees, are famous for curing all sorts of evils. At Cauterets, in particular, the waters are good for the throat, and it is a most amusing spectacle to see all the world gargling vigorously en plein jour.

Luz and St. Sauveur are our next stations.

The environs here are most beautiful, abounding in that verdure for which the Pyrenees are justly famous. The wealth of foliage, and the abundance of rills, cascades, etc., are two of the most enjoyable features of Pyreneean The roads are magnificent, and the thanks of the population of the South are certainly due to Napoleon III. in this respect, who was, like his famous ancestor, a grand road-maker. If we proceed, as all tourists should do, to Gavarnie, we lose sight by degrees of the verdure elsewhere so apparent and by the time we enter the "Chaos of Gavarnie," nothing but chaos itself is evident. It is a marvellous sight to see only nothing but chaos itself huge masses of bare rock and stone in every fantastic shape imaginable, and the grandeur and gloom reach a culminating point at the glacier and waterfall, which, with the surrounding mountains, form the "Cirque de Gavarnie." There is a mountain road from Gavarnie to Bagueres de Bigorie, but if time is valuable, the shortest route is to return to Pierrefitte, and take the trip to Bigorre. This is a very favourite spot, and a great numbe of people sojourn here during the summer, the society being chiefly composed of those who are living at Pau and wish to escape the great heat of the summer months. It is, perhaps, the most homelike of all the watering-places indicated, but the beauty of the scenery is not to be compared with that of Bagneres de Luchon, which is some 30 miles from it. Luchon is justly styled the "Perle des Py-rénées." Nature seems to have exhausted ll her resources in the charms which she here displays, and Luchon is the nearest approach to fairyland on which mortals can ever hope to gaze. Week after week may be spent at Luchon, and when at length the tra-veller reluctantly leaves this loveliest of valleys, he carries back with him the me-mory of more "green spots" in his life than he could look back to before his mountain journey. And now our Pyrenean tour is ended, and we turn our steps homeward garnering up our recollections of the scene through which we have passed for the mind to dwell upon during the long winter months

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY. The Queen went out walking yesterday morning with Princess Beatrice and the Duckess of Connaught. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princess of Wales. The Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited the Queen in the morning. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess The Duchess of Connaught and Linesses Beatrice drove out. Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), attended by Mr. Royle, returned to the Castle from Mar Lodge. Mr. N. E. Green had the honour of submitting some drawings for her Majesty's inspection.

The Princess Louise arrived in Perth on Thursday morning, and, after partaking of breakfast, left by the mail train for Aberdeen. Her Royal Highness arrived at Ballater by the ordinary train in the afternoon, and was received by Sir Charles Fitzroy and a guard honour under the command of Captain Munro. Her Royal Highness immediately

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the ladies Fitzwilliam arrived at Wentworth louse, Rotherham, Yorkshire, on Thursday, Ladies Fitzwilliam arrived at Wentworth House, Rotherham, Yorkshire, on Thursday, from Coolattin Park, Wicklow.

The Earl, and Countess De-La-Warr are at Knowsley on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

The Earl of Northbrook, who has been staying at his shooting quarters in Scotland since shortly after the prorogation of Parliament, is expected to arrive at his official residence at the Admiralty to-day from the

The Earl of Hopetoun came of age on Sunday last, and since then there has been a series of festivities at Hopetoun House, Lin-lithgow. These commenced on Tuesday with a ball, at which Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck were present. On Wednesday afternoon Lord Hopetoun was presented with an address by his tenantry, and in the evening a large body of tenants and their wives were entertained at Hopetoun House by his lordship, who presided at the dinner, the Countess of Hopetoun mother), the Princess Mary and the Duke of Teck, and a large party dining with the tenants in a dining-hall erected for the occasion. The band of the Black Watch attended during the proceedings, which concluded with a bail. Lord and Lady Brooke have left Warwick

Castle for Scotland. Lady Ramsden has arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Furness Abbey.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and family have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Edinburgh.

Should the weather relent and the autumn

be reasonably fine, the prospects of pheasant shooting are excellent everywhere. The breeding and hatching times were unusually favourable, and after extensive collections o early eggs by the keepers, the wild broods were as numerous and strong as those hatched under nursing mothers. And while sport with other game must almost inevitably fall off, pheasant-breeding is likely to become more popular than ever. Now that the new Ground Game Act is in operation, hares can hardly fail to be killed down, while in certain districts they may possibly be exterminated. As for partridges, as we had an opportunity of remarking last month, it becomes each year more difficult to make satisfactory bags ov what used to be considered fair shooting Great breadths of arable land are so closely shaved by the reaping machines as scarcely to leave cover for a lark or a field mouse while the root crops depend on damp sum-mers, and are besides apparently going out of favour. But the pheasant can never fail to find cover, so long as England is a country of woodlands and hedgerows. Where high farming grubs and trims the hedges, they simply shift their haunts to some adjoining parish where they are preserved, for their habits are essentially wandering; and yet by judicious feeding they may be kept in great measure in the sanctuary of a well-timbered park and home farm, where the squire, with his private shootings, is surrounded by sporting tenants, while there will always be stragglers to stray and take their chance, rearing outlying nides in odd nooks and corners. Few things are more extraordinary among the curiosities of natural history than the facility with which the pheasant has been acclimated in our islands. Bred originally in the jungles of semi-tropical Asia, it seems to be more independent of our English climate than the sportsmen who may put off their battues for rain, or snow, or storm. Like the aboriginal partridges, the pheasants may suffer in the breeding season; their nests will be flooded or their young be drowned. But the full-grown bird is excessively hardy. So long as he is regularly supplied with food, such bitter winters as we have lately experienced scarcely seem to disconcert him; and through any moderate rains in spring the nesting goes forward as usual. Then nesting goes forward as usual. you may find him flourishing anywhere from the Channel almost to John o'Groat's House; and he will be flushed in the hanging coverts of the Western Highlands where you are walking for a mixed bag, as in the fir woods on the eastern shores Sutherland. Yet, thoroughly domesticated as the pheasant is among us, he still preserves his original instincts, thereby affording the better sport, though he gives the dogs and beaters additional trouble. In the unlimited and luxuriant jungle-growth of his native East, he had the habit of running for shelter under impervious thickets. So with us, in our lilliputian woods and coppices, it is almost as difficult to induce him to rise. Towards feeding time of an evening, when all around is still, you will hear his cheerful crow as he wings his strong flight to the stubbles, where he struts about delicately in search of a supper. But when he is startled by echoes of danger in the woods, when he suspects that the coppice he tenants is surrounded, then he falls back on his in-stinctive tactics. Nervous and alarmed, with toe like a Highland dancer among sword blades, listening for each sound that may guide him. And when he fancies he has re-cognised a palpable danger, he runs like a hare in the opposite direction, taking advantage of each scrap of corn that can conceal him. We have often been touched in a big day's shooting with the sight of the pheasants at a "warm corner" when the guns are clustering in front and the beaters closing in behind. The unhappy birds have been fairly forced to the brink of the bag, and they seem to know it as well as we who are watching them. Fly they must, sooner or later, but none of them can decide to take the perilous initiative. There they are running to and fro under the boughs, like a flock of sheep in mortal panic. But the tread of the beaters, with their cries and the crashing of their sticks, is advancing steadily as inexorable fate. At last one bird finds courage in the very extremity of his fear. Then follows a fluttering of vigorous wings which gives a general signal. The whirr and whish of the rising birds, madly striking through the branches as they cross each other in their mouthed beaters. No wonder they shoot up rocketing towards the sky with that powerful initial impetus of extreme terror. Their chance of safety is in their numbers and in the wild shooting of flurried sportsmen. Many are brought to grass; not a few carry away souvenirs of the massacre in the shape o pellets that have penetrated their feathers, and some are quit for the loss of their tails, for the guns are apt to shoot behind them. But many more must escape to give sport another day, and the hens, of course, are usually spared on principle.—Times.

The arrangements for the voyage of the leylon round the world are now complete; and in the course of the next ten days or so this vessel-one of the best from the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Companywill leave the Victoria Docks, where she now lying, for Southampton, to receive her passengers, the start being fixed for Saturday, the 15th of October. This is the first trip of the Ceylon since she has been purchased from the Peninsular and Oriental Company by the Inter-Oceanic Steam Yachting Company, and she has been completely overhauled and refitted; so that the passengers who entrust themselves to her for this long cruise may find every possible comfort and convenience on board. The Ceylon, which is a screw steamer of 2,110 tons burden, and 330ft. long steamer of 1,110 carried 240 passengers when in the Peninsular service; but the state-rooms, which formerly held four, are now fitted up for half that number, and several other altera-

deck, a card-room, and a smoking-room; while the dining-saloon, which is well ventilated, and is nearly nine feet in height, is luxurous in its appointments. There is also a well-selected library, a band of musicians, a surgeon, whose services will be given to passengers free of cost, several bath-rooms, and an excellent cook—the last-named having been until recently chef on board the Duke of Edinburgh's ship Lively. The cost of a ticket for the whole voyage, including living on board, is £500 for each passenger, or half as much again if he has the whole of a stateroom to himself; and this comprises the transit from San Francisco to England viá the Pacific Railway and New York, for those who wish to abridge the voyage by leaving the Ceylon in California. The itinerary is as follows:—Starting from Southampton on the 15th of October, the Ceylon will go direct to Bordeaux, and thence to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malaga, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Malta, the Piræus, Constantinople, Smyrna, Rhodes, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismaila, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Manilla, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mazatlan, Panama, Guayaquil, Callao, Valparaiso, Stanley, Falkland Islands, Straits of Magellan, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Porta Praya (Cape de Verd Islands), Teneriffe and Madeira, returning to South-ampton about the middle of July, As the Ceylon is timed to reach San Francisco by the end of March, those who cannot afford the time to complete the voyage can be back in England by the latter part of April; and it may be well to mention that those who might like to join the vessel at Marseilles, Suez, Calcutta, or any intermediate port, can do so without any additional cost, as the company will allow them first-class fare to any of these places. As may be gathered from the above tinerary, the Ceylon will not, as a rule, be on the seas for more than two or three days at a time, the only long stretch being across the Pacific. She starts, however, with 1,400 tons of coal on board, and will burn about 30 tons a day while she is under steam. Everything, in short, seems to have been done for the safety and comfort of passengers; and the Ceylon, which will be under the command of Captain Lunham, has been refitted under the supervision of Sir Edward Reed. Lord Kingston (who is one of the directors of the company) and his wife are among the passengers who have already engaged staterooms; and everything augurs well for the successful initiation of what may inaptly be termed "co-operative ting." The chairman and two or three yachting. of the directors went to visit the Ceylon on Thursday afternoon to partake of a luncheon,

ordered to test the capacities of the chef. A BOER OUTRAGE. - The Natal Mercury of August 29 publishes a letter from the Rev. C. W. Possett, in which the following statement appears:—"The late Mr. Woite, a German by birth, after having resided many years at New Germany, went to settle at Pot-chefstroom, where he practised as a homeopathic doctor amongst the Dutch people, who liked and respected him. Shortly before the liked and respected him. Shortly before the late unhappy war in the Transvaal broke out he was present at one of the Boer meetings, when they concerted their plans to attack the English Government. This Woite revealed by writing a letter to the officer of the camp at Potchefstroom. The Boers taking this town by surprise, the officers in their hurry left the letter, which unfortunately bore his signature, in an hotel, where the Boers picked it up. Woite was apprehended, denounced as a traitor, and condemned to death. No entreaties nor tears of his wife and eight children could soften the hearts of the Boers to avert from him the execution of the awful sentence. Having been kept in prison for a few days he scratched, on January 6, in presentiment of his approach-ing death, with a nail the following words on the wall of his cell: 'Jesus is my comfort.

I have given over myself into His hands. I am glad to die; I shall live in Christ. A little while and ye shall see me no more, for I go to the Father.—Christian Woite.' Halfan-hour afterwards the Boers led him out, shot him, and threw his body into a mudhole, from where his eldest son, a lad of nineteen years, fetched it out, washed and put it in a cossin, and buried it. restored, the boy took his dear father's body up again, and interred it in the cemetery. Thus died Woite, in the cause of England and in the prime of life, at the age of fortytwo. Not content with having killed the supporter of a large and happy family, the Boers also seized all his cattle, horses and traps, leaving to the widow and the fatherless children, of whom the youngest is only three years, nothing but the house and earth on which it stands, and the family is reduced to a state of utter destitution. From the Colonial British Government the poor widow cannot expect any help, much less from the Dutch. She therefore wrote to me, as her old pastor, and to her relatives residing here. We shall do for her what we can, but our means are

RAILWAY CAPITAL AND TRAFFIC .- Mr. Henry G. Calcraft and Mr. R. Giffen issued on Thursday their annual report to the Board of Trade with regard to the share and loan capital, trallic in passengers and goods, and the working expenditure and net profits from railway workings of the railway companies of the United Kingdom for the year 1880. From this it appears that in 1879 the mileage was 17,996, and in 1880 17,933, showing an increase of 237 miles, or 1.3 per cent. The capital per mile was £40,613 in 1880, as compared with £40,518 in 1879. Under the heading of capital the figures stand at £728,316,848 for 1880, and £717,003,469 for 1879, or an increase of £11,313,379. Ordinary capital is put down at £270,496,503, or £3,581,847 in excess of the year 1879. The receipts on passenger traffic were £27,200,464, as against £25,915,585 for the preceding year. as against £23,913,383 for the preceding year, showing an increase of 5 per cent. The goods receipts were £35,761,303, as compared with £33,479,697 for 1879, being an increase of £2,281,606, or 6 8 per cent. The miscellaneous receipts for the year were £2,529,858, as against £2,381,421 for the previous year, a gain of £148,437, or 6.2 per cent. The total receipts under these three headings come to £65,491,625, £3,714,922, or 6 per cent. more than in 1879. The working expenditure amounted to £33,601,124, showing an increase of £1,555,851, or 4.9 per cent. The net earnings were £31,890,501 in 1880, and £29,731,430 in 1879, an increase of £2,159,071, or 7.3 per cent. Receipts per train mile from passenger and goods traffic show a slight falling off, for in 1879 there were 63.12, and last year 62.71. There has been a reduction, however, in the expenditure per train mile, exclusive of haroour expenses, for in 1879 it stood at 33 00, and in 1880, 32.37. The net earnings per rain mile were in 1880, 30.34, and in 1879, 30.12. The per centage of net earnings on capital in 1880 were 4.38, in 1879, 4.15, and the dividends paid on ordinary capital 4.72, as against 4.02 for 1879.

CLERICAL IMPRISONMENT.—At the Carlisle Diocesan Conference on Wednesday, two resolutions were carried bearing on the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green. In the morning Dr. Hayman moved that the civil legislature ought not to enact temporal penalties for spiritual offences without the consent of the spirituality. This was lost, and an amendment carried which, while declining to express any opinion on the rights and duties of the civil legislature, declared it is essential the law should be so changed as to make it impossible that a spiritual offence should be punished by imprisonment. In the afternoon the conference, by thirty-four to fourteen, adopted a resolution petitioning her

Majesty to order the immediate and unconditional release of the Rev. S. F. Green. meeting of churchmen in Leeds, held on Wednesday night, Dr. Gott, the vicar, presiding, resolutions were passed protesting against the continued imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green while the Court which has condemned him is the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission, and asking for his immediate release. As the resolution was being put, a gentleman rose to move an amendment, but the chairman ruled that he was too late. At times the proceedings were rather disorderly.

A REPENTANT BURGLAR .- On the 18th of May last a notice appeared in the papers of a buglary committed at the house of Mrs. Dudley Baxter, Oakhill, Hampstead. A man Dudley Baxter, Oakhill, Hampstead. A man got in at the window on Sunday evening, the 15th of May, while all the family were at church except Mrs. Baxter and a maid. He assaulted Mrs. Baxter by striking her on the head and shoulder and presented a loaded revolver at her head, but she retained her presence of mind in a very remarkable manner and remonstrated with him on his conduct. He robbed her of the money in her purse, amounting to £4 15s., but abher purse, amounting to £4 15s., but abstained from touching her watch and rings, which he might easily have taken; he escaped, leaving the lady in a fainting condition, in which condition she was discovered an hour afterwards. The police made every effort to discover the offender, but failed to get any trace of him, although Mrs. failed to get any trace of him, although Mrs. Baxter, a few weeks afterwards, met him on the heath, when he spoke to her and expressed his sorrow for his unprovoked attack on her. The sequel of the story is very strange. A few days ago Mrs. Baxter received a letter, professing to be written by the burglar, signed "W.," stating that he was leading an honest life "out of the old country, a long way off," and expressing his contrition for his past conduct. The letter contained £5 in English sovereigns, which the writer inclosed in repayment for the money which he had stolen and for the value of the purse which he had torn. The letter is in the purse which he had torn. The letter is in the hands of the police.

ELECTRIC LIGHT .- The storage of electricity, and its restoration in the form of light, which is now rendered practicable by Faure's accumulator, must inaugurate a new era in our domestic economy. Experiment has shown that forty accumulators will maintain in full brilliancy for five hours ten incandescent lamps, burning in a vacuum, each equal to six gas burners. The prime cost of the forty accumulators is about £150, which is, no doubt, a large sum; but, on the other hand, when once purchased, the cost of recharging them is at the present time only sixpence. The force that is accumulated in this way is roughly estimated as sufficient to drive an omnibus with twenty-four passengers for three hours. Some improvements will doubt-less soon be made in the mode of diffusing the light, which is at present far too concer trated and glaring; opal shades appear to absorb too much of the light; but glass globes might be made tinted of a light rose or yellow colour, which would abolish the ghastly and unpleasant light of which everyone now complains. Exposure to the electric light is probably not so dangerous for the eyes as was at one time supposed, since only one case has come to our knowledge in which serious results, such as inflammation of the optic nerve, followed exposure to it, and in that instance the lad was engaged in experimenting with it for several hours, and was much exposed to its influence .- The Lancet.

VACANT HONOURS. - The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says :-The death of the Earl of Airlie places another much coveted "riband" at the disposal of the Premier, who now has at one and the same time a "Garter," a "St. Patrick," and a "Thistle" to give away. It is thought extremely likely that the Duke of Roxburghe will be the recipient of the latter. Premier also at present has to provide for three vacant lord-lieutenancies—those of the counties of Rutland, Wexford, and Ross.

LANDSLIP AT SCARBOROUGH .- Owing to recent heavy rainfalls, a recurrence of the land-slips which took place last year on the North Cliff at Scarborough is threatened. The land at the edge of the Esplanade near the Prince of Wales Hotel has given way to a small extent; but a slip of greater dimensions has occurred close by the side of the tramway, where many tons of earth have fallen, partially blocking up one of the Spa walks. The tramway cars had to be stopped for a time while the earth was removed off the lines.

THE COTTON "CORNER."-The replies from the master spinners to the question as to whether they are willing to agree to any further period of stoppage, or to run short time and remain out of the Liverpool market, has been sent in, and the result of the canvass is now in the hands of the secretary of the Cotton Spinners' Association at Manchester. A meeting of the general committee has been summoned for this afternoon, and until the result of the circulars has been laid before that meeting, it will not be published. It would seem, however, that the masters have not shown any very strong desire again to lock up their mills, either for a week or for a shorter period, and it will be for the meeting to decide what course they will re-commend under the present circumstances. It will be remembered that the necessary wo-thirds was not altogether obtained wh the last period of short time was recommended by the general meeting of the spinners; but after it was agreed to the arrangement was carried out loyally. It is thought that if the committee meeting decides to advise a further stoppage the masters will be again ready to keep their spindles standing idle until there is a fall in the price of cotton.

THE FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS. Manchester Examiner has reason to believe that the understanding between the English and French Governments on the general scheme of a new Commercial Treaty is more complete than has been commonly understood. It hears, too, on excellent authority, that so ar as cotton yarn is concerned there will be no change from the existing treaty in the duty on single yarn, but that a concession of eight per cent. will probably be made by the French on double varns.

THE NEW LESSEE OF HUGHENDEN MANOR. THE NEW LESSEE OF HUGHENDEN MANOR.— Sir Samuel Wilson, who has just become the lessee of Hughenden Manor, is not (a corre-spondent writes), as has been stated by a society paper, an Irishman. He was born in Peterborough, where his father lived for many years. His brother. Professor Wilson, a Cambridge Senior Wrangler, went to Mel-bourne, and died while prosecuting some im-portant astronomical studies. It was in memory of this brother that Sir Samuel gave memory of this brother that Sir Samuel gave the donation of £30,000 to Melbourne Uni-

LANDSLIP IN SHROPSHIRE -A large landslip LANDSLIP IN SHROPSHIRE —A large landslip has occurred on the side of the River Severn, at Broseley. One of the hills which border the river at this point has recently given way, falling towards the river, and carrying with it the Severn Valley Railway, which runs through the hill. Within a short period the railway has been lowered by the slip to the state of five yeards, thereby necessitating extent of five yards, thereby necessitating continual attention and expense on the part of the Great Western Railway Company in keeping up the level. The slip has now assumed a serious aspect, and at one point, near Jackfield, the river has been so narrowed by fall of earth as to be scarcely navigable. The fall continues daily, and is placing in jeopardy the building upon the hill. It is believed that the cause of the slip is a stratum of blue clay at the foot of the hill and near the bed of the river, which the perpetual current of the river washes away, thus bring-ing down the hill. The slip is 100 yards in breadth, and upon the land affected there is a church, as well as other large buildings,

Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1-2, 1881. THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM. As the readiest means of putting down the present insubordinate army of Egypt, it has been suggested that Turkey should send soldiers to Egypt. It is impossible to say that circumstances might not arise in which the employment of Turkish troops might be the least of many evils. But it would be a very great evil in itself. To get the Turks into Egypt would be easy enough, but to get them out would be very difficult indeed. They would take care not to do their work too quickly or too well. There would always be some danger from the disbanded army, against which they would have to take precautions equally indispensable and expensive. If it was proposed to replace them, they would ask how they could be replaced

when an Egyptian army could not be trusted and no European Power would intervene except on paper. They would naturally ask that the province they were saving should pay them for their trouble, and they would get what they asked by the simple process of taking it. They would probably be too prudent to take more than they could take without coming to an open quarrel with the Powers that had invited them to come in ; but their plea that Egypt must pay for being saved would, if urged within decent limits, be so irresistible that they would easily take enough to disorganize Egyptian finance and arrest the progress which Egypt has recently made. That the Arabs would reflect that this was a most disappointing end of French and English protection, and that Mr. Gladstone's Government would give the most curious of whitewashings to the Turks by putting under their unspeakable pashas and gene-rals a province hitherto free from them, may perhaps be dismissed as mere matters of local or personal sentiment. As an alternative process it has been suggested that Egypt should be proclaimed an independent country with the guarantee of England. There is no difference between this and the bolder plan of English occupation or annexation, except that it has the merit or demerit of a very thin veil of hypocrisy. Egypt is now dependent in three ways. It is under the suzerainty of the Porte, it has its finances controlled by foreigners, and it is bound to administer justice to foreigners in a peculiar way, which foreigners find convenient to them. As regards foreigners, England must guarantee that independent Egypt should offer them all the advantages offered by dependent Egypt. She would have to take care that the new Egypt paid the debts of the old one. She would have to see that the proper taxes were properly collected, and that every possible check was applied to prevent corruption and negligence. She would have to ensure that the International Tribunals gave no judgments that were not punctually carried out. In order to do all this she would have to make the independent Government do exactly what England thought right, and the independent Government could only be kept from going wrong by the constant display or the constant menace of English force. If Europe did not know previously, it has learnt from the recent history of Tunis, what is the inevitable end of this sort of mock independence; and, if we are to do a strong thing, we may at least ask to be spared the humiliation of having to stoop to the subterfuges of M. St. Hilaire. As regards the Porte, it is supposed that we are to inform it that its suzerainty is at an end, with the sole justification that our Indian interests make us think this necessary. We presume that what was sauce for us would be source for our neighbours, and that there would be no objection to France informing the Porte that its Algerian interests required that the suzerainty of the Porte over Tripoli should be a thing of the past. Other nations would find that their interests required that they should have something else, and the great process of partitioning Turkey would be set on foot; and this time it would be England, of all nations, that would have had the honour of beginning it .- Saturday Review. The darkest cloud in the political hori-

zon, the Spectator asserts, is the condition of Egypt. The military movement has been stopped for the moment, its promoters being alarmed at the outburst of Western feeling, but the general position has become rather worse than better. The National party in Egypt is savage with disappointment. All well-informed writers now admit, what we affirmed from the first, that the movement was not directed against the Khedive-who, indeed, as we believe, secretly favours it—but against "the control."—that is, against the attempt of England and France to govern Egypt and plunder her Treasury, without securing any of the great ends of government. The army, though no doubt acting under interested instigation, only expressed a feeling common to all men in Egypt, except the few local bondholders and the few hundreds of Europeans paid at extravagant rates to "control" everything in the country in which the financiers of London and Paris are peculiarly interested. The Egyptians of the upper class, who are about to be organised as "The Notables," are enraged to see every profitable office filled by disagreeable strangers, who do not understand how severely their rigid system presses, who sympathise neither with good nor bad, but insist not only on having the pound of flesh, but insist on having it before sunset of settlement day, and who cannot be conciliated even by bribes. The soldiers are indignant at finding that while they have become of little account, they are no better paid than before, and quite as hardly treated; and the people, more especially the urban populace, are savage at the ascendancy of Infidels, who do not even profess to govern. The whole country is impatient of "the control," and another movement against it, whether led by the Army, or the Dervishes, or the mob, or, as will probably happen, by the "Notables," who are the Khedive's nominees, is within a very short time a certainty.

THE BOERS AND THE CONVENTION. The Times says :- A conditional ratification with the Boers will not be tolerated by Great Britain. One of the speeches with which the Triumvirate opened the Volksraad spoke of trusting " to the generosity of the British nation" to make modifications in the Convention. That is,

indeed, the only attitude upon the part of the Boers which could hope to meet with any response in the form of concession:

If we omit or relax any provisions we shall do so of grace. For the burghers to tack on to their acceptance any conditions will be to rouse a spirit of impatience in England. The Convention represents the utmost limit of concession which, after patient deliberation, our Commissioners thought fit to give and the Boer leaders expressed themselves satisfied to receive. To find that the conditions must be reopened, and the wearisome negonation begun over again, would be an intolerable mortification to crown an inglorious tolerable mortification to crown an inglorious business. In default of Boer acquiescence in the terms of the Convention, a war to enforce the Convention would be entered into with an easy conscience. Our forbearance towards the Boers has reached its utmost bounds. But from the main principles of the Convention, those which protect substantial British and native interests, and those which affirm British supremacy, there must be no drawing

The Spectator says :- If the Convention were rejected, the Queen's authority would were rejected, the Queen's authority would revive, and the only course would be to hold the country in her Majesty's name, leaving it to the Boers to rebel, or if they became wiser, to call a new session, and confirm the action of their delegates. The 7,000 farmers who claim a territory as large as France, and deny all rights to its inhabitants, have an absurd amount of sympathy in England; but it would vanish with the rejection of an agreement which concedes to them everything for ment which concedes to them everythin which they rose in arms, and grants them every right of self-government except that of re-establishing slavery. The matter is so difficult, that it must be left to the Executive Government, but most Englishmen feel that quite enough has been done in the way of

concession.

The Saturday Review says:—The account of the deliberations of the Transvaal Volksraad is ominous of trouble. Even the most zealous party politicians in England would be startled by another step backwards. The Boers may probably assume that they are in any contingency secure against the renewal of the war. They perhaps overrate, not the tameness of the present Government, but the endurance of the English nation. Since the arrival of the recent news no Liberal writer has ventured to recommend abject submishas ventured to recommend abject submis-

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Lord Spencer, the Economist thinks, in his address to the Northamptonshire farmers, took a sanguine view of the future of English agriculture. Lord Spencer's hopefulness is based partly upon what may be expected from the adoption of better

be expected from the adoption of better agricultural methods:—

He told the farmers, that like everybody else engaged in business, they must expect and prepare themselves to meet competition, and that they would not be able to compete successfully "unless they had the best style of cultivation and did everything in the best way." Lord Spencer acknowledges that the present law fails to attract to the soil the capital which must be put into it before these and similar improvements can be effected. and similar improvements can be effected.

After dismissing protective duties upon corn
and the exclusion of foreign cattle as imprac-"what they did want was to give every possible encouragement to tenant farmers to carry on to the last possible moment their work of improvement, and when they did im-prove their farms they should be liberally and justly repaid by their landlords." And he intimated that Parliament would soon be called upon to legislate with this object. It is gratifying to hear from the lips of a Cabinet Minister, who is himself a large landowner, so clear a recognition both of the urgent need for a change in the law and of the true principle upon which the tenant's demand for greater security rests. It is important that the English farmer's claim to tenant-right, or compensation for improvements, should be put upon its proper footing, and the more so, as there are evidences, in the agitation which as there are evidences, in the agitation which is at present going on, of a tendency to support it by misleading analogies drawn from the very dissimilar agrarian system of Ireland. The claim of the outgoing tenant of a farm to compensation for the unexhausted value of his improvement differs only in the difficulty of ascertaining the precise was described. of ascertaining the precise sun due from the claim of a commercial tenant to have the trade fixtures which he has put up removed or taken at a valuation at the expiration of his lease. From another point of view it may be compared to a retiring partner's right to have an account taken of his share in the assets of the concern.

BURGLARS AND FIREARMS.

The Spectator suggests that if it were made part of the punishment for burglary that a man convicted of it should for a long course of years be obliged to report himself at fixed intervals to the police, and that his dwelling should be open to their visits without notice, this penalty alone might exert a deterrent effect of some force on the commission of the crime :

No doubt he would plead, and sometimes plead with justice, that his peculiar relations with the police made it difficult for him to get or keep employment. But then, the know ledge of this difficulty would be a powerful dissuasive from the commission of a crim which would bring a man into these relations with the police. A man subjected to close police superveillance for simple burglary would not find it easy to add murder to a second burglary without being at once suspected. Of course, he would still be at liberty to compile murder on the occasion of pected. Of course, he would still be at liberty to commit murder on the occasion of his first burglary, but the inducement to this might be lessened by making the punishment for a burglary in which firearms had been carried even without being used very much more severe than the punishment for a burglary in which they had not been carried. Suppose, for example, that the men at whose Suppose, for example, that the men at whose hands the policeman at Kingston-hill met his death had known that if they were caught, and if revolvers were found upon them, or found under any circumstances which left no reasonable doubt that they had only been no reasonable doubt that they had only been thrown away when capture was imminent, they would have been sentenced to penal servitude for life, they would probably have thought it better to have left their weapons at home. While it is desirable, no doubt, to put a stop to burglary in any form, it is especially desirable to put a stop to it in the form in which it is associated with murder. In order to do this, it is not enough to punish for the murder when committed. The pos-In order to do this, it is not enough to punish for the murder when committed. The possession of the weapons which suggest and lead to murder must be visited with penalties so heavy as to make the risk of being found with them greater than any possible advantage that the possession of them can confer. If a long term of penal servitude for "lurking with intent and with firearms" were the penalcy, the advantage of carrying a revolver would be very much lessened. As a burglar is not likely to encumber himself with firearms which he does not mean to use, there would be no ground for fear that we were punishing a light offence with undue severity.

reding month:

The increase of business during September has in fact been at a greater rate than the fincrease of business during any preceding month of the year. This last fact is especially apparent from a consideration of the weekly traffic returns. The average weekly increase in September over the corresponding weeks of last year on the principal lines is about £46,000, or at the rate of £2,400,000 per annum, which would be almost as great an increase as the remarkable increase of 1880 over the previous year. The increase in the first half of the present year was only about half the rate of increase which is now going on. Other facts have also come to confirm this great and progressive improvement. During the month there has been a very sharp rise in pig-iron, partly occasioned by the agreement of the Glasgow and Mid-dlesborough ironmasters to reduce their output by 12% per cent. for six months; but being also due in a very great measure to the general circumstances of the iron trade, in which there has been a steady increase of consumption for a long time past. Other metals have also advanced in price during the month, while the reports of different "corners"—from the great cotton "corner" in Liverpool, which has made so much noise, to "corners" in jute, tea, and other articles which are also talked of—are all more or less significant of a great movement in business having set in. The harvest weather has also become more favourable, and it may be considered that in reality the harvest of the present year is at least an average one—much better than could have been expected from some of the accounts which were current six weeks ago. In every way, then, the prospect of the moment seems to be very good

THE ORIGIN OF THE TUNIS EX-PEDITION.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says :- In Beaumarchais' chef d'auvre Don Basilio formulates a precept which has been very abundantly acted upon of late years-" Calomniez, calomniez; il en restera toujours quelque chose." The lampoons of M. Rochefort and the more circumspect libels of other papers, have shown once more that if unscrupulous opponents only fling plenty of mud, some of it will stick There is a general outcry for an inquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the birth and parentage of the Tunisian Expedition, with a view to ascertain what foundation there may be for the preposterous charges brought against some of the leading men of France that they got up the expedition to Tunis simply to realise a handsome profit on the Bourse by a transaction in Tunisian Bonds. As the whole case will be made the subject of a searching investigation in a criminal prosecution about to be instituted before the Paris Court of Assize, by M. Roustan against M. Rochefort, it is only right to state how the case stands :-

A formal, distinct, explicit accusation has been brought against M. Gambetta and M. Challemel-Lacour, that they conspired with M. Roustan to get up a Tunisian Expedition, that they began by writing down the Tuni-sian Stock in order to buy it up at discount, well knowing that the Tunisian Expedition and the Treaty of Kassar Said would make France responsible for the Tunisian debt, and bring up the bonds to a premium, which would enable all who purchased the bonds when they were at their lowest to realise an enormou profit. The Radical papers, the Intransigeant the Lanterne, and the Petit Parisien, asserted, in support of their—as I firmly believe calumnious allegation, first, that the Bey of Tunis was anxious to conclude a treaty with France before the Kroumir Expedition secondly, that the President of the Republic, M. Grevy, had telegraphed to the Bey to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris in order to negotiate a treaty; thirdly, that despatch had been suppressed by politicians who were determined on bringing about a war in order to facilitate their stock-jobbing transactions; fourthly, that M. Roustan had acted in the matter not as a French diplomatic agent, but as a financial broker; fifthly, that certain well-known politicians had taken a leading share in these unsavoury machinations; and sixthly, that the Tunis business was a repetition of the miserable Jecker Bond job, which was one of the causes of the French Expedi-tion to Mexico. Other papers, among them the Clairon, which, if their allegations are as talse as it is to be hoped they are, ought to be prosecuted as well as the Intransigeant, were even more precise in their imputations. The Clairon said that a syndicate had been formed which, having before the war bought up Tunisian Bonds at 225 francs, had sold em after the treaty of Kassar Said at 475

them after the treaty of Kassar Said at 475 francs. It added:—

"We are in a position to specify the excellent patriots who got up this coup de Bourse. It is not known how it happened that ces Messieurs acquired the knowledge before the war that that war would end in a treaty placing Tunisian finances under the guarantee of France. The fact is that they all simultaneously—a mere chance of course—conceived the happy thought of quietly buying up all the Tunisian Bonds they could lay their hands on as soon as the treaty was concluded. The bonds they held, being guaranteed by France, naturally rose in price, and they patriotically pocketed the difference. In this coup de Bourse the following persons participated:—1. A well-known ex-Deputy; 2. A financier who dabbles in matters industrial: 3. A financier whose surname might be a Christian name; 4. A baron without a De before his title; 5. The director of a well-known Paris paper; 6. A millionaire who directs an Opportunist paper; 7. A millionaire whose money has won him his seat; 8. The director of a credit institution; 9. An advertising agent who has intimate business relations with the director aforesaid."

ector aforesaid. These accusations may be, I believe are, all unfounded; they certainly are so, as I shall presently show, in so far as the persons attacked are accused of getting up the war; but they are precise, and their incessant repetition has unquestionably created a great sensation amongst the public at large, and that sensation is such that a thorough and searching investigation has become inevitable.

As to the origin of the war, the causes are thoroughly well known in diplomatic circles. In 1873, at Berlin, when M. Waddington received from Lord Salisbury the assurance that the British Government would not object to the French taking Tunis, had the operation been then effected it would have taken place without rousing any of the opposition which it excited last spring, and especially in Eng-land. Italy was aware of what had taken land. Italy was aware of what had taken place in Berlin, and showed great objection to it, and what induced France to select that particular time was the fact that Italy, being paralysed by her financial condition, which made her, in a great measure, dependent on France for the resumption of specie payments, the opportunity was regarded here as a favourable one. The French Government could not but be aware that Italy had shown a nasty feeling on the subject, and as they had the assurance that England and Germany would not object, they thought it right to act BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The Statist thinks the trade of the country has steadily improved during the year. In the earlier months there was some falling off, partly apparent because a comparison was made with months in which there had been a great increase of busi-

their knowledge to make money out of it. Perhaps they were wrong to do so, but it has been very much the fashion in this country since the days of Talleyrand. When that man was asked how it was he had accumulated such a large fortune, he said, with that charming frankness that was one of the leading features of his character when not acting as a negotiator, "Why, as I was pretty well aware of what would send down the funds and what would send them up, I bought and sold accordingly—voilà tout!" That sundry politicians and financiers may have taken advantage of their knowledge is likely enough, but that the Tunisian Expedition was got up for the purpose it is evident from the above narrative, as to the authenticity of above narrative, as to the authenticity of which I can vouch, that it is a very silly fa-brication. I may add that I have reason to believe that M. Gambetta himself was quite as much in the dark as to the real state of the Tunis matter a twelve month ago as the great bulk of the public, and even if he had not been he is far too shrewd a man to compromise his position by stock-jobbing that must sooner or later come out and materially damage his position and his prestige.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P., AND THE FRENCH TREATY.

The following letter has been addressed to Sir Charles Dilke by Mr. J. M. Hyde, one of the right hon. gentleman's constituents:—
77, Cambridge-gardens, Kensington, W.

Sir,—As an elector resident in the borough of Chelsea, I beg respectfully to address you, first, as a member of Parliament for Chelsea, and secondly, as a member of Mr. Gladstone's Government and of the Royal Commission on the French treaty. I do this in consequence of the public invitation recently given, that any communication from persons interested in trade between the two countries should be addressed to the Secretary of the Royal

I desire, Sir, to urge upon your attention the important fact, that the great unfairness of the existing treaty as arranged by Mr. Cobden, and to which the people of England have quietly submitted, has at length become so clearly apparent to English producers as

to compel popular action.

France has enjoyed for so many years free access to British markets, and has been un-wisely and most unjustly permitted by the statesmen of England to impose excessive and prohibitory duties upon British produc-tions, under the Cobden treaty, without a protest, as to have suggested additional and still higher imposts, as shown by the printed documents received research treated into English documents recently translated into English. This unfair treatment and want of legislative attention to the producing interests of our country is awakening a powerful feeling in favour of a fair, just, and equal treaty

beg, and very respectfully submit, that the commercial interests of England should be no longer sacrificed to France, and that the trade between the two countries should be placed on equal and just terms.

It cannot fail to be known to you that the manufacturers in both countries are now placed, as regards material and machinery, upon a strict equality; and in regard to the vage-earning power and labour-cost of production, the advantages are clearly on the side of France. It becomes, therefore, absolutely imperative to insist upon an equalisation of duties, to admit of fair and honourable competition between the producing classes of

both countries. I desire further to make known to you that the daily increasing organisations in the direction of fair trade, as opposed to the one-sided arrangement hitherto submitted to, is actually more supported by professed Liberals than by their political adversaries; the movement is strictly and honestly national. The Royal Commissioners, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them, can hardly agree to unfairly force the labour of their countrymen into continual strife against the hostile tariffs of France.

Permit me, therefore, to respectfully suggest that no treaty arrangement should be sanc-tioned that does not place the producers of both contracting countries upon just and equal terms, and that in any case England should be left free to deal with her own colonies in any way that may be considered best to serve the material interests of the Empire.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

J. M. Hyde. To the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.

THE DRAMA.

In the absence of Mr. James, but with Mr. Thorne still at his post, the Vaudeville Theatre re-opened on Saturday night with a new piece by the author who lately amused London playgoers by the boisterous humour of his Crutch and Toothpick, and is now nteresting them by the sensational story of his Lights o' London. Mr. G. R. Sims has, so far, been remarkably successful in his stage work, and if the vigorous applause which greeted The Half-Way House may be trusted, his success has not yet deserted him. It is nevertheless, difficult to trace in Mr. Sims's new play any humour but that of the mere jeu de mot whereby laughter is secured; it would, we fear, be difficult to discover any phase of the plot calculated to arouse serious interest. Like Our Boys, the famous success with which the name of the Vaudeville is chiefly associated, The Half-Way House intro-duces to our notice a couple of fathers, the one a country gentleman, and the other a London tradesman, with their respective children. John Hope, a West-end florist, has brought his daughter Ivy down to a country inn, the Half-way House, the host of which, Mr. Beck, is an impecunious friend of his, and is unlucky enough to have a broker's man in possession of his premises. The squire of the village, Mr. Hesseltine, squire of the village, Mr. Hessettine, presses for his arrears of rent, and Beck persuades his friend Hope to plead with his landlord for time and for permission to turn out the "man in possession." Without the knowledge either of John Hope or of Squire Hasseltine, the son of the latter has made Lyy's acquaintance at her father's shop in town, and has promised to make her his wife. Young Philip Hessel-tine has another difficult matter to settle before he can set about gaining his father's consent to his proposed mésalliance. He has just contrived the escape of his mother from a lunatic asylum, whither she has been confined after her recovery, at the instigation of the Squire's sister, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy. Philip naturally desires to reinstate his unhappy mother in the place from which she has been ousted by her sister-in-law. As his weak. ousted by her sister-in-law. As his weak, pleasure-loving father will not believe that his wife is sane, and that her letters are suppressed by Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Philip has taken his mother out of the asylum, and brought her as far as the Half-way House on her way home. A misunderstanding on the part of Obadiah Dell, the broker's man required the part of Obadiah Dell, the broker's man required to the part of Obadiah Dell, the part of Obadiah Del causes a good deal of rather meaningless confusion, the result of which is that Philip induces Ivy to conceal his mother in her room at the inn until a more favourable opportunity occurs for carrying out his plan. No one can be very interested in this poor illused lady

part. For the sake of keeping her secret Ivy Hope compromises her own reputation in the eyes of her father, allowing it to be understood that it is she whom Philip has visited late at night at the Halfway House. The complication, however, is clumsily managed, and it is immediately unravelled at the commencement of the third and last act. Moreover, little seems practically to come of it beyond what must have occurred whenever the unsuitable engagement between the young people was announced. The sturdy old tradesman is very angry with his daughter for having kept her secret from him, and is furious with Hesseltine père for objecting to for having kept her secret from him, and is furious with Hesseltine père for objecting to the match. The hiding-place of Mrs. Hesseltine is, it is true, kept secret; but this is not felt to be of any vital consequence, inasmuch as her sanity must be capable of proof, and her husband, unless he be a cruel villain, cannot turn her from his door. The odd thing about Squire Hesseltine is that he is clearly not meant for a scoundrel, though he must have connived at his sister's heartless treatment of his wife. What manner of man he is intended to represent it is indeed not easy to determine from the speeches placed in his mouth; nor does his representative, Mr. Farren, throw much light upon the puzzle. As a country gentleman he is pre-sumably prejudiced in favour of birth and breeding—indeed, he says as much when he is told that his son means to marry a shop-keeper's pretty daughter. Yet, on the smallest provocation, he has become quite familiar with the shopkeeper himself, has asked him up to the Hall, and has made him his equal. A vain man of proud bearing, he is, never-theless, prepared to hold his ancestors up to ridicule in conversation with his inferiors. One knows not what to make of him, except that he is the medium or the butt for the that he is the medium of the but for the telling quips and cranks of dialogue which Mr. Sims distributes so impartially amongst his characters. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, again, whose villanous designs have in the end to be defeated by her nephew, is ready in the midst of her crimes to forget that she is a lady scheming for a cruel end, and to bandy preposterous repartee with her enemies. Mrs. Canninge makes something more natural of her rôle than Mr. Farran succeeds in making of his; but she is hardly able to impart to it any such grave meaning as it certainly ought to possess. The flippancy with which Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's offence is treated is, in fact, quite startling. The only punishment meted out to her for her attempt to confine a sane woman in a madhouse consists of the laugh raised against her when John Hope alludes to her as "the old ironclad," and when, in the last line of the play, she is offered a Brad-shaw and recommended to look in it for a train to take her home. Although Miss Alma Murray acts very charmingly as Ivy Hope, and Mr. Grahame makes a manly young fellow, the lovers are not remarkably interesting specimens of their kind; and another youthful couple, consisting of a bashful, stuttering sailor and a forward Irish girl, seem wholly superfluous. The best and most consistent characters of the play are those en-trusted to Mr. Thorne and Mr. Lestocq. John Hope is an honest, straightforward old fellow, with a soft heart and a strong will. If every one around him were not so eager to left off conversational crackers, his dry, common-sense humour would be highly effective; and as it is, Mr. Thorne's quiet manner enables him to make the worthy tradesman's shrewd remarks extremely amusing. Only for a short time, in the second act, did The Half-Way House show the slightest symptom of drag-ging, and the loud applause which the author had to acknowledge may, perhaps, signify a popular success much more lasting than any which the Vaudeville Theatre has of late

Postponements or alterations have been found necessary in the case of the autumn arrangements made at the Royalty Theatre, the Opera Comique, the Savoy, and the Royal

achieved. - Observer.

Comedy.
The Mascotte, which was to have been produced at the Royalty this week, has been found by Mr. Henderson to be on too large a scale for so small a stage. He has accordingly decided to present it at his new theatre in Panton-street, the Royal Comedy, on its

opening night, the 15th inst.

In the meanwhile, the Royalty will open next Saturday with Out of the Hunt, the farcical comedy, from the French, which was originally to have constituted the programme of the new theatre. The cast for Out of the Hunt now includes Miss Lydia Cowell, as well as Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Arditi, Mr. J. G. Taylor, and Mr. Anson.

Mr. Howard Paul will not return to his

post as manager of the Alhambra.

Mr. F. H. Macklin's next series of revivals at the Crystal Palace, commencing on the 16th inst., includes Milky White, Still Waters, The Belle's Stratagem, and The Palace of

The Era says:—Our lively Gallic neighbours like to be first in the field with theatrical intelligence. We do not impute this to them as a crime : for whenever so interesting an event as a marriage is on the tapis we ourselves always hasten to give it the publiourselves always hasten to give it the publicity of our columns. The line, however, should be drawn somewhere. Several of our confrères on the other side of the silver streak have been writing at length of the forthcoming marriage of the celebrated tragedian Signor Rossi with a wealthy and beautiful American. Behind the footlights the eminent actor will continue his deeds of myster or other expension of his different murder, or other exigencies of his different rôles; but we are fully authorised to state that he has no intention whatever of adding to the list that of bigamy in private life. His wife, the grandmother of a child of three years of age, is at the present time in good health in Florence.

An adjudication of bankruptcy has been made against Mr. William Holland, who is the well-known public caterer, and is described in the present that the second of the second o

scribed in the proceedings as of the North Woolwich Gardens, Licensed Victualler, The liabilities are estimated at £10,000, with assets of uncertain value.

MUSIC. LYCEUM ITALIAN OPERA. The autumnal opera season at the Lyceum Theatre commerced on Saturday night under favourable auspices. The house was crowded. The performance of Dinorah was in almost all respects equal and in some respects better than those which are to be heard at our Italian Opera houses during the season of high prices. The house has undergone many high prices. The house has undergone many architectural improvements, and has not only been tastefully decorated, but extensively, enlarged. Signor Li Calsi, the conductor of the Lyceum Italian Opera, has gathered round him a large and excellent body of orchestral players, headed by Mr. J. T. Carrodus, leader of the Royal Italian Opera, whose name is in itself a tower of strength, and with him are associated Mr. Brousil (violoncello), Mr. Keppel (flute), and many other distinguished artists too numerous to mention. The choristers appear to have been selected exclusively from the excellent choir of the Royal sively from the excellent choir of the Royal Italian Opera, carefully trained by Josiah Pittman, who also renders valuable service as organist. The stage manager, Mr. Parry, of Her Majesty's Opera, has a difficult task to discharge in the preparation of a large number of operas on a stage and in a theatre which have for a long time been denuded of operatic accessories; but he last-night showed himself capable of surmounting perilous obstacles, and Dinorah, with its un-expectedly well-managed torrent of real water at the end of the second act, was placed on

whose concealment is effected amidst such roars of laughter; but in the further development of the plot during the second act her presence plays an important part. For the sake of keeping her secret Ivy Hope compromises her own reputation in the eyes of her father, allowing it to be understood that it is she whom Philip has visited late at night at the Halfway House. The complication, however, is clumsily managed, and it is immediately unravelled at the commencement of the third and last act. Moreover, little seems practically to come of it beyond what must have occurred whenever the unsuitable engagement between the young presentative in Mille. Marimon, who was representative in Mille. Marimon, who was received with the warmth of welcome due to
her great merits as a light soprano of the
very highest rank. Once more she elicited
enthusiastic applause, recalls, and an encore
for the Shadow Song "Ombra leggiera," which
she sang with faultless accuracy of execution
and intonation, combined with piquant and
graceful action. In the opening scene of Act i
she was apparently nervous, but soon recovered
possession of her powers, and sang her part
of the Bell Trio delightfully. From this
point to the end of the opera she maintained
her high reputation, and was rewarded with
frequent and well-merited applause. Mile.
Le Brun, as the goatherd, made a successful début. Her voice is rather of the mezzosoprano than the contralto quality. She sings
and acts well, and the popular "Fanciulle
che il core" was heartily and deservedly applauded. Signor Frapolli's able singing and
acting as Corentino lent special importance
to a thankless rôle, and the minor characters
were well filled by Mile. Vilnotte, M. Gonnet,
and Signor Tesseman. In the important rôle
of Hoel Signor Padila made his first appearance in this country. He had a high reputation on the Continent, and Saturday night his
success surpassed all expectation. He has a
rich and resonant barytone voice, and sings
in finished style. With the single exception
of M. Lassalle we do not know of any harytone on the modern operatic stage capable of
singing more delightfully the romance (in
Act 3) "Sei Vendicata assai." Bignor
Padilla had apparently reserved his powers
for this, and his splendid singing elicited enthusiastic applause, and demands for a repetition of the last verse. This artist can
hardly fall to prove a valuable addition to the
strength of the company. strength of the company.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Herbert Oakeley, Professor of Music at the University of Edinburgh, to be Composer to her Majesty in Scotland."

Mr. Richard Blagrove met with a lamential of the state of

table accident on Saturday. He was riding in a hansom cab in the Strand, when the vehicle came in collision with another cab proceeding in an opposite direction. Mr. Blagrove was thrown against the window, and, the cab being dashed backward a second time by the force of the collision, Mr. Blagrove's skult was so severely cut that one of the arteries was severed. He was taken to Charing-cross Hospital. The sad accident will be the cause of profound regret to a large circle.
Mr. Blagrove being so well known and highly esteemed as an eminent performer on the concertina, the viola, etc. As a member of the operatic and other orchestras he has been. constantly before the public as a musician

for thirty years past.

Mr. A. Gwylym Crowe, who has so successfully conducted the Promenade Concerts at Covent-garden Theatre, will retain postate the Christmas season, and bably be written by Mr. Frank Green. The stage direction will be intrusted to Mr. Richard Mansell.

Richard Mansell.

Madame Marie Roze has been spending six weeks on the Continent, but has now returned to London to take possession of her new residence, Hawthorn Lodge, Finchley.

"The Cuckoo Polka" (just published), composed by Ernesto, reminds us of a discussion that arose some time ago as to the exact sounds of the cuckoo's notes. Mr. Browning, the poet has given a very negitive Browning, the poet, has given a very positive opinion about it, and if he is correct then the opinion about it, and if he is correct then the composer of this polka must be wrong in the notes he has assigned to the bird. Some say the cuckoo sings a "minor third," some a "major third." We have listened to it many times, and generally we have heard, not a perfect minor third, but a slightly flat third. In the famous cuckoo solo of Vivaldi, for the violin, the major third is employed, ending always on the keynote.—Era.

VANITY FAIRINGS. THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Henry Fitzalan-Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Nor-folk, Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestrie and Maltravers, Premier Duke, Hereditary Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, stands next to the Blood Royal in dignity. The splendid name and traditions of his house are found on every page of English history for nigh six hundred years, and he who now bears them is a most admirably well-regulated bears them is a most admirably well-regulated and worthy young man, who may one day play a personal part in the destinies of his country other than that of bearing the wand of his inherited office. He is not a genius, and will never be a leader of men; but he is thoroughly honest and good, generous to the poor, and a devout Roman Catholic, known to his co-religionists as "our little Duke." Though naturally indolent, he conscientiously works several hours every day in answering letters of business and the charitable appeals to which he is condemned as one of the richest men in the country. Withal he takes richest men in the country. Withal he takes up both in political and religious matters strong and decided views of his own, to which he adheres with much tenacity; and being essentially conservative in his notions, he even seemed to disapprove the disesta-blishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and to doubt whether any good could come and to doubt whether any good could come out of a measure apparently tending to strengthen the Liberal party as much as to emancipate the Roman Catholics. He is, of course, much courted and influenced by his priests, yet it was in direct opposition to the wishes of the chiefs of the Roman Catholic party (who would have preferred to see the money spent in other ways) that he built the splendid church at Arundel, which overtops his adjacent castle, as a monument to the memory of his father and a record of his own taste for architecture. He delights in hunting, but cares nothing for shooting; yet he is of a happy and cheefful disposition, and free from affectation. He is also a good steady officer of volunteers, and much liked by all who know him. Withal he is not yet four-and-thirty, he has been married nearly four years to the daughter of Lord Dorrington, and he has one son.

The Green Riband of the Thistle, yecant The Green Riband of the Thistle, yacant by the death of Lord Airlie, will probably be conferred on the Duke of Roxburghe. The Premier has now a knighthood of each of the three great national orders at his disposal, as well as the Lord-Lieutenancy of three counties, those of Rutland, Hereford, and Ross. Lord Airlie having been a Representative Peer of Scotland, his demise will necessitate an election for that henour. The name of Lord Northbrook has, I hear, here for some time suggested as likely to be selected in case of a vacancy.

of a vacancy.

I hear from Paris that M. Worth, the great I hear from Paris that M. Worth, the great dressmaker, highly approves of the new tashion of wearing British wool fabrics, because he finds that these tabrics lend them selves so readily to the triumph of his art. He only wonders, I am told, that they have been so much neglected of late, and promises marvellous results with them. He is new making Britishewool dresses for four of our smartish English ladies, one of whom is naturally Lady Beotive.

naturally Lady Bective. The German pastor, Stocker, who has taken so prominent a part in the anti-Semitic move-ment in Germany, very nearly succeeded in Head Office: - PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

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let her Suzerainty be felt, even on paper.

The worst of the matter is that in the

assurances given by Sir Evelyn Wood

when he was still coaxing the leaders into

the Preliminaries of Agreement much is to

be found to justify the Boer view. Suze-

rainty was defined, clearly, if not very

elegantly, as meaning that "the country

has entire self-government as regards its

own interior affairs." And when telegrams

assurance) that though "the English Go-

vernment must bear in mind the views of

should be taken in the matter of appren-

ticing natives," yet "he himself had no

doubt that when the Boers got self-govern-

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

negotiations at Paris which were to have

settled the terms of an Anglo-French

Commercial Treaty. The British agents

are on their way home to consult the

TIONS.

take part during the interval in the Interna-

tional Conference on the North Sea Fisheries.

The secretaries, Mr. Austin Lee and Mr.

Bateman, also leave to-morrow, returning to

London; and Sir Rivers Wilson goes back to England on Wednesday. For the present,

therefore, there can be no meeting in London.

The English Commissioners have decided on

the 24th inst. as the date of reassembling, but this is, of course, subject to the preferences of the English Government, which may

think some other date more desirable. Thus, of

the negotiations which have been begun—viz., with Italy, Switzerland, England, and Belgium,

those with three of the parties are suspended

The Italian Commissioners have returned to Rome to lay before thier Government the

proposals of the French Government on

wines, woollens, and cattle; the Swiss negotiators have not yet solved the difficulty of woollens; the English negotiators have

not managed to settle the question of cottons

and did not get the length of woollens. The

only negotiations consequently now proceeding are those with Belgium, which were

opened on Friday. To two nations, England and Switzerland, the three months' prolonga-

tion has been granted. To Italy and Belgium

it has not yet been accorded, and the fact that

it has not yet been granted to Italy seems to indicate that the difficulties in the case of

France, which has been one of the leading

champions in the cause of free trade through-

out the present campaign, while boldly defending the rights of the people to cheap

necessaries of life, fears that the future

Cabinet will not essentially differ as regards

free trade from its predecessor. The question

is not a popular one. The nation, like its representatives, is fonder of purely political questions, and if it is ex-

liberty, a Cobden or a Peel, will arise and

vigorously take up the question, this is a fond illusion which is likely to be dispelled. The

Government has fallen into a trap of the pro-

tectionists in adopting the conversion to specific duties. Ministers do not listen to the

consumers, who are legion, but to the pro-

ducers, who are a small minority. These remarks of the France are worth reflection. It

is undoubtedly true that the general French

public does not manifest any enthusiasm for

free trade, and with regard to the prospects

under a coming Minister inclined to show

more favour to free trade than has been

shown during the late negotiations, as a dis-

tinguished English statesman remarked yes-

terday, the English negotiators have a diffi-

to overcome in the very fact that M. Tirard

culty is a free trader. If they had M. Say, M. Pouyer-Quertier, or some other protectionist to deal with, the negotiations would have

been much easier, for everything he agreed

to would have been regarded by the protec-tionists as a sacrifice, while the English would

have been more moderate in their expecta-

tion. I may mention that the Belgian dele-

gates for the negotiation of the treaty are

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Durban correspondent of the Stan-

mercantile

pected that a paladin of

that country are still considerable.

A hitch has occurred in the resumed

country."-Standard.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2-3, 1881. Government, and further proceedings in the ticklish matter are adjourned until the THE BOERS AND THE CONVENTION. 24th instant. There can be only one reason, or set of reasons, for so abrupt a It is easy to conjecture what the course of discussion in the Volksraad has been. break :-The two parties, brought face to face, have The more astute no doubt urged that the arrived at a point where they stand on opwhole thing was a game of make-believe. posing lines. The disagreement ranges over The British Government, these men would all the main subjects dealt with by the tariff; say, had to satisfy the opinion of the more and, while some still speak hopefully of a sensitive section of its public by insisting possible accommodation, others maintain that that certain things should be conceded on the divergences are radical and irreconcilable. M. Tirard is said to plead protectionist paper. But those ornamental provisions promises, and we know how strong the fair traders" of France are in and out would either be formally modified by the British Government or would in practice be waived, especially if the Volksraad put of the Chamber. Sir Charles Dilke, it is asserted, and we can well believe the statement, will not yield where injury would be done to British interests, which a vigorous protest on record. The debt would be substantially remitted, and the honest Burgher would be free to treat the it is once more the fashion to uphold. Now, it is possible that in three weeks the natives as his interest and his reading of two Governments may devise a "modus the Old Testament suggested. But there vivendi," to use a phrase rendered famous by was another Party in the Convention—the Lord Hartington last spring; but how that Party of Independence pure and simpleend can be attained is not easily conceived. which would argue that even on paper The British Government have shown that they nothing derogatory to the South African are anxious to sign a treaty, yet, looking to the survival of Gallic resolution not to give way, the desired result can only be reached idea ought to be admitted. Honesty, they urged, no doubt, was in this case quite by British concessions. Perhaps a new French as good a policy as dishonesty. It was Cabinet might display a less rigid opposition as safe to denounce the contract as to a reasonable arrangement. The Chambers, however, will not meet until the twenty-eighth, to enter into it without any intention of carrying it out. The demands of the four days after the time fixed for the resump-British had been whittled down from point tion of negotiations; and consequently the commercial world will have to await the Minto point simply because the Boers had shown an unyielding front. A Ministry isterial modification before any further step might succeed to office in England which can be taken. Fortunately, the existing would insist on the letter of the covenant. Treaty is prolonged for three months from the 8th of November, so that there is abundant time in which to agree, disagree, or invent a But the present Ministry was open to the conviction of menace, and would abate any compromise certain to be unsatisfactory. The offensive demand that stood in the way of truth is, democracies are protectionist, and it will be a miracle should the French demopeace. To most Englishmen the terms of the Convention, when they were ancracy emancipate itself from the delusion .nounced, seemed something more than a completion of the surrender which the Preliminary Agreement portended. Lord THE FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIA-Kimberley had an idea of retaining certain districts under British rule; but-as Telegraphing on Sunday night the Paris we now know, because the Boer leaders correspondent of the Times says:—
The resolutions of the English Commissioners have been confirmed. The conferences declared that their people would in no wise assent to this-the Commission did not insist on the point. No provision was of the Anglo-French Commission have come to a close for the present. Yesterday no made for loyalists, save the right to compensation for direct material injuries, narmeeting was held, and last night Sir Charles rowly defined, done to them during the Dilke left Paris for his château in the neigh-bourhood of Toulon. Mr. Crowe also started war. There was, in fact, an abandonment of all the points insistance on which last night to return to his post at Berlin; Mr. Kennedy leaves to-morrow for the Hague to

would have gratified what Ministers would, we suppose, call vulgar notions of national honour. What, then, has offended the Boers? The telegrams do not tell us definitely. But the expressions of Boer feeling during the electoral period leave little room for mere conjecture. "people" object, in the first place, to the claim which the Convention recognises for debt and compensation to loyalists, and next to the guarantees it provides for, we will not say, the just treatment of the natives, but for securing the natives from gross oppression and misrule. As to our claim for debt, no fair-minded person can dispute that it is just. The first charge is for the balance of debts contracted by the Transvaal Government before the annexation took place. The next is for the expenditure, lawfully incurred, of the Province since annexation. This the "people" promised to assume in the declarations of their mass meetings, and in those proclamations of the Triumvirate which won them, as they gratefully say, the sympathy of the nations of Europe and America. As to compensation to persons injured by the Boers who were in arms against us, it is limited, as we have hinted, to the cases of direct losses by commandeering, seizure, confiscation, destruction of property or damage done to it, and of property abandoned owing to threats of violence by persons in arms. These losses are now being assessed in the most strictly judicial way by a Sub-Commission. Of the justice of these claims there can be, as we have said, no reasonable question. The objection to them-and it is a grave oneis, that, taken together, they represent a liability which it is absolute ruin to the Transvaal State to incur. The debt alone is nearly half a million. The terms of

payment to be sure are indulgent enough. Our Government has the privilege of paying the compensation to the injured persons and adding the sum to the claim for debt. Now, it is probable—and the Triumvirs know this better than any one else-that to exact taxes for even the necessary current expenses of Government will lead to a renewal of the anarchy from which our ill-timed intervention rescued the State. To provide in addition for the debt will make ruin certain. There was, indeed, a door of escape. The natives might be made to pay. They paid us a hut tax—why should they not pay hut tax to the Boers? Simply, it seems, because they do not think they will secure protection by doing so. No doubt the militant Burghers, with the gunpowder and cartridges of home-make. and the two guns which (the Inaugural Address tells us) Citizen Ras has succeeded

Baron Lambremont, Secretary-General of the Brussels Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Kindt, and M. Defaggs. in making, might compel them to pay. But here the Convention steps in. The natives are to have locations of their own, and our Resident is one of the three members of the Commission charged with the duty of seeing that these locations are respected. The Suzerain, too, has a right of veto on any legislation specially affecting natives, and has the absolute power of deciding whether or not the Transvaal is encroaching on its native neighbours, and. of course, the right of preventing such encroachments. Now, it is pretty clear that the more hot-headed Boers will not be content to wait to see whether or not

the Convention will be enforced as cases arise. If the Queen of England

dard telegraphed on Sunday :-Much anxiety prevails here in reference to the ratification of the Transvaal Convention as to which a Committee of the Volksraad will present their report to-morrow. There is an increasing belief that a considerable modification will be insisted upon. Sir Theophilus Shepstone has just returned from

giving evidence before the Cape Commission on Native Affairs. His statements are regarded as of the utmost importance. Native affairs generally are in a very unsatisfactory state, and it is believed that the best solution would be to place Sir Theophilus Shepstone chooses to call herself Suzerain, let her, once more in a position of authority.

say they, take the title, but she must not | THE RECENT BATTLE IN AFGHAN-ISTAN.

The Times has received the following

telegrams, dated Sunday, from its correspondent at Killa Abdulah :--The details of the Ameer's victory tele-graphed last Sunday are generally correct, but it was not quite so easily won as at first reported. The Candahari regiments who formed Ayoub's front line at first repulsed the Ameer's attack and even captured three of his guns, when one Cabuli and three from the Colonial Office disquieted the Herati regiments in the reserve opened fire on them and the irregulars. The Candaharis even then withdrew in good order and were leaders, Sir Evelyn Wood finally assured them (and at their request recorded the intrenching themselves in the old city of Candahar to make a final stand when the two Cabuli regiments, which had been with many of its supporters, that precautions Ayoub's baggage, attacked them in the rear. The cavalry on both sides took little or no part in the fight. Twenty-two guns fell into the victor's hands, exactly the number we gave ment they would govern the people in the him last April. Of the Sirdars with Ayoub, only Gholam Muhaideen-Khan has remained in the city, but several others, among them Sirtip - nur - Mahomed - Khan, are in the vicinity hoping to make terms with the Ameer. Certain of the bazaars and some houses of the rich Afghan merchants and of our Farsiwan friends were plundered by the mob and stray soldiers, but the damage done was not great. On the other hand the villages for a considerable distance round the city were given over to the troops to plunder until noon on the 24th ult., when the plun-

dering ceased by the Ameer's orders. On Friday, the 23d, the Ameer went to say prayers in the great Mosque, and there, fastened to the door, he discovered a proclama-tion to which 11 of the principal Mollahs had affixed their seals, calling on all Mussulmans to make a religious war against him as an ally of the infidels, and, therefore, an infidel himself. At this he was much enraged, and finding that several of the Mollahs who had sealed the proclamation were in a sanctuary in the neighbouring shrine of Khirka-i-Sharif, so called from containing the cloak of Maho-met, he went there and had them brought before him. Two, in reply to his question, gave him insolent answers, on which he drew his sword, cut one down and ordered both to be bayoneted to death. This was at once done, and the bodies were dragged through the bazaar by horses and exposed in a public place. The other Mollahs were let off with a fine. No other act of severity has been committed, but the people of the city are still in fear of its being given up to plunder. This is now very unlikely, but the Ameer will probably impose a considerable

fine on the town.

Conciliatory letters have been addressed to the chiefs of the Durani tribes, and governors have been appointed to the out-districts. Caravans are going in numbers from Peshin to the city, but none are yet coming thence. Sirdar Muhamed Yusuf Khan and Muhamed Aziz Khan, with General Ghulam Haidar Khan—not he who was defeated at Karez-i-Atta, but another—have started the Trans-Helmand districts with four regiments of infantry and other troops. The Ameer proclaims his intention of following in a few days; but he is said to have exhausted the money that he brought with him, and will hardly leave till he has replenished his exchequer, either from the already depleted pockets of the Candaharis or by an additional subsidy from us. This, I think, he should have if he asks it. He has to a certain extent earned it, and on the principle of any policy being good if you only stick to it, we should now support him thoroughly. All hope of a peaceable settlement between him and Ayoub Khan is ended. Until he has driven Ayoub out of Herat Afghanistan is still divided. Now is his best chance. Ayoub's prestige is gone for the time, and the Ameer has a powerful army of Ghilzais, which he cannot keep together for long under any circumstances, and not at all if he is unable to pay them. It will be no more a breach of neutrality to give him

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P., AND THE FRENCH TREATY.

money now than it was in April, and the

best thing we can do for the Afghans is to

give one of the rivals means to end the

struggle at once.

The following letter has been addressed to Sir Charles Dilke by Mr. J. M. Hyde, one of the right hon, gentleman's constituents:-77, Cambridge-gardens, Kensington, W. Sir,-As an elector resident in the borough

of Chelsea, I beg respectfully to address you, first, as a member of Parliament for Chelsea, and secondly, as a member of Mr. Gladstone's the French treaty. I do this in consequence of the public invitation recently given, that any communication from persons interested in trade between the two countries should be addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Commission.'

I desire, Sir, to urge upon your attention the important fact, that the great unfairness of the existing treaty as arranged by Mr. Cobden, and to which the people of England have quietly submitted, has at length become so clearly apparent to English producers as

to compel popular action. France has enjoyed for so many years free access to British markets, and has been unwisely and most unjustly permitted by the statesmen of England to impose excessive and prohibitory duties upon British productions, under the Cobden treaty, without a protest, as to have suggested additional and still higher imposts, as shown by the printed documents recently translated into English. This unfair treatment and want of legislative attention to the producing interests of our country is awakening a powerful feeling in favour of a fair, just, and equal treaty arrangement.

As one of your constituents, I most earnestly beg, and very respectfully submit, that the commercial interests of England should be no longer sacrificed to France, and that the trade between the two countries should be placed on equal and just terms.

manufacturers in both countries are now placed, as regards material and machinery, upon a strict equality; and in regard to the wage-earning power and labour-cost of production, the advantages are clearly on the side of France. It becomes, therefore, absolutely imperative to insist upon an equalisation of duties, to admit of fair and honourable competition between the producing classes of both countries.

I desire further to make known to you that the daily increasing organisations in the direction of fair trade, as opposed to the onesided arrangement hitherto submitted to. is actually more supported by professed Liberals than by their political adversaries; the movement is strictly and honestly national. The Royal Commissioners, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them, can hardly agree to unfairly force the labour of their countrymen into continual strife against the hostile tariffs of France.

Permit me, therefore, to respectfully suggest that no treaty arrangement should be sanctioned that does not place the producers of both contracting countries upon just and equal terms, and that in any case England should be left free to deal with her own colonies in any way that may be considered best to serve the material interests of the Empire.—I am, Sir, your most obedient ser-

To the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.

It is announced, we are glad to see, that Sir E. J. Reed has made a magnificent artpresent to the town of Cardift. This is none other than that masterpiece of Vicat Cole which was alluded to the other day as among the modern treasures of the Cardiff ExhibiVAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

In the absence of Mr. James, but with Mr.

Thorne still at his post, the Vaudeville Theatre re-opened on Saturday night with a new piece by the author who lately amused London playgoers by the boisterous humour of his Crutch and Toothpick, and is now interesting them by the sensational story of his Lights o' London. Mr. G. R. Sims has, so far, been remarkably successful in his stage work, and if the vigorous applause which greeted The Half-Way House may be trusted, his success has not yet deserted him. It is, nevertheless, difficult to trace in Mr. Sims's new play any humour but that of the mere jeu de mot whereby laughter is secured; it would, we fear, be difficult to discover any phase of the plot calculated to arouse serious interest. Like Our Boys, the famous success with which the name of the Vaudeville is chiefly associated, The Half-Way House introduces to our notice a couple of fathers, the one a country gentleman, and the other a London tradesman, with their respective children. John Hope, a West-end florist, has brought his daughter Ivy down to a country inn, the Half-way House, the host of which, Mr. Beck, is an impecunious friend of his, and is unlucky enough to have a broker's man in possession of his premises. The squire of the village, Mr. Hesseltine, presses for his arrears of Beck persuades his friend Beck persuades his friend Hope to plead with his landlord for time and for permission to turn out the "man in posses-Without the knowledge either of John Hope or of Squire Hasseltine, the son of the latter has made Ivy's acquaintance at her father's shop in town, and has promised to make her his wife. Young Philip Hesseltine has another difficult matter to settle before he can set about gaining his father's consent to his proposed mesalliance. He has just contrived the escape of his mother from a lunatic asylum, whither she has been confined after her recovery, at the instigation of the Squire's sister, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy. Philip naturally desires to reinstate his unhappy mother in the place from which she has be ousted by her sister-in-law. As his weak, pleasure-loving father will not believe that his wife is sane, and that her letters are suppressed by Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Philip has taken his mother out of the asylum, and brought her as far as the Half-way House on her way home. A misunderstanding on the part of Obadiah Dell, the broker's man, causes a good deal of rather meaningless confusion, the result of which is that Philip induces Ivy to conceal his mother in her roor at the inn until a more favourable opportunity occurs for carrying out his plan. No one can be very interested in this poor illused lady whose concealment is effected amidst such roars of laughter; but in the further development of the plot during the second act her presence plays an important part. For the sake of keeping her secret Ivy Hope compromises her own reputation in the eyes of her father, allowing it to be under-stood that it is she whom Philip has visited late at night at the Halfway House. The complication, how-ever, is clumsily managed, and it is immediately unravelled at the commencement of the third and last act. Moreover, little seems practically to come of it beyond what must have occurred whenever the un-suitable engagement between the young people was announced. The sturdy old radesman is very angry with his daughter for having kept her secret from him, and is furious with Hesseltine père for objecting to the match. The hiding-place of Mrs. Hesseltine is, it is true, kept secret; but this is not felt to be of any vital consequence, inas-much as her sanity must be capable of proof, and her husband, unless he be a cruel villain cannot turn her from his door. The odd thing about Squire Hesseltine is that he is clearly not meant for a scoundrel, though he must have connived at his sister's heartless treatment of his wife. What manner of man he is intended to represent it is indeed not easy to determine from the speeches placed in his mouth; nor does his representative, Mr. Farren, throw much light upon the puzzle. As a country gentleman he is pre-sumably prejudiced in favour of birth and breeding—indeed, he says as much when he breeding—indeed, he says as much when he is told that his son means to marry a shop-keeper's pretty daughter. Yet, on the smallest provocation, he has become quite familiar with the shopkeeper himself, has asked him up to the Hall, and has made him his equal. A vain man of proud bearing, he is, nevertheless, prepared to hold his ancestors up to ridicule in conversation with his inferiors One knows not what to make of him, except that he is the medium or the butt for the telling quips and cranks of dialogue which Mr. Sims distributes so impartially amongst his characters. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, again, whose villanous designs have in the end to be defeated by her nephew, is ready in the midst of her crimes to forget that she is a lady scheming for a cruel end, and to bandy preposterous repartee with her enemies. Mrs. Canninge makes something more natural of her rôle than Mr. Farren succeeds in making of his; but she is hardly able to impart to it any such grave meaning as it certainly possess. The flippancy with which Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's offence is treated is, in fact, quite startling. The only punishment meted out to her for her attempt to confine a sane woman in a madhouse consists of the laugh raised against her when John Hope alludes to her as "the old ironclad," and when, in the last line of the play, she is offered a Brad-shaw and recommended to look in it for a train to take her home. Although Miss Alma Murray acts very charmingly as Ivy Hope, and Mr. Grahame makes a manly young fellow, the lovers are not remarkably interesting specimens of their kind; and another youthful couple, consisting of a bashful, stuttering sailor and a forward Irish girl, seem wholly superfluous. The best and most consistent characters of the play are those entrusted to Mr. Thorne and Mr. Lestocq. John Hope is an honest, straightforward old fellow, with a soft heart and a strong will. If every one around him were not so eager to let off conversational crackers, his dry, common-sense humour would be highly effective; and as it is, Mr. Thorne's quiet manner enables him to make the worthy tradesman's shrewd remarks extremely amusing. Only for a short time, in the second act, did The Half-Way House show the slightest symptom of dragging, and the loud applause which the author had to acknowledge may, perhaps, signify a popular success much more lasting than any which the Vaudeville Theatre has of late

Postponements or alterations have been found necessary in the case of the autumn arrangements made at the Royalty Theatre, the Opera Comique, the Savoy, and the Royal

achieved.—Observer.

The Mascotte, which was to have been produced at the Royalty this week, has been found by Mr. Henderson to be on too large a scale for so small a stage. He has accordingly decided to present it at his new theatre in Panton-street, the Royal Comedy, on its

opening night, the 15th inst.
In the meanwhile, the Royalty will open next Saturday with Out of the Hunt, farcical comedy, from the French, which was originally to have constituted the programme of the new theatre. The cast for Out of the Hunt now includes Miss Lydia Cowell, as well as Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Arditi, Mr. J. G. Taylor, and Mr. Anson. Mr. Howard Paul will not return to his

ost as manager of the Alhambra. Mr. F. H. Macklin's next series of revivals at the Crystal Palace, commencing on the 16th inst., includes Milky White, Still Waters,

cal intelligence. We do not impute this to them as a crime; for whenever so interesting an event as a marriage is on the *tapis* we ourselves always hasten to give it the publiourselves always hasten to give it the publicity of our columns. The line, however, should be drawn somewhere. Several of our confrères on the other side of the silver streak have been writing at length of the forthcoming marriage of the celebrated tragedian Signor Rossi with a wealthy and beautiful American. Behind the footlights the eminent actor will continue his deeds of murder, or other exigencies of his different rôles; but we are fully authorised to state that he has no intention whatever of adding to the list that of bigamy in private life. His wife, the grandmother of a child of three years of age, is at the present time in good

An adjudication of bankruptcy has been made against Mr. William Holland, who is the well-known public caterer, and is described in the proceedings as of the North Woolwich Gardens, Licensed Victualler. The liabilities are estimated at £10,000, with assets of uncertain value.

MUSIC. LYCEUM ITALIAN OPERA. The autumnal opera season at the Lyceum Theatre commerced on Saturday night under favourable auspices. The house was crowded. The performance of Dinorah was in almost all respects equal and in some respects better than those which are to be heard at our Italian Opera houses during the season of high prices. The house has undergone many architectural improvements, and has not only been tastefully decorated, but extensively enlarged. Signor Li Calsi, the conductor of the Lyceum Italian Opera, has gathered round him a large and excellent body of orchestral players, headed by Mr. J. T. Carrodus, leader of the Royal Italian Opera, whose name is in itself a tower of strength, and with him are associated Mr. Brousil (violoncello), Mr. Keppel (flute), and many other distinguished artists too numerous to mention. The choristers appear to have been selected exclusively from the excellent choir of the Royal Italian Opera, carefully trained by Josiah Pittman, who also renders valuable service as organist. The stage manager, Mr. Parry, of Her Majesty's Opera, has a difficult task to discharge in the preparation of a large number of operas on a stage and in a theatre which have for a long time been denuded of operatic accessories; but he last night showed himself capable of surmounting perilous obstacles, and Dinorah, with its unexpectedly well-managed torrent of real water at the end of the second act, was placed on the stage with an attention to detail and a general excellence of mise en scène which augured well for the future prospects of the season. Respecting the merits of Meyerbeer's Dinorah nothing remains to be said. Written avowedly as a reply to the carping critics who averred that the composer was unable to achieve success in any but "grand" opera, with spectacular effects, processions, and ballets, it holds its place as one of the most delightful of all pastoral operas in the lyric repertory. The heroine on Saturday night found an accomplished and sympathetic representative in Mlle. Marimon, who was received with the warmth of welcome due to very highest rank. Once more she elicited enthusiastic applause, recalls, and an encore for the Shadow Song "Ombra leggiera," which she sang with faultless accuracy of execution and intonation, combined with piquant and graceful action. In the opening scene of Act 1 he was apparently nervous, but soon recovered possession of her powers, and sang her part of the Bell Trio delightfully. From this point to the end of the opera she maintained her high reputation, and was rewarded with frequent and well-merited applause. Mile. Le Brun, as the goatherd, made a successful début. Her voice is rather of the mezzosoprano than the contralto quality. She sings and acts well, and the popular "Fanciulle che il core" was heartily and deservedly applauded. Signor Frapolli's able singing and acting as Corentino lent special importance to a thankless rôle, and the minor characters were well filled by Mlle. Vilnotte, M. Gonnet and Signor Tesseman. In the important rôle of Hoel Signor Padila made his first appearance in this country. He had a high reputation on the Continent, and Saturday night his success surpassed all expectation. He has a in finished style. With the single exception of M. Lassalle we do not know of any bary-tone on the modern operatic stage capable of singing more delightfully the romance (in Act 3) "Sei Vendicata assai." Signor Padilla had apparently reserved his powers for this, and his splendid singing elicited enthusiastic applause, and demands for a repetition of the last verse. This artist can hardly fail to prove a valuable addition to the strength of the company.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Herbert Oakeley, Professor of Music at the University of Edinburgh, to be Composer to

her Majesty in Scotland.

Mr. Richard Blagrove met with a lamentable accident on Saturday. He was riding in a hansom cab in the Strand, when the vehicle came in collision with another cab proceeding in an opposite direction. Mr. Blagrove was thrown against the window, and, the cab being dashed backward a second time by the force of the collision, Mr. Blagrove's skull was so severely cut that one of the arteries was severed. He was taken to Charingcross Hospital. The sad accident will be the cause of profound regret to a large circle, Mr. Blagrove being so well known and highly esteemed as an eminent performer on the concertina, the viola, etc. As a member of the operatic and other orchestras he has been constantly before the public as a musician for thirty years past.
Mr. A. Gwylym Crowe, who has so successfully conducted the Promenade Concerts

at Covent-garden Theatre, will retain possession during the Christmas season, will produce a Pantomime which will probably be written by Mr. Frank Green. stage direction will be intrusted to Mr. Richard Mansell. Madame Marie Roze has been spending

six weeks on the Continent, but has now returned to London to take possession of her new residence, Hawthorn Lodge, Finchley. "The Cuckoo Polka" (just published), composed by Ernesto, reminds us of a discussion that arose some time ago as to the exact sounds of the cuckoo's notes. Mr. Browning, the poet, has given a very positive opinion about it, and if he is correct then the composer of this polka must be wrong in the notes he has assigned to the bird. Some say the cuckoo sings a "minor third," some a "major third." We have listened to it many times, and generally we have heard, not a perfect minor third, but a slightly flat third. In the famous cuckoo solo of Vivaldi, for the violin, the major third is employed, ending

VANITY FAIRINGS. THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

always on the keynote.—Era.

Henry Fitzalan-Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestrie and Maltravers, Premier Duke, Hereditary Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, stands next to the Blood Royal in dignity. The splendid name and traditions of his house are found on every page of English history for nigh six hundred years, and he who now bears them is a most admirably well-regulated 16th inst., includes Milky White, Still Waters,
The Belle's Stratagem, and The Palace of
Truth.

The Era says:—Our lively Gallic neighbours like to be first in the field with theatri-

works several hours every day in answering letters of business and the charitable appeals to which he is condemned as one of the richest men in the country. Withal he takes up both in political and religious matters strong and decided views of his own, to which he adheres with much tenacity; and being essentially conservative in his notions, he even seemed to disapprove the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and to doubt whether any good could come out of a measure apparently tending to strengthen the Liberal party as much as to emancipate the Roman Catholics. He is, of course, much courted and influenced by his priests, yet it was in direct opposition to the wishes of the chiefs of the Roman Catholic party (who would have preferred to see the money spent in other ways) that he built the splendid church at Arundel, which overtops his adjacent castle, as a monument to the memory of his father and a record of his own taste for architecture. He delights in hunting, but cares nothing for shooting; yet he is of a happy and cheerful disposition, and free from affectation. He is also a good, steady officer of volunteers, and much liked by all who know him. Withal he is not yet four-and-thirty, he has been married nearly four years to the daughter of Lord Dorrington,

The Green Riband of the Thistle, vacant by the death of Lord Airlie, will probably be onferred on the Duke of Roxburghe. Premier has now a knighthood of each of the three great national orders at his disposal, as well as the Lord-Lieutenancy of three counties, those of Rutland, Hereford, and Ross. Lord Airlie having been a Representative Peer of Scotland, his demise will necessitate an election for that honour. The name of Lord Northbrook has, I hear, been for some time suggested as likely to be selected in case

I hear from Paris that M. Worth, the great dressmaker, highly approves of the new tashion of wearing British wool fabrics, because he finds that these fabrics lend themselves so readily to the triumph of his art. He only wonders, I am told, that they have been so much neglected of late, and promises marvellous results with them. He is now making British-wool dresses for four of our smartish English ladies, one of whom is

naturally Lady Bective.

The German pastor, Stæker, who has taken o prominent a part in the anti-Semitic movement in Germany, very nearly succeeded in converting and baptising a Jew, named Moses Levy, some days since. The convert, however, insisted on receiving the name of Martin Luther; the pastor demurred to such a profanation, and the negotiations were broken off, as no other name could be thought of which would not entail a complete re-marking of the convert's linen—the sole condition on which his wife would permit his secession

Cardinal Howard, late of the 2d Life Guards. was one of the guests of the garden party at Marlborough House before the close of the season. The Prince of Wales received him very cordially, and asked him if he would not come to the ball his old regiment was about to give. The Cardinal answered that he thought he should be out of place there.
"Oh, no!" answered the Prince, "you could give them your blessing." "I fear," replied the Cardinal, "they would want more blessing than I could give."

That cholera has broken out in Reggio, Calabria, I do not wonder. The place is much used by men who are going shooting in the mountains, and I never knew one sportsman who did not prefer a night in a hut on the hills to the greasy odours of the town. I once went up in the hills to seek quail. We had a capital day. It rained from ten in the morning until seven in the evening, and we got a full view of one quail as the dark came on. Then we went into a hut and enjoyed ourselves with our one precious flask of red wine. But we thought it better fun than

staying in Reggio.

The custom of putting in the obituary columns of the Times the death of a relative on the anniversary of that death is likely to give rise to some curious mistakes with shortsighted or absent people. The somewhat similar custom of putting in country newspapers an announcement that on such and such a day some local celebrity died so many years ago led to a curious and ludicrous mis-take the other day. The death of the Re-corder of a borough about forty years ago was chronicled in the way we have named; the result was that a gentleman of the long robe implored all his friends to obtain him the vacant appointment. One of his friends, more knowing than the rest, dashed his hopes to the ground by explaining that the office was full, and that the paragraph alluded to a long-past vacancy.—Vanity Fair.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, SATURDAY.

The Queen went out yesterday morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn took eave of her Majesty and left the Castle for London. Prince Leopold went out with Captain Edwards.

The Queen went out yesterday morning with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and her Majesty drove out in the afternoon with Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, to Glen Gelder Shiel. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold went out driving.
The Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited her Majesty. The Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family. Captain Waller arived at the Castle, and succeeded the Hon. A. Yorke in waiting on Prince Leopold.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to the Earl of Fife came to a conclusion on Saturday. In the afternoon the Princess of Wales arrived at Mar Lodge from Abergeldie, and later on the Earl of Fife, accompanied by the Prince and Princess and the party at present guests of his lordship, drove to the Falls of Quoich, where tea was served. Their Royal Highnesses then took leave of the Earl and returned to Abergeldie Castle at a late hour in the evening. During the present week the Prince of Wales goes on a visit for a few days to Colonel Farquharson at Invercauld House, and will spend a few days in deer stalking in the adjacent forests. The Prince of Wales is expected to honour Lord Ren-dlesham, M.P., with a visit to his seat near Woodbridge, Suffolk, on the 14th inst.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Saturday evening, from passing several days with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park. The Duke de Nemours and the Count d'Eu have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from

Paris.
Prince Lobanoff arrived at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from Paris, on Sunday evening afer a few weeks' congé.
The Duke of Roxburghe left Floors Castle a few days ago to pay visits to Ireland. The Duchess remains at the castle, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, and the Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green arrived last week on a visit to her Grace.

The Earl of Northbrook arrived at his official residence at the Admiralty early on Saturday morning from his shooting quarters, Camesky, Kingussie, and in the evening left town for Stratton Park, near Winchester. His lordship will accompany the Lords Com-

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Creat-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 3-4, 1881.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT HULL.

The great debate which is to fill the coming fortnight was opened on Monday night in due form by Sir Stafford Northcote's speech at Hull. It was natural that Sir Stafford Northcote should devote a large part of his first speech to the question of Irish government. His visit to the thriving port on the Humber had both a local and a general purpose. He wished to throw out a challenge to the Prime Minister and to give the note for the Conservative orations of the autumn; but he also wished to do something for the party in Hull, which for many years past has been in a minority, small in 1874, but distressingly large in 1881. Hull has a considerable Irish population; and if Sir Stafford Northcote had chosen to repeat the objectionable tactics which have been adopted elsewhere, he might very possibly have influenced their vote at the next election in favour of a Conservative candidate. We are glad to see that the Conservative leader showed himself superior to any artifices of the kind. His language in regard to Irish Nationalism and all its works was unmistakeable. He would hold no terms with the party that desires the dismemberment of the Empire. He goes further, and advocates strong measures with respect to the organisation which is at present ruling Ireland. In obedience to the universal prin-Land Act is passed he accepts it as the law of the land. He may have his misgivings about its ultimate effects, but he demands that it shall have fair play. He asks two questions: Will the Land League allow it to have fair play? and, Will the Government insist that it shall have fair play? To the first question the answer, it is to be feared, cannot but be negative; and the gist of this part of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech lies in the demand for strong action on the part of the Government in the event of the Land League's policy continuing to be what it now appears to be. The Government, he says, is to insist that the League shall recognise the law as law, and shall not obstruct those who wish to take advantage of it. But when it comes to recommending the precise measures which the Government is to take, Sir Stafford Northcote has nothing to say. Here lies the weakness of his address. He sees faults which the Government commit, he admits their difficulties, he recommends them to avoid their faults in future, and to do something-he does not quite say whatvery different from what they have done

before. - Times.

The Standard says :- The public are not

in the habit of looking to Sir Stafford Northcote for views of striking originality. His gift is rather to state with directness and point what is being thought by most men, and, we might fairly add, by all reasonable men. But the fact that he defers to reason and pays homage to the claims of moderation, even in party warfare, does not prevent him from drawing up a formidable indictment against the Government. They are still suffering, he says, from those rash utterances, amounting to informal pledges, in which they too lavishly indulged when in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. They are hampered by their own extravagant criticism of others. It can hardly be doubted that their unfortunate concessions to the Boers were the legitimate outcome of maudlin theories of government unseasonably advnnced; and though it may be a slight exaggeration to say that we are trembling to hear what is the decision of the Volksraad concerning the yet unratified Convention, it is unquestionably true that the English people are haunted by an uncomfortable feeling that the cup of humiliation out of which the present Government have made them drink is about to be charged anew. All confidence in the manliness of the Government is necessarily exhausted. Humane, wellintentioned, solicitous, highly moral in an esoteric sense, they may possibly be. But they are not what Englishmen have been accustomed to regard as courageous and patriotic in the best meaning of the word. It is this disbelief in the robustness and pluck of the Government which makes the public feel so nervous whenever any fresh rock ahead confronts us in our course. It would not be fair to saddle the Cabinet or the Liberal Party with any special responsibility for what has recently happened in Egypt, or for the awkward and embarrassing condition of affairs in that quarter of the globe. But the country cannot help feeling that if the Egyptian Question or any other question reaches the acute stage, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are not the men to cope with it successfully. They do not believe in the resources, the energy, and the spirit of the Empire they have to administer. Accordingly, they stand shivering on the brink of each fresh embarrassment, and lack the courage to take a decisive plunge. Yet no one can say how long this timidity can be maintained without grievous injury being inflicted on the British Empire. The public do not blame them for the state of affairs in Tunis, in Egypt, or in the East generally. But the public do seek to know what is the view of the Government upon these grave matters, and how far they are prepared to vindicate the vital interests of

England.

THE FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIA-TIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard From a conversation I had with Sir Charles Dilke, I am enabled to remove a misapprehension, plausible enough in itself, but which it is all the more important to rectify, as it has given no small offence in a variety of quarters here. It was supposed that the English Commissioners, in protracting the nego-

tiations, had in view the possible change of Ministry in France, and conceived the opinion that with a Gambetta Ministry in office the negotiations would progress more satisfactorily than with the Cabinet presided over by M. Ferry. That belief was so general, and perhaps so natural, that it found its way into print. Sir C. Dilke, however, assures me that was not from such motive that the negotiations were suspended. The French negotiators continued to express their determination not to give way in the matter of the duties proposed by the new Conventional Tariff respecting those classes of goods which form the largest and most important portion of English imports into France—namely, cotton and woollen tissues, and which has undergone a certain amount of preparation. On all these classes of goods the French mean to levy a duty much in excess of that imposed by the exist-ing treaty, the duties fixed by which are the very utmost that the English Commissioners are instructed to concede. Pursuant to their instructions, the English Commissioners would, in presence of the resistance of the French negotiators, have been justified in breaking off the negotiations, instead of adjourning them; but they elected to take the latter course, and fixed the 24th October as the period of reassembling, for two reasons;

they were anxious, by fixing the date in ques-

tion when the present Administration would

still be in office, to give them a mark of

deference, and afford practical proof that there

was no foundation in the rumour that they

were anxious only to gain time and negotiate with another Cabinet. I remarked that while that act of diplomatic courtesy was perfectly intelligible and praiseworthy, yet it would be of great importance to be able to assure the commercial community in England that when the Commissioners reassembled on October 24th, there would be some greater prospect of their agreeing than when they separated on October 1. Perhaps such a direct question could not be met by a direct answer. Sir C. Dilke, who, without departing from diplomatic reserve, was per-fectly frank, replied that he believed that the French were anxious on the whole to conclude a new treaty on the basis of the status quo; therefore he thought it right to give the French negotiators time to think over the matter which has led to the present deadlock. In any case the Comm will meet again on October 24th. If then the French be willing to grant to our cotton and woollen goods and to our leather the régime of the status quo which has been in operation now for twenty-one years, then the negotiations can be resumed to some purpose; if not, there must be a final rupture, unless in the meanwhile some compromise is effected

by diplomatic correspondence. Whilst on the subject I may be allowed to remark that the opportunity given to English and other experts to ventilate their views freely before the Commissioners has, perhaps, been a mistake. Valuable as the evidence of some of these experts may have been in some cases, it is to be borne in mind that they are not diplomatists, and I know from members of the French Commission that statements of opinion made by some of them with thorough British bluffness rather startled the French negotiators, and certainly did not tend to propitiate them. When an English trader or manufacturer volunteers an emphatic statement that he would much rather have no treaty at all than one that was a mere repetition of that now existing, such a statement cannot be regarded as calculated to facilitate negotiations. One of the consequences of the admission of British experts to give evidence before the Commission is that when it reassembles French experts will also have an opportunity of speaking out on the subject, and this will not improve matters. Besides wasting time, English and French manufacturers and traders, were they entrusted with the duty of negotiating a treaty, would very speedily come to an issue which would result in a war of tariffs. That is the reason why the intervention of trained diplomatists is necessary, as they, by the nature of things, consider the subject from a higher, a broader, and a more general standpoint. Both France and England have largely benefited from the Treaty of 1860; but if every individual branch of trade and manufacture is to have a voice in the matter, each will naturally consider its own interests paramount over every other, and nstead of a treaty and an expansion of commercial relations, we shall have a commercial Tower of Babel, and if by the 8th February a suitable modus vivendi be not agreed upon, then the general Tariff will come into operation. and its effect, while checking trade between the two countries, will have the additional and deplorable result of creating a bitterness of feeling which, considering the general state of affairs in Europe, that make it very desirable for England and France to pull together, might entail political consequences of the

utmost gravity. I have fully set forth above the temperate and conciliatory spirit which actuated the British Commissioners in adjourning the negotiations until October 24. Although in all probability M. Gambetta will be in office early in November, and although in his speech at Honfleur last month he professed simself a Freetrader to the backbone, yet it is requisite to bear in mind that the new even more Protectionist than its predecessor, and that M. Gambetta does not make Free Trade the keystone of his policy. The revision of the Constitution and the separation of the Church and State are the great features of the policy he means to work out. Therefore Englishmen should reflect that Free Trade, so far as M. Gambetta is concerned, is a hors d'auvre, not a pièce de résis-tance—that on the whole France is Protectionist, and that although it is beyond doubt that his assumption of office would be the starting-point of a mere cordial policy towards England than has existed of late, yet it would not be consistent with the doctrines and priniples of Opportunism for him to force Free Trade on the country before the country had een educated to a sense of its advantages. I would urge upon the English trading community this simple consideration-namely that a Treaty would be better than the general

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDER. - The rial of Lefroy is fixed to take place at Maidstone on the 25th inst. The prisoner will be defended by Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Forest Fulton. He still positively dheres to his first statement that there was a third person in the train, who attacked him and Mr. Gold. He says he is innocent of the murder, and can only account for his going away through fear of being suspected.

A LADY'S SCHEME.—The Dowager Marchioness of Lothian comes to the rescue in the Times in the matter of "hopping" dals. She proposes a gigantic Hop Harvest Reform Association, with the hop country mapped out into districts, contracts to supply gangs of registered hoppers, encampments nissionaries, hospitals, canteens, responsible vage-payers, savings banks, hoppers' trains. thoroughly cleansed before use for ordinary traffic," etc. It is just conceivable that so vast a scheme might collapse under its own weight, or from the unwillingness or incapa-city of hop-pickers to submit to rules, or farmers to pay the requisite price for a more orderly class of harvesters .- Pall Mall SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a crowded neeting of Conservatives in Hengler's Circus at Hull on Monday night. With reference to recent events and the political outlook, he said :- The course of events during the session has been in many respects stagnant and disappointing. Though the session has been marked with the passage of one special measure, it has been a notable year, and one which may prove hereafter very important in the history of England and of the world. We have seen lawlessness and violence such as have rarely marked the era in which we live. First came the fearful assassination of the Emperor of Russia, and then more recently that which has stirred the feelings of the English people—the assassination of the President of the United States. Englishmen have shown, and shown rightly, every sympathy with the great Republic. But let us turn from the statement that there is a spirit of lawlessness abroad, and say that there is even one among ourselves. Of course, you know I refer to Ireland, where there is a feeling of alarm and discouragement, which may prove most fatal to the welfare of the Empire. Before I proceed further I must refer to the great loss the country has sustained by the removal of one great leader, Lord Beaconsfield. (Loud cheers.) You know well what powers he had acquired, and how he represented the feelings of England, and how truly, ably, and resolutely he maintained the lot which fell upon him in regard to the honour of England. (Cheers.) What is our feeling now? Can we lay aside feelings of anxiety which must arise when we look at the columns of our papers? There are many anxieties, there is the news from South Africa, from Egypt, or from other places with which we are connected, and which is all of an anxious character owing to the weakness of the Government. But the quarter to which we must turn our chief attention is the sister kingdom of Ireland. I do not speak only of outrages and of isolated attacks on life and property, but I speak of the whole system of government. I speak of the way in which that great organisation the Land League has obtained power in the country, exercising the functions and aspiring to the position of government, setting aside, overruling, and, I fear, curbing and daunting the legitimate Government. We are told that the late session has promoted an improvement in the Land Laws of Ireland, that it has obtained greater security for capital, and for the personal good treatment of the farmers of Ireland. If that were all, we should only hold it as a proof that these great interests are looked after. But what do the Land League say to this Act? They tell us—and I give them credit for telling us openly—that what they aim at is the dismemberment of the Empire—the breaking away from the connection which binds them to England; and it is on that account they are labouring with the zeal and perseverance which distinguish them. These are serious things, which no British subject can contemplate without saying he will do what he can to resist a dismemberment of the Empire. The Land League say we have had these things before. True, there may have been outrages and all those symptoms of uneasiness which we now see; but there is now something different from what there was before. Those who are guiding the Land League are not operating same way as of old. They are not appealing to the fervour of human naturethey are appealing to the cupidity of tenants to drive out landlords and pay no rent. The way in which they are doing this is to incite the people to form organisations to hold the property which does not belong to them, and to "Boycott" all those who support the landlords. Thus Ireland has been kept away from the peace and quietness for which she has been yearning, and which is her only safeguard. But that is not the interest of the Land League. They are determined to keep the matter going. Having succeeded so far in agitation, they are determined to push success to extremes, and they are establishing throughout Ireland a government which holds its own in the face of her Majesty's Government. They have many things in their favour. I will mention two. They have the prestige of success. Whatever you may say of this measure, which was the production of the mind of the Prime Minister of her Majesty's Government, you may depend on it the Irish people believe, and not without reason, that success in the carrying of the measure is due to the influence of the Land League agitators. (Hear, hear.) Nothing succeeds like success, and believing what they do, they are encouraged to per-severe. (Cheers.) There is another advantage they have, and it is this. This attitude of the Government, though not sufficient to put down the Land League, is sufficient to paralyse or neutralise the action of the propertyholders in Ireland in defence of their rights Happily and wisely and properly the Irish property-holders have not attempted to defend themselves, except by calling on the Government to do their duty; but have the Government responded to that appeal? ("No.") They have been ready to make suggestions and excuses, and in other ways to offer encouragement to those who have been the leaders of the Land League movement. Owing greatly to the action of the Government in the earlier days, the organisation has attained large proportions, and the question is. What is to be done? That is a question is, What is to be very serious and difficult question-serious and difficult alike for the Government and the nation. There is an old story told of the Lord George Gordon riots, which occurred in London about a hundred years ago, that suits the present situation. The Govern-ment of that day called on the vo-lunteers to go out and help the troops to put down the rioters, but the regular troops said they should not be at all afraid of the rioters in front of them if the gentlemen volunteers behind them would not hold their muskets in so dangerous a manner. (Laughter.) I don't think you can apply this with any kind of truth to the volunteers in Ireland; they, at all events, have not impeded the action of the regular Government. The question is rather whether the propertyolders and lovers of law in Ireland may not turn round and point the story the other way, saying that they would not be afraid of the Land League if the Government would not hold such very awkward language. (Laughter.) I don't deny that I am no great believer in the virtues of the Act just passed, but believe it to be our duty now that it has be-come law to give it fair play. (Cheers.) We are most desirous that it should have fair play; but, let me ask, is it likely to have fair play? (Hear, and "No.") Do the Land League mean to give it fair play? (Cries of "No.") They tell you very plainly they mean nothing of the sort, and they say they are going to take the machinery it provides and work it for their own purposes. make no secret of the matter, and her Ma jesty's Government know with whom they have to deal. What I want to ask is this: Do the Government infend to insist that the measure shall have fair play? (Hear, Do they intend to come for-and say, "You gentlemen of the ward and say, "You gentlemen of the Land League must submit to the action of Parliament and the authorities of the executive Government?" Do they mean to show that amount of courage which is necessary for the maintenance of this great Empire. (Cheers.) You cannot rule a house-hold, certainly not a great Empire, unless you have the courage necessary to put down defiance to the law. (Cheers.) I hope that if any of you who are now pre ent should go to the meeting at Leeds of which you have

just heard, you will ask the Prime Minister

whether he intends to offer to the Land

League the spirited language which about a year and a half ago he applied to an allied

to insist full and fair play shall be given to their own Act, and that the Land League shall not be permitted to prevent fair play being accorded to it? (Cheers.) I fear we must say that the Government have lost confidence in themselves and their position. (Hear, hear.) I am inclined also to think that in another sense they have lost the con-fidence of the people. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") I mean to say they have lost some of the exuberant confidence which was reposed in them at the beginning of their tenure of office, when everything was to have gone right, when they had but to show themselves at the head of affairs and all their difficulties were quickly to be got rid of. We are not quite prepared now to take them at the full and high estimate which they claimed some time ago, and the question is whether the Government can feel the exuberant confidence in themselves which they felt at the Leginning. There are signs which seem to point in the opposite direction. There are difficulties arising here and there, and everywhere, in the United Kingdom, in our Colonies, and in foreign countries, and in dealing with them the Government feel the difficulty they have themselves created by the language they have used, the pledges they have given, and the treatment they have administered to their rivals in former times, and they are naturally aware that they are walking on very delicate ground. (Cheers.) They seem to me to be a Ministry which every difficulty seems to daunt. They have been daunted both by foreigners and by members of their own party who have forced them from time to time to do things against their own judgment, and to have committed themselves in such a way that it is easy to see that when difficulties arise they have serious obstacles to overcome in contending with them. The case of Ireland is one of these difficulties. The language they use, the promise they made, the encouragement they gave the Land League stood in the way of the vigorous policy of this country. The case of South Africa is another instance. (Hear, hear.) The lan-guage they used and the conduct they pursued rendered it difficult to bring about any solution there which should be reassuring to the people of the colony and to the credit of the English nation. (Cheers) We know that at this moment we are trembling to see whether the Boers will accept the convention we have offered. (Hear, hear.) Can there be a more humiliating position? You hear from time to that they have refused it; then time reports you are told "No, it is not quite so bad as that; they are considering it, and then you hear that, with some modifications, they accept it." That is very satisfactory, and we hope that they will. (Laughter.) As our chairman has said, there are two conventions about which we are blinded. Sometimes we ask, What are the Boers going to do with their convention? and sometimes it is, What are the French going to do with theirs?—(cheers)—and in both cases we have to be ready to accept it on any terms we can get. At all events, this is very disheartening those who have been endeavouring to do their duty to the country under circumstances of danger and difficulty. But the question is not only one affecting those who have gone out to our Colonies, and have sacrificed in many cases their lives in the interests of the country, it is also one affecting a large native who, believing in the honour and firmness of the British Government, have taken our side against the Boers, their old oppressors, against those in whose hands they found that their lives and liberties were not safe. Having criticised sharply the irresolution of the Government in respect to foreign relations, the right hon. gentleman referred to the question of the state of trade. With respect to fair trade, he did not agree with many of the suggestions of his friends, but at the same time deprecated the language used by Mr. Bright on the subject. He objected to bargaining with other countries, and going to them, cap in hand, and asking for concessions, and urged that serious consideration should be given to the development

GHOSTS AND GHOST-SEERS.

Whether things "are what they seem," which Truthful James, in Mr. Bret Harte's poem, and other metaphysicians have doubted or not, it is certain that "there are visions about." Not only in remote Irish and Pyre-nean parishes, but in Church Stretton, Shropshire, and in another English district, the bodiless have been going about, as they do in Mr. George Macdonald's ghastly ballad. In the Church Stretton case, as in the other example to which we are to refer, the ghosts seem to have interested themselves in the cause of human justice. This is not unusual Most ghosts who revisit us do so with the purpose of setting right something which has gone wrong. The Church Stretton spectre is held to be that of a person who disappeared as mysteriously as the revenant now appears. The other bogie, who has been vouche a correspondent of the usually somewhat sceptical Patt Matt Gazette, is all that is left to represent a gentleman who was hanged when he thought he hardly deserved such treatment. No ghosts could have much better reasons for their rather bizarre conduct in returning from a bourne where travellers are proverbially supposed to remain permanently The tale of the Shropshire ghost may be told briefly in the chronological order of events About thirty years ago some speculative persons began digging a copper mine near Church Stretton. Their operations were not crowned with success, and we presume that the shares of the Church Stretton Copper Mining Company are no longer offered even to the most guileless investors. After excavating to a depth of forty feet or thereabouts the enterprising miners withdrew from what appeared far from a lucrative business. As no copper was found in the mine, the humorists of Church Stretton naturally called the excavation "The Copper Hole." Railings were erected round the place to protect the unwary, and for many years the unwary kept out of the pit-hole. Five years ago the hole was filled up, but not, it seems, before a woman named Sarah Duckett had mysteriously disappeared. Miss Duckett, a resident in or near Church Stretton, had intended to leave the neighbourhood; she had even conveyed her portable property to the railway station, and she was "last seen to walk up the Hazler-road," and from that moment was not beheld by any one who cared to give evidence about her. Whether her luggage at the station was ever claimed or not there is no evidence to show. Now the ghost comes in. A short time since a farmer named Roberts de clared that he saw the apparition" of Miss Duckett. How Mr. Roberts knew that the "apparition" was not Miss Duckett herself in flesh and blood it is not easy to conjecture. One of the heroes in the "Iliad" declares that he knew apparent warrior to be a god the way he walked. Ghosts are commonly supposed not to walk, but to glide, and if the apparition glided, as she is said to have done, then, doubtless, it was not Miss Duckett, but only her grisly ghost. Convinced by these, or similar arguments, the people of Church Stretton conceived that it would be well to dig in the "Copper Hole" where the phantom of Miss Duckett disap-

peared from the gaze of Mr. Roberts. It will

be learned with regret that "there was no

public money available." But too little public

money for excavations of archæological in-

terest is to be procured in England; and for

digging up Copper Holes in search of ghosts,

it seems that literally no fund exists. Private

inquirers were not to be baffled, and money

was obtained from the generous subscrip-

tions of amateurs. The work of dig-

ging out the old Copper Hole has been resolutely begun. The workmen have

Sovereign-"I mean to say, hands off." reached, it is said, a depth of

lighted on all that is mortal of Miss Sarah Duckett. Nor, on the hypothesis that her spirit haunts the place where her bones lie, is there anything remarkable in the present failure to discover her remains. If the Copper Hole was forty feet deep, and if Miss Duckett was thrown into it, her remains can only be found at the depth of forty feet. Even the most confirmed believer in the supernatural will not expect to find them half way down the mine. Whether the body is discovered at last, or not, it is natural to suppose that the Copper Hole will in future be known as the Ghost Hole. Few holes have had more singular fortunes, and, if there are no more human remains than copper at the bottom, it will ever be memorable as a monument of the vanity of human expectations .- Standard.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Queen has been pleased to confer upon Colonel Yolland, Chief Inspector of Railways, the distinction of the Civil Companionship of

The following are the names of the eight Assistant Commissioners who have just been appointed by the Government under the Land Act, and who it is understood will now de-Act, and who it is understood will now devote themselves entirely to the duties of their office:—Professor Baldwin, Dublin; Lieut.—Colonel Bayly, Wicklow; Mr. Richard Garland, Armagh; Mr. Jas. Haughton, Wexford; Mr. Cornelius O'Keeffe, Cork; Mr. John O'Shaughnessy, Galway; Mr. John Rice, Charleville, Co. Cork; and Mr. Jas. Ross, Monaghan. Three of these gentlemen are Protestants and five Roman Catholics.

We understand that it is the wish of the

We understand that it is the wish of the Government that Sir Garnet Wolseley should be appointed Adjutant-General of the Forces when Sir Charles Ellice retires, but that there may be some difficulty in providing for him on account of his junior position on the list of lieutenant-generals, the appointment being that, by right, of a full general, and the new Regulations as to retirement pressing very severely on officers who fail to obtain employment, and rendering a more equal division of commands to staff appointments

absolutely necessary.

Mr. Kennedy, C.B., of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Cecil Trevor, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, have been appointed the British delegates to attend the International Conference at the Hague on the subject of the Fishery Regulations in the North Sea The Conference assembles on the 8th instant. Mr. J. M. Nicolle, of the Board of Trade, accompanies the British delegates as their

An important Memorandum has reached the India Office, from the Government of India, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council. It is proposed that the Imperial and Indian Medical Departments shall be amalgamated, officers who obtained their commissions in the Indian Medical Service prior to 1865 being specially dealt with, their ranks and privileges not being interfered with. Officers who have joined the service since 1865 are, according to this scheme, to be transferred to the Imperial Medical Department, receiving promotion in their own cadres as vacancies occur in the higher ranks. In order to thin the senior ranks the fifty-five years' rule is to be apd to all of cers in Civil emp being to give officers of the Imperial service, in course of time, the benefit of the highly paid Civil appointments in India which are now held exclusively by the Indian officers. Lieutenant Schwatka, of the United States army, has received the thanks of her Majesty's

Government for placing at its disposal the Franklin relics, discovered by Lieutenant Schwatka's Polar Search Expedition. (FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") The Lord Mayor has convened a meeting at the Mansion House for October 24th, to

consider the propriety of holding an Electrical Exhibition at the Crystal Palace similar to that now being held in Paris. At the request of more than 1,200 of the citizens of London the Lord Mayor has called a meeting at the Mansion House for October 18th, to consider the need of establishing telegraphic communication between lighthouses and lightships and the shores, with a view to prevent, as much as possible, the

great loss of life from shipwrecks on our

The strange leniency with which magistrates are accustomed to deal with cruelty to lunatics on the part of their keepers is curiously exemplified in the report of the Commissioners just issued. This document cites the case of an attendant who had struck a patient on the head with his ward key with such violence as to inflict a wound "dividing the temporal artery and reaching the bone." cowardly offence he was simply find by the Maidstone borough magistrates 40s. and costs. In another case an attendant, convicted of having "grossly assaulted a patient," was 20s. and costs. The Commissioners offer no comment on these decisions.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY. Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service yesterday at the Parish Church of Crathie. The Rev. R. Hunt, D.D., Professor of Divinity, Edinburgh University, officiated. Ladv Churchill and Lord Charles Fitzroy were in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with her Majesty. General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., had also the honour of being invited.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron on Pawel-Rammingen arrived at Admiralty House, Devonport, on Monday, on a visit to Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles and Lady

Harriet Elliot. Count Munster arrived on Monday at the German Embassy, Carlton-house-terrace, after a short leave of absence. His Excellency arrived at Dover from Berlin on Sunday, and went at once to pay a visit to Earl Granville

at Walmer Castle.

The Duke of Marlborough, after paying a few visits in Scotland, is expected to join the party which will shortly assemble at Alnwick Castle at the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. Earl Granville arrived in town on Monday

evening from Walmer Castle for a day or The Comte d'Aunay, Chargé d'Affaires at the French Embassy, and the Comtesse d'Aunay have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel.

Lord and Lady Tenterden have returned to their residence in Portland-place. Lord Rendlesham has left Thomas's Hotel. The Dowager Lady Dormer has left town for Torquay.

The death is announced of the Hon. Mrs.

W. Warren-Vernon, which occurred on Friday last at Tunbridge-wells, aged 49. The deceased, Agnes Lucy, was third daughter of the late Sir John Boileau, Bart., by Lady Catherine Elliot, daughter of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, and married, 8th May, 1855, the Hon. William J. Vernon Borlase-Warren Venables-Vernon, brother of Lord Vernon, by whom she leaves a son, Reginald, born in

A STEAMER STRANDED .- Shortly before five o'clock on Sunday morning, the steamship Ludworth, of London, bound from Hartlepool to the Thames with a cargo of coal, having sprung a leak in the fore-part, was rur ground on Hasborough Beach, a little to the north of the Hasborough lifeboat station. After an ineffectual attempt by the rocket apparatus to reach the vessel, the lifeboat Huddersfield, belonging to the National Life-(Cheers.) And are the Government prepared 'twelve or thirteen feet; but they have not yet heavy sea on the beach.

Some time ago it was remitted to a special committee of the Farmers' Alliance to prepare a Land Bill for England. This committee has just completed its work, which in due time will be fully considered by the Alliance itself. As at present arranged, the bill proposes, in the first place, to give absolute security to farmers for improvements effected by them on their holdings, so as to encourage and stimulate the largest application of capital to increase the home supply of agricultural produce. "Improvement" is defined in the bill to be "anything done by the tenant of a holding whereby the letting value of the holding is increased," and "holding" means all land used for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The true test of the value of improvements is what they will fetch in the market, and power is given the tenant to offer his improvements for open sale, the amount compensation to be measured by the sum which a solvent and eligible tenant would be willing to give in considera-tion of being admitted to the holding. The landlord has it in his power to accept the said person as tenant, or pay what is thus ascer-tained to be the market value of the tenant's improvements. The bill provides for the establishment of a Land Court, and to this court the landlord may, two years before the termination of a tenancy, apply to determine what increase may have taken place in the value of the land from causes other than the tenant's improvements—the opening of a railway, the rise of a neighbouring town, or other natural causes. In like manner, the tenant may apply to have the decrease in value that may have been brought about by natural causes fixed by the Court, which will determine how much the rent may be increased or diminished to the in-coming tenant. In fixing the Court, the object sought is to provide one that shall be cheap, expeditious, and containing both a legal and a practical element. It will consist of a county court judge and two practical men as assessors. The assessors will be chosen from a panel nominated by the Boards of Guardians in the county court district. The majority of the Court will decide, but the judgment will be given by the judge, and it is proposed to be without appeal. The bill proposes the total abolition of the law of distress; but means are provided for the re-covery of rent, and, if the Court approves, of eviction. In case of the tenant doing anything to deteriorate the land, the landlord may at once take him before the Court, which may award damages or decree eviction. The tenant, however, is to be left perfectly free to exercise his best judgment in the cultivation and improvement of his holding, and the existing antiquated and mischievous restrictions in leases are entirely abolished. Damages for breaches of contract may be a warded by the Court, but only to the extent to which the acts or defaults may have lessened the letting value of the holding. It is proposed that the tenant may deduct three-fourths of the local rates from his rent, but this would not apply to existing agreements. The whole of the ordinary tithe-rent charge is also to be deducted from the rent; and after the experience of Agricultural Holdings Act, it is declared that a permissive measure

THE BALHAM FARCE.

would be worthless.

The explanation of what is called "The Balham Eurglary Scene," which Mr. G. S. Rayson has vouchsafed, scarcely says much for the intelligence, whatever it may say for the activity, of the local constabulary. At eleven o'clock one evening, when Mr. Rayson was going home, he was stopped by a policeman who asked him to come and assist in the capture of burglars, whom, as the policeman imagined, had broken into No. 1, Primrose Villas. Mr. Rayson entered upon the exploit with peculiar zest, apparently agreeing with the constable that a light in the bedroom and a broken window at the back of the house constituted serious grounds for suspicion. It is a fact that many houses have for everybody but the glaziers; for windows being usually made of glass, will break sometimes-and, whatever may be the case at Balham, elsewhere it is customary for people to have lights in their rooms when they go to bed at eleven o'clock. However, the constable, aided by Mr. Rayson, and reinforced by two other constables, proceeded to the task before them. Mr. Rayson was to have gone to the front door and knocked loudly, according to a shrewdly-devised plan for frightening the burglars and causing them to attempt to escape; and the other three policemen were ready to entrap the miscreants. Here the story may be taken up by Mr. Kirby, the unhappy tenant of No. 1, Primrose Villas. now in bed, disabled and wounded by the attack made upon him by the police. Hearing footsteps and low voices Mr. Kirby feared that burglars were meditating an attack upon his premises, and—not perhaps unnaturally, whatever the police may think—he threw up the window of his bedroom, the room where the suspicious light was shining, and asked who was there? Mr. Rayson was just on the point of demanding who it was addressing him from the window—for it never seems to have occurred to him that it could possibly be the man who lived in the house-when Mr. Kirby fired his revolver, taking care not to hit anybody, but wishing to frighten away his midnight visitors. This, Mr. Rayson says, "of course did away with the idea of knocking at the front door, and fully convinced both the constable and myself that not only burglars, but armed burglars," were in Mr. Kirby's house. How the police got into the place, burst open the door of Mr. Kirby's bedroom, and grievously battered that gentleman, has been related by the victim's pen. Mr. Kirby, it appears, was, as might have been expected, in his nightdress; and it seems unlikely that a burglar would break into a house thus attired. If, when he recovers, Mr. Kirby thinks it safe to live in Balham, he will do well to see that his back windows are carefully mended, and if he can learn to go to bed without a candle, his safety will be en-

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The annual congress of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened in Dublin on Monday morning by a meeting of the council and of the secretaries of departments. Between eight and nine hundred tickets had then been disposed of, and the meeting promised to be a success. Many of the promi-nent members of the association had already arrived. Among others Lord O'Hagan, Dr. Ball, Professor Goldwin Smith, Professor Morratt, Lord Denman, Dr. Cameron, M.P., Morratt, Lord Denman, Dr. Cameron, M.P., Sir Joseph McKenna, M.P., Sir Shenstone Baker, Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., Mr. Clifford Smith, Mr. James Heywood, Mr. E. Miller, Railway Commissioner, Capt. Douglas Galton, Professor Bonamy Price, and Sir Travers Twiss. The Duke of Teck will be present before the close of the congress, and dinner and ball will be given in his by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Saturday. A number of the Home Rule members of Parliament are in Dublin; but, with the exception of Mr. Dawson, the Lord Mayor elect, Mr. E. D. Gray, and Sir Joseph McKenna, they do not propose to take part in the proceedings of the congress.

CUB-HUNTING .- The horses have pricked up their ears and shown every token of satisfac-After an ineffectual attempt by the rocket apparatus to reach the vessel, the lifeboat Huddersfield, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, put off and succeeded in landing eight of the crew. The remaining six landed in the ship's lifeboat. The wind was blowing strong from the south-east, with a heavy sea on the beach.

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881.

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A Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 4-5, 1881. GATHERING CLOUDS. Telegrams from Egypt and Tunis are of a very disquieting nature. The Sultan has sent a Commission to Egypt, and the Khedive has convoked the Chamber of Notables to deliberate upon the situation. Events in both countries appear to be moving very rapidly towards a crisis fraught with serious consequences to the peace of Europe. The demand for the formation of a National Guard in Egypt, and the determined hostility of the Arabs in Tunis, all point in the direction of a widespread discontent on the part of the Mussulman population. Whether the Pan-Islamic movement, about which we have heard so much, has any real existence is more than doubtful, but a spirit does certainly prevail among Mussulman populations, if not of antagonism to Christian civilisation in the abstract, at least of disinclination to be swept away or absorbed by it. There are so many rivalries of race and sect in Islam that they preclude any idea of a Jehad, or general rising of the Mahometan world, but there are plenty of causes from which serious disturbance is likely to spring, unless determined and concerted action be taken by the European Powers. In Egypt the populace have seen authority derided by an insolent military faction, and have grown accustomed to believe that the interest of Europeans in their country is confined to purely financial in the pace at which the magnets revolve. operations. In Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. the strongholds of the oldest and most conservative Arab tribes, the same fierce spirit of clanship and aggression shows itself which animated their forefathers when they left Arabia in the full flush of the first conquests of Islam. In Africa there is, if not a Pan-Islamic, certainly a Pan-Arabic movement, which is not likely to be put down without very drastic measures. The Sultan, it is also reported, is contemplating massing troops in Tripoli, to serve as a corps of observation on the frontier. This will give encouragement to the insurgents, and afford an excellent excuse for stepping in and claiming the results of French victory in the name of the suzerainty of the Sultan, and with an appeal to Europe to support the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The prospect in North Africa generally is not pleasant to contemplate. The continuance of a European Concert such as the late Lord Beaconsfield had devised and brought about perhaps might have rendered the present difficulties and dangers impossible. As it is, France has been allowed, almost without remonstrance, to embark on a most difficult and dangerous course; brought together and shown for the first Italy, unable, and naturally unwilling, to time to the English public. Great as will make a casus belli of what does neverthebe the interest of such an Exhibition its less closely affect her interests, is silent ; utility to the inventors on the one hand and Germany is only too glad to see that and to the public on the other will be events are tending in a direction which greater still .- Daily News. will leave her, at least, in peace. England, with greater interests at stake in the Eastern Question than all the other Powers, is entirely isolated, and every step she may take is likely to involve her in still further complications. It needs no gift of prophecy

to foresee what troubles are in store for

us, arising out of the policy which has

been pursued by us in North Africa, and

especially in Egypt. The worst elements

of disorder have been aroused in the

East itself, and those nations whose in-

terests are affected thereby will not remain

passive spectators of the scene. Germany

may, for the reasons we have hinted at

above, remain neutral; but England and

Italy at least will be forced to protect

themselves. The contention that England

and France have equal interests in Egypt

us the Isthmus of Suez is the direct high

road to India. Were we even to allow

the claims, to and take for granted the

success of France over, the Mediterranean

Provinces against which she is now direct-

ing her operations, it would be idle to say

that Egypt was in any way necessary to or

affected her plans. England and France

have hitherto consented to act in concert

in regulating the finance of Egypt, so far

as it affects International commercial

interests. Should the question arise of In-

ternational political relations, the whole

aspect of the matter would be changed. A

joint occupation of the country by England

and France is impossible, for the simple

reason that her interests in the country

are in no way comparable to our own. If

any one nation is to occupy Egypt it must

be ourselves; but as the necessity for

such occupation could only arise when the

Eastern Question had reached its extreme

limit, and the long-threatened partition of

the Ottoman Empire was imminent, it

would then become impossible to confine

the matter to the two countries. Mean-

time, existing difficulties have to be faced,

and the problem immediately waiting for solution is what course England and

France intend to take with regard to the

Mission despatched by the Sultan to Cairo.

That the revival of Turkish intervention in Egyptian affairs is an evil is admitted

on all sides. How far, if at all, is it to

be tolerated by the Governments of France

and England? To this question a prompt

answer must be forthcoming, or we shall

find ourselves in a position of greater

entanglement than ever .- Standard.

cannot for a moment be maintained.

THE PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY. The Directors of the Crystal Palace have determined on the holding of an International Electrical Exhibition in that building in December next. We believe that the Secretary of the Crystal Palace has spent some time in Paris making the necessary arrangements, and that he has found that the owners of the various systems of electric lighting will gladly seize the opportunity of showing the English public what they can do. The Crystal Palace is the most appropriate spot, and the dark days of December will be the most fitting time for such an Exhibition. The lighting up of the spacious building all through the winter by the various electrical methods will allow of a comparison of them more complete than has been possible in Paris during the long days of summer. The Exhibition, however, will not be confined to this one use of the electric current. Mr. Edison will, we believe, show all his various inventions, and the telephone, the megaphone, the electric pen, as well as the modes of using the current for moving domestic machines will be seen in action. Electricity promises to be the great worker of the world. It has long been our chief message carrier and news bearer; it has practically superseded other systems of silver-plating, and it is fast supplanting all other methods of lighting where large areas are to be illuminated or a powerful and far-reaching beam is required. Another step in its use is to be taken in Mr. D'Oyly Carte's Theatre. This new building is to be lighted by a form of electric lamp which has not yet been seen by any large number of the English public. Should Mr. Swann's incandescent lights prove successful in regular use in large numbers the lighting of houses by electricity will not be far in the distance. Electricians however look upon lighting as only one of its future uses. It is to be the heating power in the house of the twentieth century, even if not in those of the close of the nineteenth. It is to ripen fruit for us in sunless years, to move trams without noise or smoke through our streets, to work the screws of packetboats, which will then no longer be steamers; and even to supplant the locomotive on our railways. Some of these things are very far in the future; but they will probably seem a good deal nearer to most Englishmen when the coming Exhibition has been open for a month than they are at present. The chief difficulty in the way of the domestic use of electricity is now in the supply of the current. The sensitiveness of the light is so great that a flicker is caused by the least tremor in the steam engine or in the dynamo machine. The current is, as it were, spun out of rapidly-revolving magnets. These have to be set in motion by a steam or gas engine, or some form of air or water power, and the slightest variation even so slight a shake as is caused by the join in the driving band as it passes over the drum, causes a tremor in the light. The hope of completely obviating this disadvantage is in the employment of accumulators or secondary batteries, like those of Faure and De Meritens. At present the best known of these seems to be unavailable, chiefly, as we understand, because of the prohibitory price charged by the patentee. A cheap system of electrical storage, could it be introduced, would probably bring the light at once into general use. It would then be possible for the current to be distributed by wires from central stations, to come slowly into the storage reservoir during the whole twenty-four hours, and thus to accumulate ready for use in the time during which the lamps were required. Mr. Edison, indeed, contemplates the steady use of the current all day for domestic purposes, such as running sewing and other machines, and Mr. Lane Fox exhibited some time ago an electrical kettle with which water could be boiled and cooking done. The value of the Electrical Exhibition at the Crystal Palace will be that all these various schemes, some of which have been seen in successful action in Paris, will be

PRINCE BISMARCK ON AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The Standard correspondent at Vienna

telegraphed on Tuesday night:-In the Hungarian monthly review-the Budapesti Lzemlc-a conversation is reported which Count Arthur Thoss had with the then Count Bismarck on the evening of January the 2d, 1869. The former nobleman mentioned certain rumours to the effect that Count Bismarck had sent agents provocateurs to Hungary in order to arouse public feeling there against Austria. To this Count Bismarck replied, "Tell Count Andrassy that I will pay him a thousand ducats for every agent that can be proved to have been sent by me. On the contrary, I have threatened Roumania with a recall of our Consular Agent from that State should the Roumanian agitations in Hungary not cease within a fortnight. Our interests do not now in the least require us to endeavour to sow discontent between Austria and Hungary. Still less do we think of transgressing the frontier line of the River Main. We in Prussia wish that the Austrian Monarch should be strong, and enter into the closest friendship with us. For since Austria has taken a dualistic form we no longer need fear anything from that side; and whoever may be my successor in this post would needs be very unwise if he fail to avoid any danger coming from Austria. The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would, on the contrary, be the best ally we could ever find. In Vienna they have not yet forgotten 1866; but they will forget it, seeing how great an advantage it will be for Austria to be our close and intimate friend. Nevertheless, we see Count Beust constantly intriguing against us in Paris as well as in the Southern States of Germany. We shall have a war with France, as she cannot forgive us Sadowa, and looks on that battle as if she had lost it herself. The later this war takes place the better for us, but I know for certain that it will take place. We shall be victorious -I know we shall be-our soldiers being at least equal to the French, while our Generals are superior. This war ended, there will follow a long interval, during which we shall have constantly to guard ourselves against France. Perhaps a second war will be necessary to convince France that we are prepared for her. After having seen that, there will be no reason why France and Germany should not be good friends, or at least peaceful neighbours. It is Russia which may perhaps become Europe's real enemy. When her railway systems are complete and her army is reorganised, she will be able to muster two millions of soldiers. Then will be the time for all Europe to unite and to

stand firm against this common enemy."

TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON The East Riding Conservative Association, availing itself of the occasion afforded by the visit of Sir Stafford Northcote to Hull, invited the right hon. baronet to a banquet in the Beverley Assembly Rooms on Tuesday afternoon. After speaking on various subjects Sir Stafford Northcote said with reference to a programme put out by the tenant-farmers in the counties of Berkshire and Oxfordshire :- I see they sum up the wants of the farmers under five or six heads. They propose that they should use every effort they can to obtain a fair apportionment of local taxation as regards the maintenance of highways, the education rate, the poor rate, sanitary rate, police, and the maintenance of lunatics. (Cheers.) There is a great deal in all this—a great deal of what is practicable. They propose also to obtain security for the capital of tenants vested in the improvement of their holdings. (Cheers.) Nobody can feel more convinced of the importance of making every proper and necessary regulation for ensuring the security of the tenants' capital than the leaders of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) Any legislation which is founded upon any other principle than that of giving proper compensation for improvements effected by the tenant farmer is legislation founded on a principle of injustice and impolicy. (Cheers) It is our interest to pull together. Our opponents, pursuing their usual tactics, may endeavour to get up little heartburnings between landlord and tenant, employer and employed, and any other classes they can set by the ears, but we must not fail to see their common interests. What the particular measures should be is matter for serious and anxious consideration. Quite true it is that in many cases no legislation is needed to secure that which is given by every landlord who is fair-minded, and who understands his true interests, and who of his own accord gives to his deserving tenants. (Cheers.) Let the matter be well thought out, and you will find that the Conservative leaders will not be slow to give effect to anything that they see their way clear to confer, and you will remember what I told you a little while ago, that the business of agriculture now required much larger capital than formerly. (Hear, hear.) We want in every possible way to induce men of substance and of capital to invest their capital in the land. You wish, and you ought to wish, to attract it also in the form of well-to-do and substantial and understanding landlords, because, bear this in mind, when times of trouble come, as necessarily they will come when the sun does not do its duty-as we have been reminded lately by the Government that it does not always do—or when other times of difficulty arise, you, who are carrying on that business, require to have a little assistance from the pressure of the burdens which fall upon you, and your landlords, as a rule, will be ready to give that assistance, in order to keep up those on whose welfare their own depends. (Cheers.) You will find that at the present time men are very ready—it is one of the great advantages that England possesses that it has large numbers of men who have abundance of capital, and who are ready to invest capital in the purchase of land rather than in much more profitable speculations, from which they might earn larger dividends and larger interests, but they do than because of the gratification which the position of a landlord carries it. (Cheers.) They are ready to advance their money, and in that way you get men who think they understand their duty, and do their duty well, and do for you all those improvements with which you could not do without, and yet which, if they fell upon your own capital, would form such a burden upon it that you would be hardly able to bear it. (Cheers.) It is the landlords who ought to provide the great improvements. You have only, as a rule, to provide all that is necessary for the working of the farm. If a man who has only just enough capital to work his farm is to incur besides the expense of becoming the owner of the farm, one of two things must happen; either he must starve his working power or he must run into debt in respect of the money he has paid for the purchase of his land, though, of course, if you should steal the land and get it for nothing, that is another matter. But I do not apprehend that to any of those I am speaking to now that is a contingency that can be contemplated. (Laughter and cheers.) In this country they know perfectly well that if a man take land which does not belong to him he would take a great many other things that don't belong to him. (Laughter.) But if you treat the matter fairly, and do that which I believe some persons think would be the great remedy for England's difficulties, make the occupier always the owner, depend upon it you would be throwing upon him a burden which in many cases would cripple him. Well, gentlemen, I was giving you some of the points upon which this association presses and I record my hearty desire to go with them and give effect, as far as possible, to their earnest demand for the proper security of their capital invested. There is another point —I will not trouble you with them all—but there is another point, the maintenance of effective regulations respecting cattle disease. Now that is a matter to which you Yorkshire farmers must attach very great importance, because I know very large districts of this country in which the pastoral interest is very great. You know perfectly well when we were endeavouring to do our best to check the introduction of infectious disease, we were met by a very cold reception indeed on the part of the leaders of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) We had the old cry of "Protection" immediately raised. It is a very entire things the control of the contr curious thing you can never do anything or propose anything for the agriculturists, even of the most reasonable character, without having the cry of "Protection" raised out having the cry of "Protection" raised against you. When we proposed to legislate for the prevention of the introduction of cattle disease, or of cattle liable to give disease, we were told, "Oh, you are endeavouring to raise the price of meat, and you intend to protect the cattle growers of this country." Well, this is a point on which our opponents have learnt a little wisdom, and I think they would now be ready to co-operate in any measure which might fairly be supin any measure which might fairly be sup-posed to strengthen our safety against those disorders which, when they occur, are of such great national disadvantage. There is one other matter which I must mention, because it struck me as rather odd to put in such force such regulations in taking the beer duty as would prohibit brewers from making beer from anything but malt made from barley, without declaring the same. That is a matter on which I should like a little information, because it is somewhat odd that a great authority, no less than the Prime Minister, has told you that beer ought not to be made from malt at all, but from maize or rice, or from any one of a good many things. Malt appears to him to be a thing rather belonging to the past. These, gentlemen, are matters which are samples of the kind of legislation which you ought to endeavour to

Shipping Trade.—For the month of September there has been an increase of 24,400 tons in the clearances of vessels with cargoes for the ocean trade from the Port of London; and the number of ships employed shows an increase of sixty-five compared with the cor-responding month of 1880.

forward; and my belief is that by talking

these things over amongst yourselves-by

discussing them with your representatives on all proper occasions—you will be forwarding

such legislation; and I would urge upon my

friends, your representatives, to pay attention to questions which are coming up, and in which their constituents have so much in-

terest, and to confer with them freely and

frequently before we meet in the House of

LIFE AT MARSEILLES.

I know very few populous and affluent cities which have been so systematically ignored and maltreated—if there be ill-usage in indifference—by tourists as it has been the lot of Marseilles to be; and, since the substitution of the Brindisi for the Massilian point of departure of the Indian mail, Marseilles has fallen, among ordinary British travellers, into even sorer disparagement than of yore. In the days fondly regretted by all good Mar-seillais of "La Malle des Indes," each incoming P. and O. steamer from Alexandria brought a host of British officers, civilians, ladies, and children to the three colossal hotels of the Phocæan city; and although the sojourn therein of these home-returning Anglo-Indians was, as a rule, of the briefest, they contrived to spend a good deal of money during the few hours of their stay. The hotel and restaurant keepers, the cab-drivers, and the tradespeople of the Canabière profited largely by the periodical influx of the lieges of Queen Victoria; and it also happened that the home-returners, fatigued with the sca voyage, "laid over" at Marseilles for a whole day and night, in order to " repair the tissues," and that, in the course of such a four-and-twenty hours' delay, English ladies discovered that in the "magasins de modes" of the Rue St. Ferréol, bonnets, costumes, lace, and embroidery, quite as tasteful and much cheaper than those to be found in the Rue Vivienne or the Chaussée d'Antin, were purchaseable; while English gentlemen became aware of the fact that in the Canebière are some of the largest and most splendid cafés to be found in the whole of Europe that the Grand Théâtre is a sumptuous edifice, wherein such an opera as L'Africaine can be given with the fullest lyric, choregraphic, and spectacular éclat; that the Théâtre des Nations—where just now they are playing Michel Strogoff to crowded houses—rivals the gigantic theatres of Barcelona in area and magnificence; that in the Museum of the Palais de Longchamps there is a collection of more than five hundred excellent oil paintings, including, among works by French masters alone, pictures by Ary Scheffer, Corot, Gerard, Granet, Bougereau, Mignard; and, finally, that on the Chemin de la Corniche there are numerous "restaurants à reserve" -each one proclaims itself to be the Reserve, the term meaning only a fish-pond—where the traditional Provençal dish called "Bouillabaisse" is procurable at prices, now sweetly moderate and now simply extortionate. Marseilles is a city alike for large and small portemonnaies. I showed lately to my guide, philosopher, and friend a dinner bill of the Maison Dorée, in the Canebière—a dinner bill for one person. much in the way of gastronomy. A slice of melon, a potage St. Germain, a fish "loup de mer," a "cotelette de mouton, sauce Béar-naise," a "salade à la Romaine," and a pint of Ernest Irroy. Total eighteen francs.
"Nothing can be said to be overcharged," quoth Figaro; "but if Monsieur had ordered the 'diner du jour,' he would have enjoyed as much, and more, including the 'vin fin,' for nine francs." I knew nothing about the "diner du jour." Marseilles in the halcyon times of the Malle des Indes exulted in the weekly patronage of hundreds of travelling Britons who knew nothing about the "diner

The withdrawal of the Anglo-Indian transit service from Marseilles administered a staggering, but not a knock-down, blow to the The three giant hotels were the city. eatest sufferers, for chief among the things which you cannot by any possibility succeed in persuading the ordinary Frenchman to do is to induce him to stay in a first-class, and consequently expensive, hotel, either in his own country or abroad. "Pas si bête" is his usual reply when he is asked why he has not alighted at the Grand Hôtel. He adds that "on est très bien" at the "Cheval Blanc," or the "Hôtel du Commerce," or the Petit Luxembourg." Why there should be all over the Continent, from Cambria to Constantinople, so many hostelries by the sign of the province concerning which France and Germany so nearly fell to loggerheads in the summer of 1867—it was one of the false starts which preceded the real contest of 1870 my comprehension. What does the ordinary Frenchman want with an hotel in which there are ladies' drawing-rooms, reading and smoking rooms? Very little. An hotel is to him only an auberge—a place where one can eat and sleep. All that he requires in the way of smoking, reading, conversation, and conviviality he obtains at the nearest cate. the nearest café. At a watering-place, à la bonne heure, as much company and conversation as you like; but Marseilles, although on the sea, is not a watering-place. In nine cases out of ten the typical Frenchman travels -his annual excursion aux eaux exceptednot from inclination but from necessity; and old Bishop Hall, who wrote his vehement tractate, "Quo Vadis?" in the hope of dissuading young English gentlemen of the Elizabethan age from travelling on the Continent, is amusingly reflected in a protest against "tourism" which I lately read in a feuilleton by one of the most brilliant of living French essayists. "Why should I expatriate myself," asked the lively writer, "when I can travel every morning from the Café de la Madeleine to the Café de Foy—when I can ravel every evening from the Boulevard des Italiens to the Boulevard Montmartre? Why should I wander over an indefinite number of kilometres in order to pay one franc fifty centimes each for fabulous 'bougies,' and make the acquaintance of hitherto unknown

La Malle des Indes" produced for a season a far from agreeable vacuum in the "caisses" of the grand hotels of Marseilles. Ere long, however, they recuperated, and at present they may be said to be fairly prosperous. The middle-class hotels are, on the other hand, continuously crowded with commercial travellers and persons taking passage in the innumerable lines of steamers which leave this port for most parts of the world. The Grand Hôtel, in the Rue de Noailles, where I am for the present residing, and which I have "used" these fifteen or sixteen years past, is not by any means full. Indeed, during the summer heats, only the rooms on the ground and the first floors were kept open for the accommodation of visitors. Imagine the Adelphi or the London and North-Western, or the Washington at Liver-pool, shutting up three-fourths of their bedrooms between the beginning of June and the end of September! Yet Marseilles is not, any more than Liverpool, a fashionable watering place. The city of the Bouches-du-Rhône is, like the city on the Mersey, a vast commer-cial entrepôt, and a bourn at which countless travellers by sea and land embark and disembark; but it is the inns of the "Cheval Blanc," the "Hôtel du Commerce," and the "Petit Luxembourg" class—pray bear in mind that I am speaking generally, and am not particularising in hotel nomenclature—which absorb the vast majority of the strangers who come to Marseilles. the winter months the grand hotels do better being often the bolting-place of families who like easy travelling, and of invalids on their way to Cannes or Nice, or the lovely health resorts in the Riviera di Levanti. There is also, from November to March, a tolerably shady contingent of Britons of a speculative and sporting turn who have thrown down the gauntlet to fortune in the way of backing the red or "plunging" on the "pair et impair at Monte Carlo, and who, having been, with more or less promptitude, satisfactorily cleaned out" at that pleasant Inferno, wash up," so to speak, in dire stress for ready cash, at Marseilles. The name of the city has a mercantile and moneyed sound; and it seems more respectable to write home thence for remittances than from the "Albergo dei Bancherotti" at Monaco or the

"Hôtel des Grands Dégommés" on the

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, TUESDAY. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Maud of Wales

drove yesterday by Braemar to the Derry.
Princess Louise and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely went out driving. Dr. Fox has arrived at and Dr. Reid has left the Castle. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has left the Castle.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammingen concluded on Tuesday visit of several weeks' duration to the West

Count Karolyi, according to present arrangements, does not return to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from Hungary, till the first week in December. M. Challemel-Lacour arrived at the French

Embassy, Albert-gate, late on Tuesday even-Earl Granville returned to Walmer Castle

on Tuesday evening.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald have returned to Oakley Court, Berks, from a tour of visits in Scotland. Lord Inchiquin has left town for his seat in

Lady Russell has returned to the Pulteney Hotel from Maidenhead. The Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple has arrived in Hertford-street from Scotland. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan's state of health gives ground for considerable anxiety.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

Sir William Harcourt has been yachting among the Western Islands in Sir William Collins's beautiful steam yacht Fingal. He is well known to the inhabitants of certain portions of the Isle of Skye, where he is very popular. Kyleakin he never fails to visit when in the locality, and most of the residents there he knows by name. I understand. although no formal steps have yet been taken in the matter, that when the Home Secretary

visits Glasgow in a week or two, he will receive the freedom of the city.

The cry is still they come. I hear of another portrait of Mrs. Langtry. Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Poynter, Mr. Millais, and an army of smaller painters have done their best or their worst for her; and now the Largey Lily is to he used as raw, material for Jersey Lily is to be used as raw material for a "symphony," or an "arrangement," or a "nocturne," by Mr. Whistler.

Sir Savile Crossley, the wealthy proprietor of Somerleyton Hall, and only son of the late Sir Francis Crossley the great benefactor of Halifax, has started on a tour of three months to the United States with his friend, Mr. Wvndham.

Countess Batthyany is now in England. having come over lately from Venice, and is at present staying at Brown's Hotel, Dover-

The genial and genuine old Highlandman, Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, had such a funeral as he would have wished. He was borne to the family vault in Dingwall, followed by hundreds of mourners, to the music, by pipers, of the fine old Scotch and most appropriate tunes, "The Flowers of the Forest" and "The Land o' the Leal."

An accident which might have been at-tended with serious consequences happened on Saturday to Lady Julia Wombwell and her daughter. The ladies were driving in a pony-carriage near Newburgh when the pony ran away, and they were both thrown out. Lady Julia escaped unhurt; Miss Wombwell did not come off so easily, but is doing

There is a great rush to the Italian lakes this month. At Bellagio and Cadenabbia, the two most popular places on Lake Como for a prolonged stay, one has to secure rooms some time in advance; indeed it is a diffi-cult thing to get a bedroom without writing beforehand. The vintage has already begun the grapes are large, of a good quality, and abundant. The weather during the last week has been fine and hot, quite a contrast to the previous one, which was wet and cold.

Cadenabbia, which for the last few years has been rapidly increasing in popularity, has been rapidly increasing in popularity, bids fair soon to rival Bellagio; this year it is again full of English. Among the latest arrivals are Lord Digby, the Right Hon. George R. Warren, Sir Jocelyn Coghill, Bart., Lady Eardley, Sir Henry Thompson and others

and others. Lawn-tennis, it is unnecessary to say, has been naturalised from one end of the Continent to the other, and may probably now claim to be the most cosmopolitan game in existence. French ladies do not take to it quite so kindly as the nymphs of the Fatherland, or attain in it the same degree of pro-ficiency. On the other hand, it is the rarest thing in the world to see a German youth who can vie successfully with the prowess of the scions of Italy and France. But incomparably the best players—out of England—of both sexes, are, I am informed on the highest authority, to be found amongst the Austrians. On Saturday last, October 1, a great international tennis competition was to be held at Stresa, on Maggiore; but I have not yet

Abductions of gentlemen continue, even in free and happy England. This time it is not a clergyman who has been captured, but a royalty. A splendid royal bull-by Jupiter -has been cut off and away with from a gate, and the bull and gate are both as well known as that tavern sign itself. The bull is the Monarch of the Meadow," by Mr. T. S. Cooper, R.A., and the gate is Lancastergate. The brigands are supposed to be house-painters, engaged on the premises during the absence of the owner. For further information see that gentleman's solicitor's advertised offer of a reward for discovery

and recovery of the missing Monarch.

Among the useful and useless things taught in Board schools, is a knowledge of poisons thought worthy the attention of the pupils? The annual poisoning of children by the eating of toadstools has just happened; and the daily papers of the past week record the death of one of three little boys who opened two bottles of home-made wine, and drank the deadly decoction. The poor mites were seen by the neighbours reeling about the street just like their elders; but nobody seems to have considered that their condition was curable by exhibiting a mild emetic, so every body allowed the joke to continue to death.

And talking of little boys reminds me that

question was asked amongst the advertisements in last Thursday's Morning Post :-Would any lady or gentleman like to adopt a beautiful baby boy, one year old? No premium given, and none required. For particulars write, etc." Like! They would love to adopt the B. B. B., especially the

The people of Dover are in a fix. The Treasury have refused to grant the loan for the new assembly-rooms. Meanwhile the contracts have been signed and the building commenced. It is a moot question whether the Mayor and Corporation will not have to find the money out of their own pockets.

Meantime I see they are beginning to paint
and clean up the Imperial Hotel. Possibly the town is going to take my advice after all. I have no interest in the matter whatever, but I am quite certain they could not do

Charles Newman, the last of the Dover stage-coachmen, died last week. He drove the Royal mail, which was the first vehicle over London Bridge, at its opening, after the Royal procession had passed.

RELEASE OF A "Suspect."-Mr. Patrick Moran, of Ballybean, a "suspect" who has been in Galway Gaol for the last five months, Boulevard de la Condamine.—Daily Telegraph has been unconditionally released.

CANON KNOX-LITTLE AND THE REV. S. F GREEN. The Preston Herald publishes some par-

ticulars of a recent visit paid by the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, rector of St. Alban's, Manchester, and Canon of Worcester Cathedral, to the Rev. S. F. Green, the imprisoned rector of Miles Platting. It says it is enabled to report these details by the courtesy of Mr. Little. "Englishmen, as a rule," said Mr. Knox-Little, "were apt to think that his sincere friend, Mr. Green, was contending for a vestment, a drop of water, a candle, a stole, or a biretta, whereas the real point he was fighting for, and which he (Mr. Little) had tried to witness for, was the liberty of the English Church, and, as he also thought, its Reformation principles. He certainly was of opinion, for instance, that it was an Ultramontane or Roman principle to obey a man's bishop merely on his ipse dixit, to be in perfect servitude by giving oneself to sole obe-dience to the word of the Bishop. The prin-ciple of the Reformation as he had submitted, again and again, was to free the laity from priests, the priests from the Bishops, and the Bishops from the Pope. There was a distinct freeing all round, and it was demonstrated that the clergy were the servants of the Church of Christ. In England we had drifted into a sort of vague, hazy notion that if a Bishop ordered a thing the minister had to obey, no matter what it was. Now, when a minister is ordained he vows canonical obedience to his Bishop; or that when a prelate speaks in accordance with the canons of the Church, obedience is compulsory. He knew no other obedience, for both were the servants of the Church. Mr. Green has maintained his vows because the Bishop of Manchester demanded from him uncanonical obedience; he made a request that was not ratified by the canons. Were we to obey a Court constituted by the Public Worship Regulation Act and Lord Penzance we should be virtually saying that the Church of England, instead of being the Church of Christ passed on by succession through the Apostles from our Lord, was or-dered, governed, and regulated by Acts of Parliament—that is, was no church at all. He (Mr. Little) would sooner die than obey Lord Penzance. If his Bishop spoke to him Lord Penzance. If his Bishop spoke to him with the power of Pentecost, and in the name of the Holy Ghost, he should recognise at once that he was a Bishop of the Catholic Church, or if he said, 'According to such a canon I believe you ought to do so and so, and omit so and so, for the good of the Church,' or 'I advise you to do this,' then he should have great hesitation in disobeying, even if he differed in opinion, although, perhaps, he would be bound to disobey if when the Bishop comes and says, 'You must obey the law, meaning thereby not the law of the Church, but the Public Worship Regulation Act, he could not obey because it was a most to come the could not obey because it was a most time. obey, because it was a measure emanating from the realm alone, attacking the mysteries of the Church which Christ had given to the faithful, and not coming jointly from the Church and realm. Mr. Little remarked, "We can't obey a bishop when he becomes a flunky of the Public Worship Regulation Act; we believe that the English Church is free, and we are contending, not about any vestments, but the freedom of the Church. Therefore, I said to Mr. Green—be brave, continue prison, die in prison, so that when you come to the day of judgment our blessed Lord will not be able to say to you—"I committed My mysteries to you, I committed My people's souls to you, and you surrendered the principle of the liberty of the Church which belongs, not to the bishop of the diocese, but to the everlasting God of Heaven, and not to a court constituted by a Parliament without the authority of My Church, which Parliament consisted of believers, unbelievers, heretics, and Jews." I am very sorry you are in prison, but stay in prison, die in prison, sooner than acknowledge such a principle as that.' Mr. Knox-Little added that that great statesman the Prime Minister, one of the greatest of mortals, whom he admired more than any living man, spoke for six hours against that Public Worship Regulation Act. He made one of the most brilliant orations of his many glorious speeches in that great Parliament of rampant Tories against the passing of that Act. Now, Mr. Gladstone, although he has not actually stated it, practically says that he disapproves of that Act, that it is unconstitutional and contrary to liberty, but as the bishops suc-cumbed to that Parliament let them administer the Act. He (Mr. Gladstone) could not let Mr. Green out of prison. The bishops were not loyal to their Church, and they ought to bear the responsibility of putting a priest in prison. Speaking of the Public Worship Regulation Act, Mr. Knox-Little said that Act was a specimen of Tory tyranny and nothing else, and no man who was a Liberal, as he was, or a Churchman, would

have anything to do with it, but rather scorned and ignored it."

THE CHURCH CONGRESS. The Church Congress was opened at Newcastle on Tuesday morning with a procession of the dignitaries of the Church, and with divine worship. At eleven o'clock the bishops, with their chaplains, deacons, archdeacons. canons residentiary, masters, and professors of Durham University, the Chancellor and Registrar of the Diocese, Honorary Canons of Durham, Rural Deans, Clerical Secretaries of Congress, together with clerical readers and speakers, met in the Town Hall, which building was placed at their disposal by the Mayor, and attired themselves in their ecclesiastical robes. The procession was then formed to St. Nicholas's Church, where service was held; and as it wended its way to the venerable edifice (destined to be the cathedral of the new diocese of Northumber-land), its quaint and old-world appearance constituted a scene which to the thousands who beheld it must have been singularly im-pressive. Preceded by the Mayor and Corporation, the procession walked through the centre aisle of the church, and was met by the vicar and churchwardens. The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham and other dioceses took their seats within the chancel rails. Only holders of congress tickets were admitted to the service. The Bishop of Manchester preached the sermon, taking for his text Ephesians iii., 8th and 12th verses, Revised Version. In the course of his sermon, the Bishop of Manchester said it was to be hoped that the outer world, when it criticised their proceedings at the congress, would have no cause to reverse its verdict of an earlier day, and say, with unconcealed scorn, "See these Christians, how they hate one another." At least they would do well to be on their guard, and tongues which needed a bridle should put it on betimes. On no other than the broadest basis could they build up a Church which would be truly Catholic and which would embrace the world. In the face of Rochefort parodying Christian sacraments, of the International Free-thinkers holding a three days' conference in London, and the Union Democratique of France organizing a great free-thought demonstration on All Souls' Day, they could demonstration on All Souls Day, iney could not afford to bandy words on disputable propositions; nor dare they break up a great Church into fragmentary and partisan organization incapable of recognizing the sound of any one battle-cry. If union ever was strength it would be so now.

FAIR TRADE.—A largely-attended meeting of the Sheffield branch of the Fair Trade League was held in the Albert-hall on Tuesday night, under the presidency of the Master Cutler, Mr. J. E. Bingham. There were about 3,000 people in the hall. Sir John

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5-6, 1881.

M. GAMBETTA.

The Parisian wits are never tired of amusing themselves at M. Gambetta's expense. Their latest mode of representing him is in the character of the ass of Buridan between his two bundles of hay—casting a longing look now on the chair of the Council of Ministers, and now on the fauteuil of the President of the Chamber. It is perfectly natural that he should hesitate, for, however conscious he may be of his own powers, however well satisfied with the Republican majority, he well knows that the position of a French Minister is one of perpetual difficulty. Place is what tries a political reputation : and in France there are few which survive the trial. How many ex-Premiers does France now count, and what proportion of them have any longer a claim to be considered as politically existing? M. Gambetta is by far the ablest man that the Republic has produced; but the expectations that will be formed of him will be great in proportion, and the enmities that he will have to contend with will be still greater. The mob of Belleville, stirred up by the Révillons and the Rocheforts, hate him as a mob always hates the favourites whom it believes to have betrayed it; and the latest manifestation of this feeling, the meeting at the Salle Rivoli, where M. Gambetta was solemnly outlawed, shows that the temper of the Irreconcilables is not improving. Impracticable as are their aims, and frantic as is the language in which they make themselves known, these people have to be reckoned with. They are the depositaries of the old revolutionary tradition, and that, as we know, is in France a constant source of danger. With the Intransigeant on the one hand and the clergy on the other, M. Gambetta's course will not be easy. It may well be that he would have liked better to put off the assumption of power till some period of national crisis, when party differences would all be merged, and when he might appear before the world as the man of the hour. But he is far too cautious to hasten such a crisis. Ifhe takes office now, it will be as a pacific Minister. He has often said, and said sincerely, that the true policy of France is a policy of peace-her best game a waiting game. He probably recognises by arly as we do that in North African adventures, so lightly entered upon, so inadequately prepared for, France has been dissipating her strength and damaging her chance of alliances in the pursuit of a shadowy gain. His first object will no doubt be to bring the Tunisian campaign to an end, and to smooth the difficulties which recent events have called into existence all along the Mediterranean shore. Then will follow the measures of domestic reform which were drawn in outline in the Tours and Ménilmontant speeches-possibly the revision of the Senate, certainly the taxing of lands held in mortmain, the further declericalising of education, the reform of the magistracy, and the re-organisation of finance. There are plenty of hidden rocks in the way, but not too many, let us hope,

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

for the Republic to steer safely through.-

Bearing in mind the cardinal fact, which the Boers never forget, that the English Government submitted to defeat and negotiated on lost battlefields, the hostility to the Convention manifested at Pretoria becomes easily intelligible. Whatever troubles ensue will be the direct fruit of a policy the motives of which we may respect, because they were generous, the substance of which we must condemn, because it was not in accordance with the laws of fact, and, in the long run, unjust as well as impolitic. England may be great, powerful, and beneficent without the Transvaal, but she, no more than any other State, can disregard with impunity her military honour and the large obligations imposed by a vast inherited sway. The quarrel with the Boers is only one part of the South African question, but our behaviour in the dispute cannot fail to exercise a profound influence over the entire region still under the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. From it the colonists will learn whether we care for the connection or not, and the native races will speedily discern how far and to what extent British power is likely to survive. Despite the campaign in Zululand and the settlement with the Basutos, accomplished by the Cape Colony without Imperial help, a stimulus has been imparted to the elements of disturbance by the meek acceptance of defeat on the part of a Power in whose strength they believed. Weakness, or even apparent weakness, is certain to produce a crop of evil consequences which will run on until the balance of forces has been again determined. It is a fond but foolish belief that the "magnanimity" displayed last spring on the borders of Natal will yield no disadvantages. Yet, in the eyes of the whole group of colonies, not less among those who approve, as in those who dis approve, the surrender to the Boers did not wear the aspect of conscious power refraining from the exercise of its might, but was rather accepted as a sign that the statesmen of England were wearied with the obligations of empire, and wished to be rid of responsibilities. The impression is likely to be confirmed by the counsels here and there tendered to the present rulers of England, who are implored to loosen the ties that bind her to her colonial children. When such notions are proclaimed, the authentic assurance that her Majesty's Government have no intention of abandoning South Africa, which would not have been needed had old traditions been observed, will enfeeble but not destroy their pernicious influence. Moved by the strange advice so gaily offered, Mr. Gordon Sprigg, late Premier in the Cape Colony, controverted the unpatriotic counsel, and set forth some pregnant truths which genuine Englishmen may ponder. "I advocate the retention of South Africa," he wrote, "not in the interests of any party or section of

interest of progress ad civilisation as opposed to stagnation and barbarism." If," wrote Mr. Sprigg, "whenever the maintenance of authority in a distant dependency involve extraordinary military expenditure, that dependency is to be abandoned, then we must suppose that the decline and fall of England has commenced." No surer sign of decay could be exhibited; and, although we have not yet openly reached that point, still, the question or doubt could never have arisen had not English statesmen recently betrayed symptoms of lassitude and forgetfulness of "the high spirit and lofty principles" which animated their forefathers. -Daily Telegraph.

THE LATE SIR JOHN KARSLAKE. It is with extreme regret that we record the death of Sir John Burgess Karslake. He was a man eminently distinguished, universally esteemed, and-by those who had the fortune to know himwarmly loved. His success at the Bar was something remarkable. There were, it is true, certain advantages in his favour. He was a public-school man, educated at Harrow. He was the son of a solicitor in large practice, and so could, early in his career, command business, and secure a start. He was also a man of imposing personal presence, and when he rose in Court he not only demanded, but com-pelled attention. In any profession he would have made his mark; at the Bar his success was a certainty. And this, too-above all things-because his honour was unblemished, and Judges and Jurors alike knew that whatever he said, or whatever statement he pledged himself to, might be at once implicitly accepted. He was not an orator, unless the occasion roused him to effort; but both in debate and in argument he was polished and measured. Amongst his friends - and he never made an enemy-it was said that he was not only a gentleman, but that he was the most handsome gentleman in England. "Felix et pulcher et acer; Felix et pulcher et nobilis et generosus." "Nobilis" he became early in his career, for he was made Solicitor-General when only forty-five years of age. A few months later he was appointed Attorney-General, and it is beyond question that he would have attained the highest honours of the Judicial Bench had not the terrible calamity of blindness suddenly fallen upon him when he was in the very zenith of his career. How bravely he bore himself under this cruel blow of fate, those alone can know whose privilege it was to meet him. He had been not only a distinguished advocate, but a man with a strong love of all that is healthy and joyous-a keen yachtsman, a good shot, a bold rider to hounds, a man, in fact, to whom every his life brought either well-earned pleasure or honourable work, and thenwith the suddenness of a thunderboltthere fell on him all the suffering of Samson in his prison-house at Gaza. His heart was broken. The end was certain, although a fine constitution enabled him to linger heroically on in slow suffering for many long and weary years. "How dull it is to pause; to make an end; to rust unburnished; not to shine in use: As though to breathe were life." It is pitiful indeed to see a great career wrecked by so miserable a spite of fate. For, indeed, apart from his abilities, Sir John Karslake had qualities that deserved success. His manners were those of the grand old school that is now fast passing away. He was frank, conciliatory, and even winning; and, above all, he was charitable in the truest sense of the word-always seeking occasion to do good without being discovered in its performance.—Standard.

THE VOLKSRAAD AND THE CONVEN-

The Standard correspondent at Fort Amiel telegraphe! on Wednesday :-

The Committee appointed by the Volksraad to consider the terms of the Convention have concluded their deliberations. They express their opinion that the Convention is in many respects a breach of the peace agreements made between Sir Evelyn Wood and the Boer leaders. They object to Articles 2 and 18, by the first of which the Queen reserved the control of the external relations of the State, including the conclusion of Treaties and the conduct of diplomatic intercourse with Foreign Powers, and by the latter of which the duties and functions of the British Resident were defined. The Committee of the Volksraad contend that a Suzerain has no right to control the Foreign relations or the internal laws of the State. They also argue that the Resident should not be allowed to become a trustee of property, etc. They also assert that the British Government has put in

no proof as to the debt.

The Committee would exclude from the Convention, as being offensive, Article 15, which provides for complete freedom of religion and protection for all denominations; Article 16, which reaffirms the provisions of the Fourth Article of the Sand River Convention, and declares that no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery shall be tolerated by the Government of the State; Article 26, which provides for the rights of all persons other than natives who conform to the laws of the Transvaal; and Article 27 declaring that all inhabitants of the Transvaal shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the protection and defence of their rights. This explains why, in the recent debate in the Volksraad, each member who spoke declared that the Convention was one which dealt with the Boers, not as if they were civilised people, but as though they were a horde of savages.

THE TRAFFIC IN ENGLISH GIRLS .- The reported abduction of girls from England which has lately excited much public attention and solicitude, has undergone a thorough examination by the officers of the Criminal Investigation Departments. Their inquiries have been much impeded in several instances by the relatives of the so-called "kidnapped" who, in many instances, are found to have been consenting parties in the immoral traffic. It has been established that many of the Continental houses of ill-fame have agencies in Soho and other parts of London.

THE VOTES OF CATHEDRAL CLERGY .- At a Revision Court held in Chester on Monday, objection was raised by the Liberals to the votes of several of the cathedral clergy, whose qualification was said to be furnished by their participation in the revenues arising from bequests to the chapter. After some argument, the revising barrister held that the votes of three minor canons were good, but endorsed an objection against four of the major canons, being of opinion that they were not, by virtue of their position with respect to the Cathedral revenues, "sole corporators" within the meaning of the Act. the various communities there, but in the A case for further argument was granted.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A LANDLORD. A daring attempt was made on Monday night to assassinate a landlord, named Arthur S. Bingham, of Doolagh Lodge, Erris, co. Mayo. When returning home in the evening from the town of Belmullet, in which he had been marketing, he was fired at from the roadside. The bullet missed Mr. Bingham, but passed through the arm of a young girl who was seated on the car beside him. The steepness of the road at the place where the shot was fired compelled Mr. Bingham to drive slowly. The report of the rille was followed by a scream of agony from the girl, and her master seeing the person who had fired the shot, jumped from the car and pursued him across the fields. After a stiff race he actually laid hands on the man, and dragged from his head a cloak with which he was disguised. The man, who was almost completely attired in female clothes, then got When Mr. Bingham, who retained the cloak, returned to the trap, he found the wounded girl in an almost unconscious condition from pain and loss of blood. Mrs. Bingham, who also accompanied her husband, was scarcely capable, through fear, of holding the reins. Mr. Bingham immediately drove into Belmullet, and informed the police of the attempted assassination and procured medical aid for the wounded girl, who was in a precarious condition. The bullet had through the fleshy part of the arm below the elbow. Mr. Bingham carried no firearms, although he has been threatened on several occasions. He is at present Boycotted.

Addressing about 10,000 people at the Dungarvan Convention, on Wednesday, Mr. Parnell said he had no idea of seeing such an enormous number to welcome him. It assured him of the enthusiasm which the people of the county of Waterford and the bordering counties showed in the cause. If they would adhere to the two main principles of the Land League—that no man should pay a rack rent or take a farm from which a tenant had been evicted—in a very short time they would secure the land for the Irish people. When coming there he saw land for which 20s. per acre were paid, though the late landlord was not entitled to more than 1s. and 2s. then. It was reclaimed by the tenant, and the landlord was only entitled to its worth in an unrecondition. Referring to the Land Act, he advised them not to use it where it would weaken the cause. The Land League proposed to give it a fair trial—much fairer than Government was giving 200 noble patriots in gaol. He would not think of persuading them that the Land Act contained much for the tenant, but the Land League would test it, and he advised them in the meantime not to enter the Court or trust to any piece of legislation by a Saxon Government, but pay their shopkeepers and their labourers, and clothe their children, and thus raise themselves from the degradation which alien rule had cast them into. The farmer who paid unjust rent robbed himself, his family, and the whole community. He hoped this was at an end. It was well for Irish members to be a good deal in Ireland. It infused a strong spirit into them—(laughter and cheers)—and they did not benefit much by being in London. In conclusion, Mr. Parnell said he would advise them to struggle on till they obtained self-government.-Resolutions were passed endorsing those of the Dublin Convention.—Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. Mr. Power, M.P., and Mr. Leamy, M.P.,

also spoke. A banquet was given in the evening, the Rev. E. A. Burke, of Dungarvan, presiding. Messrs. Parnell, O'Donnell, Leamy, Power, and Healy, members of Parliament, were present. In responding to the toast of Prosperity to Ireland and the Land eague," Mr. Parnell said that previous to League, this, the toast was coupled with another name, that of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but now it was coupled with a name of far higher power, that of the Irish National Land League It had been often said by their enemies that the Land League injured the artisans and the shopkeepers, but while he admitted that it injured them to some extent. he should remind them that Ireland would be worse before she was better; and the Land League was necessary to sweep away the fabric of landlordism upon which the institutions of the country rested. Referring to Irish manufactures, he advised them to "Boy-cott" English goods, and in future to use none but their own. Before long they would have national independence, which was the ultimate object of the Land League. Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Healy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Power also spoke, urging the people to stick to the Land League as the only means of freeing themselves from the alien rule which had kept them in serfdom so long.

SHALL LADIES WEAR --- ?

A great revolution is at hand. The lady of fashion is about to introduce to society on her own person, a change of attire to which she was once the most resolutely opposed. But the lady of fashion is, in reality, not a leader, but a slave, of that to which she consecrates her existence. When the ruling modiste offers her something new and perhaps startling, she dares not refuse it : horrible result might be that she would fall behind the fashion of the hour. Women who live in what is called the world, constantly submit to physical discomfort in order that they may keep to the front : dress is to them a matter of such vital importance, that to be successful they will sacrifice personal ease. They are now going to do more-they are going to sacrifice a most cherished prejudice. The Bloomer costume was a thing which they disregarded altogether, or thought of with horror. Yet now that the Parisian modistes have, in their own subtle style, set to work to utilise the idea which formed the basis of this costume, women of fashion yield without a word. And so the most immovable opponents to feminine trousers are beaten with their own weapons. Fashion having gone over to the enemy, the votaries of fashion must follow. But the men, the outside public of male humanity which gives the final and most valued opinion on woman's dress, are as yet unaware that so extraordinary a change is being inaugurated. Doubtless they may notice that the front view of a lady's skirt has a new aspect; that it seems to form something dimly resembling a wide-flounced trouser over each foot, united by a fold of material which falls between and stretches as she walks. The newest mode of making a lady's skirt is a notable instance of the ingenuity of the French feminine mind. In reality garment in question is very like a pair of trousers, substantially built and well wadded. because the form makes petticoats an impossibility. Upon this gentlemanly scaffolding, material is draped with such skill, that it produces all the outward elegance of an ordinary lady's dress, Only when the wearer walks about, it is just possible to perceive that she walks in two garments instead of in one. It is probable that the ladies who promenade in these strangely-designed dresses will quickly attract attention, from the fact that the shape allows of real freedom and ease of movement. The tied-back dresses, which made a woman step as if she were in chains, are now really succeeded by a form of garment which allows of grace and elegance. In her wonderfully well-disguised trousers, the lady of fashion can step into her carriage without distress, can sit down naturally, can indeed use her limbs with the same freedom as the wearer of the true breeches. All this is very nice; but what will come of it? It looks terribly like the first signs of a great revolution. revolution. Gradually the draperies will diminish, and the double shape of the dress become more pronounced. Day by day we shall become more used to the delicate dif-

will introduce. As custom compelled us to accept and grow used to crinoline and other enormities of feminine attire, so we shall slowly and almost unconsciously accept this change. From the ladies' point of view the new garment is, however, charming indeed. It has all the advantage of appearing very like a tied-back dress; while it is so comfortable, that it bears no real resemblance to that terrible construction. Women will be better walkers and better dancers now that the genius of the modiste has given them freedom, while preserving appearances, by means of these pantalons dresses. And no one will dare to cry out against leaders of fashion, as those ladies themselves cried out against the enthusiastic advocates of the Bloomer costume. Who would have the courage to declare that anything fashionable was indelicate, degrading, or ugly? Or, if persons sufficiently courageous were found who would listen to their criticisms? No one. Fashion is relentless, and pursues its own course, despite all opposition from those outsiders who are not in the great world. Only its own high priests, the dwellers in its holy of holies, are listened to. If they choose to gradually lessen the draperies which veil the actual garment, until at 'ast the trousers are openly worn and acknowledged, none can hinder them. The prejudiced fair ones who

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

cling to petticoats will then no longer be voted modest, but simply old-fashioned.—

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY. The Queen went out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty in the afternoon drove out with Princess Louise, attended by Lady

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT ABER-

GELDIE CASTLE. Mr. Edgar Bruce, the lessee of the Prince of Wales Theatre, may congratulate himself upon being the only manager who has had the honour of producing a play in the presence of her Majesty for more than 20 years. About this period has elapsed since the Queen, in company with one or two of her children, went to the Adelphi Theatre to see the Colleen Bawn, and from that time forth her Majesty, formerly an ardent supporter of the drama, has never been inside a theatre or an opera house. The Prince of Wales, however, deeming it likely that the Queen, whose Highland home is so close to his own, would be inclined to patronise a theatrical entertain-ment if given at Abergeldie, summoned Mr. Edgar Bruce, who was at the time performing The Colonel (Mr. Burnand's successful comedy) at Edinburgh, and proposed to him to fit up a stage and bring his company to Abergeldie Castle. Mr. Bruce, aided by some local talent, soon turned the huge coach houses of the castle into a charming miniature theatre, and on Tuesday night produced, before a large and distinguished audience, the comedy which has been running at the Prince of Wales Theatre since February last. Her Majesty arrived from Balmoral punctually at nine o'clock, and this was the signal for the other guests, who had assembled in the hall at Abergeldie, to pass into the theatre. Among those present were Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Lord Napier of Magdala, the Duchess of Manchester, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Rowton, Mr. Horace Farquhar, and Lady Mandeville. As her Majesty entered the room the band struck up the National Anthem, and the welcome accorded to the Royal party was of a most exceptionally cordial nature. comedy at once commenced, and, despite the somewhat cramped dimensions of the stage and the still more trying ordeal of such an unusually brilliant audience, the actors acquitted themselves admirably, and the constant laughter and applause testified to the satisfac-tion with which "The Colonel" was received at Abergeldie. The curtain rang down upon the last act at half-past eleven, and her Majesty, who had thoroughly enjoyed the performance from the commencement to the close, expressed to Mr. Bruce, who was presented to her by the Prince of Wales, her

of the Queen the party broke up. The Earl and Countess Cowley have arrived in Albemarle-street, from visiting Earl and Countess Sydney, at Deal Castle, on their return from the Continent.

gratification and approval. After the departure

The Dowager Countess of Kinnoull has left Thomas's Hotel for Aix-les-Bains. Viscountess Combermere and Hon. Mrs. Hunter returned to Belgrave-square from Marlborough House, Upper Norwood, on Tuesday, after a stay there of two months. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was slightly quieter on Wednesday, but his medical attendants do not deem it advisable that he should yet be allowed to see any members of his family.

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Woolmore-Smith have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Rugby.

The marriage of Lord Charles Pratt, Captain 52d Regiment, youngest son of George Charles, second Marquis Camden, K.G., with Miss Florence Stevenson, daughter of Major Stevenson, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was solemnised on Wednesday at the old parish church of Aylesford, Kent. There were twelve bridesmaids-the Ladies Elisabeth. Clara, and Theresa Pratt, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Stevenson and Miss Edith and Miss Mabel Stevenson (twins), cousins of the bride; Misses Hilda, Evelyn, and Gwendoline Brassey, Miss Hilda Campbell, Miss Violet Addison, and Miss Ethel Stevenson, nieces of the bride. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded satin, the front of the skirt being trimmed with lace thickly embroidered with pearls, and a bouquet of orange-blossoms on the left shoulder; and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a tulle veil was fastened by diamond stars, her only other jewels being diamond earrings. The bridesmaids were dressed alike-cream silk brocade bodices and sashes over skirts of cream nun's cloth entirely covered with flounces of cream lace, and ivory beaver Rubens hats with ivory ostrich feathers. Each wore a diamond fly brooch with ruby eyes on a bow of red, white, blue, and buff striped ribbon, the colour of Lord Charles's regiment, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of roses. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Dover, assisted by the Rev. H. Harbord, of Hawkhurst, and the Rev. C. Grant, vicar of Aylesford. Afterwards Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., and Mrs. Brassey entertained the wedding party at breakfast at Preston Hall. At half-past three o'clock Lord and Lady Charles Pratt took their departure amidst a shower of rice and old satin slippers for Paris on their wedding tour. The bride's travelling dress was of chestnut brown velvet, with bonnet to match. The carriage had only been driven a few yards before it was unhorsed by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 52d Regiment, who drew the carriage from the south front of the hall to the park lodge leading to the Maidstone road, the band of the regiment playing a spirited air.

THE HOME SECRETARY ON PRIZE FIGHTING. -A Birmingham correspondent writes: -The Home Secretary has issued circulars to the chairmen of quarter sessions requesting them to pay special attention to cases of breach of the peace, or what the right hon gentle-man describes as the recent "epidemic of prize fighting." In Worcestershire about thirty men already stand committed for trial for taking part in prize fights while in Warwickshire. A man is in custody for killing another in a fight. Several detectives and police officers were scouring the country around Birmingham, believing a contest beshall become more used to the delicate dif-ferences in cut and style which the costumiers take place for £200.

ENGLISH SERVANTS IN FRANCE. English Consuls on the Continent have frequently to deal with the most grievous cases of girls who affirm that they have been allured from their country under false pre-tences. They come to the Consular offices destitute and crying, and want to be sent back to England. Their stories are always the They were tempted abroad by the offer of good situations, but were ill-treated by their employers, who ended by turning them into the streets. When the Consul makes inquiries, he discovers that their narratives contain but a grain of truth. The injured housemaid is ascertained to be a girl who had a good situation, but had lost it through misconduct. Her employers offered to pay her passage to England, but she refused, and preferred to seek a living elsewhere. Getting another situation, she was discharged again, and, going from bad to worse, ended by knocking at the Consul's door. The Consuls almost always endeavour to send such applicants home, though their pecuniary means for doing so are not so inexhaustible as the applicants are mostly disposed to think. In large cities, like Paris and Brussels, where many English reside, there are British charitable funds, which are almost entirely used for the purpose of re-patriating British subjects who have come to patriating British subjects who have come to trouble abroad through improvidence or misbehaviour. English girls can do very well for themselves abroad if they please. They may possibly be more exposed to certain temptations than in England, because French morals are not very strict, and French mistresses seldom care triangient. tresses seldom care to inquire into the antecedents of their female servants, or to trouble themselves about where they go on their "Sundays out." But, after all, if a girl yields too easily to temptation the fault is hers; and the very laxity of French manners

has this advantage, that a girl who loses one situation through too flagrant misconduct can, if she sees the folly of her ways, get another quite as good, with much less trouble than she would experience in England, and she is thus able to retrieve her character. All French people take it as a matter of course that servants have been dismissed from their last places; so that when a girl is out of a situation she has only to go with her livret to a bureau de placement, and she will obtain another place without having to dread unpleasant inquiries. Masters and mistresses are more particular in the country; but in Paris and other large cities the carelessness with which people take strange girls into their houses, and leave them in charge of valuable property, is surprising. As to treat-ment, the French are kind masters, being accustomed to address their servants with much more familiarity than is customary in England, while they allow them far more liberty. If a servant feels wronged about her wages she has only to apply to a Juge de Paix, who will see her righted in a few minutes. As soon as she understands French, she will learn that much from her fellowservants, who regard the Juge de Paix as their sworn friend, commissioned by Government on purpose to assist quarrelsome domestics in worrying their employers. The Juge de Paix holds his daily assizes in the midst of a crowd of noisy women, and it is very seldom that he does not give judgment in favour of plaintiffs. Again, if an English France, she has no need to apply to her Consul or to private charity in order to get sent back to England; neither need she take to vicious courses, declaring that such were her "only alternative." The mere fact of her being without the means of subsistence will be enough to get her sent out of the country under a prefectoral order of expulsion. She has only to state her circumstances at a police-office, and after a few days' sojourn in refuge, she will be sent home with no other liscomfort than travelling to Boulogne in charge of a detective.
Of course, life in France has some draw-

backs which may render it distasteful to an English girl. In the first place the liberty allowed to her may, as already said, prove snare. If she has lived under an English mistress who was strict about her morals, obliged her to go to church, and lent her good books to read, she may feel bewildered at serving under a mistress to whom he behaviour, when she is not actually at her work, will be a matter of utter indifference. In those big six-storied houses where people live in flats there are few servants' rooms on the lower floors; so that servants and their mistresses are far apart during the night. The servants of all the flats lodge in the attics on the sixth floor. Perhaps there may be twenty of them belonging to different em-ployers, men and women, lodging in contiguous rooms. Into these attic regions masters and mistresses never penetrate. and of course a weak-willed girl may be exposed to make undesirable acquaintances among her gay French neighbours. Again, though the French are good-natured masters, they do not feed their servants sumptuously There is no sitting down to a comfortable dinner of joint and pudding in a clean servant's hall. French servants eat their dinner on a corner of the kitchen-table anyhow, and their fare is seldom better than boiled beef and soup or stew, washed down by red wine of the thinnest quality. If an English girl cannot stand this kind of diet, if she objects to French bustle and screaming and jokes, if her heart be not proof against the blandishments of valets with moustaches, and footmen who talk politics, smoke cigars, and warble the love ditties of the newest operetta, she had better make her way back to England as fast as possible. But if she be a sensible girl who can take care of herself, and accommodate her habits to circumstances, she may live as profitably abroad as at home. Her French fellow-servants, if they have defects, have also good qualities, and may teach her by their example to dress according to her station, and to practice thrift to an extent that will make her independent in her old age .-

THE CHURCH CONGRESS. The members of the Church Congress reumed their sittings at Newcastle on Wednesday morning. At the Literary and Philoso-phical Institute Sir Richard Cross read a paper on the adaptation of the parochial system and of public worship to the requirements of towns and rural districts. With all its real advantages there might at first sight appear to be inherent difficulties to the extension of the parochial system, and a want of clasticity tending to prevent its ready adaptation to the increasing wants of modern times By its very nature it was a territorial system. So long as no new district was carved out o the parish, the incumbent had exclusive cure of the souls, and should any other clergyman interfere he could be proceeded against under the Church Discipline Act. But the interests of the Church should be considered rather than the maintenance of individual rights. The congress would surely put to shame any stray incumbent or patron who might in the first instance be induced to refuse compliance. unless enforced thereto by the law. His great wish was that Churchmen should quietly do their own business within the scope allowed by law, to settle all disputed matters without rushing into the courts of law, and to try how far the Church was able to provide for each contingency which might arise without hurrying to Parliament for assistance.

In the Town Hall section the subject which engaged attention was the limits within which variations of ritual may be permitted. The Dean of Durham read a paper, in which he expressed his belief that the generally revived tone of English Church services done much to make the Church service popular. He considered that the celebration of the Holy Communion should be choral and interspersed with popular hymns, a course was in the same place, with the face toward, which had been approved by the Archbishop the road, when he passed. Three more re-

of Canterbury in the case of Mr. Bodington. He did not think that special vestments for Holy Communion could at present be generally adopted against their wishes, but where consent of a congregation was given he would like to see it allowed. Lord Nelson, on the same subject, maintained that their safest course in the present position of the Church, both with reference to those within and without the communion, was to take their stand on the Prayer Book, and, where misinterpreted by law courts, to re-enact it as best carrying out the intention of its original and

ubsequent revisers.

At the afternoon meeting the chief interest was centered in the observations of Sir Bartle Frere on the responsibility of the Church as regards the opium traffic with China. It did not appear that the responsibility of the Church in this matter differed in principle, however much it might differ in degree, from her responsibility as regards the traffic in spirituous liquors with other populations. Whether the import of Indian opium into China were stopped or continued, let our Government be free from all complicity in forcing the Indian drug on the Chinese market. If its use were continued, let it be in consequence of the weakness, political or moral, of the Chinese Government; but not as the result of misdirected policy on the part of the British Government, which should cease to be dependent on the revenue derived from opium consumers in China. It was the duty of the Church to arouse the conscience of the nation to a sense of this great national sin, and he was afraid that, as in the case of slavery in other days and other lands, the Church had been too slow and half-hearted in pressing on her children their duty in this matter. If we recognised the greatness of our present difficulties, we should see that something more than the cold selfishness of modern philosophy was needed to extricate us from national dangers and difficulties which inevitably followed on national sin.

THE FIGHTING POWER OF THE NAVY.

Colburn's United Service Magazine for this month, commenting on the state of the navy, says:—" Even if the ocean were as calm as a mill-pond, the attention of the admiral must be chiefly given to preventing the vessels under his command from falling foul of one another, but should unhappily such weather set in as used at one time to be the pride of the British seaman to contend with, then, indeed, confusion worse confounded must prevail, and a small squadron of light, seaworthy gunboats would make quite as short work with our unwieldy monsters, when they exposed their thin bottoms at every roll, as Drake's small craft did with the huge ships of the Spanish Armada. We have suggested already that each ironclad should be accompanied by one or two gunboats, but it must be clearly understood that the gunboats be clearly understood that the gunboats alluded to should not be of the type of any of those which now grace the "Navy List." These gunboats should be seaworthy—gunboats like those of 80 horse-power built during the Russian War—gunboats which can sail as well as steament. can sail as well as steam, and can overtake their enemy—gunboats, therefore, the very opposite of those now under the pendant, unfortunately, in every respect worthy contemporaries of their larger brethren in useless ugliness; also in a tendency to sint on the smallest provocation—also in an inability to keep the sea and fight their guns-and also, finally, in the impossibility of anybody handling them under either steam or sail in such a manner as is imperatively necessary in a vessel of war." Referring to a list of vessels named in a return moved for by Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., the writes goes on to remark :- "In respect to these vessels, not one is worthy to be called a real manof-war, they are one and all a disgrace to the intelligence of the age. The first one on the list, the Amazon, foundered in a collision with an Irish pig boat; nearly the last, the Vanguard, was lost simply because her con-struction was so bad, with no wing-passage bulkheads, heavily ballasted, and altogether so weak below the water-line that with the slightest blow down she must and did go to the bottom of the sea. And as to the transports. Not one can compare with the old Himalaya or any one ship of the ocean lines. It has been abundantly shown, so far as can be done without actual proof, that tactics of any sort on the open ocean with the present type of vessels is not yet within 'measurable distance.' The same can hardly be said of the weapons, if by weapons is meant the great guns, although in the writer's opinion the best weapon of the sailor is the cutlass. There are guns and guns, and of these it would be impossible to speak too highly of the 68-pounders, 95 cwt. Of the 38-ton gun and its brethren it is impossible to speak with too great contempt; and the justice of this remark would have been made fully apparent to the British public had not the Ordnance Department screened themselves behind the favourite Admiralty and Board of Trade shelter of a departmental committee, the report of which, like that on the Inflexible's exploded boiler and gun, and other cases, certainly does not contain such a practical, plain, unvarnished statement as the nation had a right to expect. In short, the navy is as much in need of a gun that will not burst, as it is of vessels which are real and not sham men-of-war. In fact, it is high time that the deplorable condition of the British navy should be brought to light, and the indignation of the public aroused to the fact that it would be entirely by good luck, and not at all by good management or skill, if anything effective were done with the types of vessels which at present infest the Navy List—a navy 'on paper,' as stated by Mr. Ward Hunt when First Lord of the Admiralty, or, as stated by the Secretary, a phantom navy without a single ship really adapted for the service upon which it might be sent—a navy as useless as it is costly.

THE SHROPSHIRE GHOST.

Great excitement continues in Church Stretton and neighbourhood, as the men engaged in clearing the Copper Hole shaft approach the bottom, in their search for the missing body of Sarah Duckett. The task has been one of considerable diffi-culty, as the pit fills with water during the night, and little work can be pro-ceeded with until this has been baled out. The place is visited by hundreds of people, and the road on Sunday looked as though it were the highway to a country fair. The men expect to reach the bottom of the shaft in a day or two, and the interest in the experiment increases with every foot gained in periment increases with every foot gained in depth. Many rumours of the discovery of human remains have been circulated, but up to the present time nothing has been found calculated to allay the public anxiety as to the fate of the missing woman. Several ladies and gentlemen in carriages daily visit the works. As has been already stated, Sarah Duckett left Soudly, a small village near Church Stretton, seven years ago, to go to Australia. She remained away over eighteen months, and then returned. She came to Church Stretton Station, and was seen one night walking up the Hazel-road. Since then no trace of her has been found.

The Daily Telegraph says:—On our Lud-low correspondent visiting the Copper Hole Shaft, near Church Stretton, on Wednesday, he found the man Roberts at work with the he found the man Roberts at work with the other labourers clearing the shaft of the rubbish and water. The men had reached a depth of 21ft., and had some 15ft. more soil to remove before reaching the bottom. Roberts told our correspondent that he saw the apparition of the missing woman, Sarah Duckett, twice the night he was coming from Church Stretton. The second time he went back to try if he could see anything of it. It back to try if he could see anything of it. It

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5-6, 1881.

M. GAMBETTA. The Parisian wits are never tired of amusing themselves at M. Gambetta's expense. Their latest mode of representing him is in the character of the ass of Buridan between his two bundles of hay-casting a longing look now on the chair of the Council of Ministers, and now on the faulsuil of the President of the Chamber. It is perfectly natural that he should hesitate, for, however conscious he may be of his own powers, however well satisfied with the Republican majority, he well knows that the position of a French Min-ister is one of perpetual difficulty. Place is what tries a political reputation; and in France there are few which survive the trial. How many ex-Premiers does France now count, and what proportion of them have any longer a claim to be considered as politically existing? M. Gambetta is by far the ablest man that the Republic has produced; but the expectations that will be formed of him will be great in proportion, and the enmities that he will have to contend with will be still greater. The mob of Belleville, stirred up by the Révillons and the Rocheforts, hate him as a mob always hates the favourites whom it believes to have betrayed it; and the latest manifestation of this feeling, the meeting at the Salle Rivoli, where M. Gambetta was solemnly outlawed, shows that the temper of the Irreconcilables is not improving. Impracticable as are their aims, and frantic as is the language in which they make themselves known, these people have to be reckoned with. They are the depositaries of the old revolutionary tradition, and that, as we know, is in France a constant source of danger. With the Intransigeant on the one hand and the clergy on the other, M. Gambetta's course will not be easy. It may well be that he would have liked better to put off the assumption of power till some period of national crisis. when party differences would all be merged, and when he might appear before the world as the man of the hour. But he is far too cautious to hasten such a crisis. If he takes office now, it will be as a pacific Minister. He has often said, and said sincerely, that the true policy of France is a policy of peace-her best game a waiting game. He probably recognises by this time as clearly as we do that in her North African adventures, so lightly entered upon, so inadequately prepared for, France has been dissipating her strength the pursuit of a shadowy gain. His first object will no doubt be to bring the Tunisian campaign to an end, and to smooth the difficulties which recent events have called into existence all along the Mediterranean shore. Then will follow the measures of domestic reform which were drawn in outline in the Tours and Ménilmontant speeches-possibly the revision of the Senate, certainly the taxing of lands held in mortmain, the further declericalising of education, the reform of the magistracy, and the re-organisation of finance. There are plenty of hidden rocks in the way, but not too many, let us hope, for the Republic to steer safely through .-

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

Bearing in mind the cardinal fact, which the Boers never forget, that the English Government submitted to defeat and negotiated on lost battlefields, the hostility to the Convention manifested at Pretoria becomes easily intelligible. Whatever troubles ensue will be the direct fruit of a policy the motives of which we may respect, because they were generous, the substance of which we must condemn, because it was not in accordance with the laws of fact, and, in the long run, unjust as well as impolitic. England may be great, powerful, and beneficent without the Transvaal, but she, no more than any other State, can disregard with impunity her military honour and the large obligations imposed by a vast inherited sway. The quarrel with the Boers is only one part of the South African question, but our behaviour in the dispute cannot fail to exercise a profound influence over the entire region still under the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. From it the colonists will learn whether we care for the connection or not, and the native races will speedily discern how far and to what extent British power is likely to survive. Despite the campaign in Zululand and the settlement with the Basutos, accomplished by the Cape Colony without Imperial help, a stimulus has been imparted to the elements of disturbance by the meek acceptance of defeat on the part of a Power in whose strength they believed. Weakness, or even apparent weakness, is certain to produce a crop of evil consequences which will run on until the balance of forces has been again determined. It is a fond but foolish belief that the "magnanimity" displayed last spring on the borders of Natal will yield no disadvantages. Yet, in the eyes of the whole group of colonies, not less among those who approve, as in those who disapprove, the surrender to the Boers did not wear the aspect of conscious power refraining from the exercise of its might, but was rather accepted as a sign that the statesmen of England were wearied with the obligations of empire, and wished to be rid of responsibilities. The impression is likely to be confirmed by the counsels here and there tendered to the present rulers of England, who are plored to loosen the ties that bind her to her colonial children. When such notions are proclaimed, the authentic assurance that her Majesty's Government have no intention of abandoning South Africa, which would not have been needed had old traditions been observed, will enfeeble but not destroy their pernicious influence. Moved by the strange advice so gaily offered, Mr. Gordon Sprigg, late Premier in the Cape Colony, controverted the unpatriotic counsel, and set forth some pregnant truths which genuine Englishmen may ponder. "I advocate the retention of South Africa," he wrote, "not

interest of progress and civilisation as opposed to stagnation and barbarism. "If," wrote Mr. Sprigg, "whenever the maintenance of authority in a distant dependency involves extraordinary military expenditure, that dependency is to be abandoned, then we must suppose that the decline and fall of England has commenced." No surer sign of decay could be exhibited; and, although we have not yet openly reached that point, still, the question or doubt could never have arisen had not English statesmen recently betrayed symptoms of lassitude and forgetfulness of "the high spirit and lofty principles" which animated their forefathers. -Daily Telegraph.

THE LATE SIR JOHN KARSLAKE. It is with extreme regret that we record the death of Sir John Burgess Karslake. He was a man eminently distinguished, universally esteemed, and-by those who had the fortune to know himwarmly loved. His success at the Bar was something remarkable. There were, it is true, certain advantages in his favour. He was a public-school man, educated at Harrow. He was the son of a solicitor in large practice, and so could, early in his career, command business, and secure a start. He was also a man of imposing personal presence, and when he rose in Court he not only demanded, but compelled attention. In any profession he would have made his mark; at the Bar his success was a certainty. And this, too-above all things-because his honour was unblemished, and Judges and Jurors alike knew that whatever he said, or whatever statement he pledged himself to, might be at once implicitly accepted. He was not an orator, unless occasion roused him to effort; but both in debate and in argument he was polished and measured. Amongst his friends - and he never made an enemy-it was said that he was not only a gentleman, but that he was the most handsome gentleman in England. ' Felix et pulcher et acer ; Felix et pulcher et nobilis et generosus." "Nobilis" he became early in his career, for he was made Solicitor-General when only forty-five years of age. A few months later he was appointed Attorney-General, and it is beyond question that he would have attained the highest honours of the Judicial Bench had not the terrible calamity of blindness suddenly fallen upon him when he was in the very zenith of his career. How bravely he bore himself under this cruel blow of fate, those alone can know whose privilege it was to meet him. He had been not only a distinguished advocate, but a man with a strong love of all that is healthy and joyous-a keen yachtsman, a good shot, a bold rider to hounds, a man, in fact, to whom every hour of his life brought either well-earned pleasure or honourable work, and thenwith the suddenness of a thunderbolthere fell on him all the suffering Samson in his prison-house at Gaza. His heart was broken. The end was certain. although a fine constitution enabled him to linger heroically on in slow suffering for many long and weary years. "How dull it is to pause; to make an end; to rust unburnished; not to shine in use: As though to breathe were life." It is pitiful indeed to see a great career wrecked by so miserable a spite of fate. For, indeed, apart from his abilities. Sir John Karslake had qualities that deserved success. His manners were those of the grand old school that is now fast passing away. He was frank, conciliatory, and even winning; and, above all, he was charitable in the

THE VOLKSRAAD AND THE CONVEN-TION.

covered in its performance.-Standard.

The Standard correspondent at Fort Amiel telegraphed on Wednesday :-The Committee appointed by the Volksraad to consider the terms of the Convention have concluded their deliberations. They express their opinion that the Convention is in many respects a breach of the peace agreements made between Sir Evelyn Wood and the Boer leaders. They object to Articles 2 and 18, by the first of which the Queen reserved the control of the external relations of the State, including the conclusion of Treaties and the conduct of diplomatic intercourse with Foreign Powers, and by the latter of which the duties and functions of the British Resident were defined. The Committee of the Volksraad contend that a Suzerain has no right to control the Foreign relations or the nternal laws of the State. They also argue become a trustee of property, etc. They also assert that the British Government has put in

no proof as to the debt.

The Committee would exclude from the Convention, as being offensive, Article 15, which provides for complete freedom of religion and protection for all denominations; Article 16, which reaffirms the provisions of the Fourth Article of the Sand River Convention, and declares that no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery shall be tolerated by the Government of the State Article 26, which provides for the rights of all persons other than natives who conform to the laws of the Transvaal; and Article 27 declaring that all inhabitants of the Transvaa shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the protection and defence of their rights. This explains why, in the recent debate in the Volksraad, each member who spoke declared that the Convention was one which dealt with the Boers, not as if they were civilised people, but as though they were a horde of savages.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A LANDLORD. A daring attempt was made on Monday night to assassinate a landlord, named Arthur S. Bingham, of Doolagh Lodge, Erris, co. Mayo. Mayo. When returning home in the evening from the town of Belmullet, in which he had been marketing, he was fired at from the roadside. The bullet missed Mr. Bingham, but passed through the arm of a young girl who was seated on the car beside him. The steepness of the road at the place where the shot was fired compelled Mr. Bingham to drive slowly. The report of the rifle was followed by a scream of agony from the girl, and her master seeing the person who had fired the shot, jumped from the car and pursued him across the fields. After a stiff race he actually laid hands on the man, and dragged from his head a cloak with which he was disguised. The man, who was almost completely attired in female clothes, then got When Mr. Bingham, who retained the cloak, returned to the trap, he found the wounded girl in an almost unconscious condition from pain and loss of blood. Mrs. Bingham, who also accompanied her husband, was scarcely capable, through fear, of in the interests of any party or section of holding the reins. Mr. Bingham immediately the various communities there, but in the drove into Belmullet, and informed the police

of the attempted assassination and procured medical aid for the wounded girl, who was in a precarious condition. The bullet had passed through the fleshy part of the arm below the elbow. Mr. Bingham carried no firearms, although he has been threatened on several occasions. He is at present

Boycotted.
Addressing about 10,000 people at the Dungarvan Convention, on Wednesday, Mr.
Parnell said he had no idea of seeing such and enormous number to welcome him. It assured him of the enthusiasm which the people of the county of Waterford and the bordering counties showed in the cause. If they would adhere to the two main principles of the Land League—that no man should pay a rack rent or take a farm from which a tenant had been evicted-in a very short time they would secure the land for the Irish people. When coming there he saw land for which 20s. per acre were paid, though the late landlord was not entitled to more than 1s. and 2s. then. It was reclaimed by the tenant, and the landlord was only entitled to its worth in an unre-claimed condition. Referring to the Land Act, he advised them not to use it where it would weaken the cause. The Land League proposed to give it a fair trial—much fairer than Government was giving 200 noble patriots in gaol. He would not think of persuading them that the Land Act contained much for the tearnt, but the Land League would for the tenant, but the Land League would test it, and he advised them in the meantime not to enter the Court or trust to any piece of legislation by a Saxon Government, but pay their shopkeepers and their labourers, clothe their children, and thus raise themselves from the degradation which alien rule had cast them into. The farmer who paid unjust rent robbed himself, his family, and the whole community. He hoped this was at an end. It was well for Irish members to be a good deal in Ireland. It infused a strong spirit into them-(laughter and cheers)—and they did not benefit much by being in London. In conclusion, Mr. Parnell said he would advise them to struggle on till they obtained self-government.-Resolutions were passed endorsing those of the Dublin Convention.—Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., Mr. Power, M.P., and Mr. Leamy, M.P.,

also spoke. A banquet was given in the evening, the Rev. E. A. Burke, of Dungarvan, presiding. Messrs. Parnell, O'Donnell, Leamy, Power, and Healy, members of Parliament, were present. In responding to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland and the Land League. Mr. Parnell said that previous to this, the toast was coupled with another name, that of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but now it was coupled with a name of far higher power, that of the Irish National Land It had been often said by their enemies that the Land League injured the artisans and the shopkeepers, but while he admitted that it injured them to some extent, he should remind them that Ireland would be worse before she was better; and the Land League was necessary to sweep away the fabric of landlordism upon which the institufabric of landlordism upon which the institu-tions of the country rested. Referring to Irish manufactures, he advised them to "Boy-cott" English goods, and in future to use none but their own. Before long they would have national independence, which was the ultimate object of the Land League. Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Healy, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Power also spoke usging the neonle to stick Power also spoke, urging the people to stick to the Land League as the only means of freeing themselves from the alien rule which had kept them in serfdom so long.

ENGLISH SERVANTS IN FRANCE. English Consuls on the Continent have

frequently to deal with the most grievous cases of girls who affirm that they have been allured from their country under false pre-tences. They come to the Consular offices destitute and crying, and want to be sent back to England. Their stories are always the same. They were tempted abroad by the offer of good situations, but were ill-treated by their employers, who ended by turning them into the streets. When the Consul makes inquiries, he discovers that their narratives contain but a grain of truth. The injured housemaid is ascertained to be a girl who had a good situation, but had truest sense of the word-always seeking lost it through misconduct. Her employers occasion to do good without being disoffered to pay her passage to England, but she refused, and preferred to seek a living elsewhere. Getting another situation, she was discharged again, and, going from bad to worse, ended by knocking at the Consul's docr. The Consuls almost always endeavour to send such applicants home, though their pecuniary means for doing so are not so inexhaustible as the applicants are mostly disposed to think. In large cities, like Paris and Brussels, where many English reside, there are British charitable funds, which are almost entirely used for the purpose of repatriating British subjects who have come to rouble abroad through improvidence or misbehaviour. English girls can do very well for themselves abroad if they please. They may possibly be more exposed to certain temptations than in England, because French morals are not very strict, and French mistresses seldom care to inquire into the antecedents of their female servants, or to trouble themselves about where they go on their "Sundays out." But, after all, if a girl yields too easily to temptation the fault is hers; and the very laxity of French manners has this advantage, that a girl who loses one situation through too flagrant miscon-duct can, if she sees the folly of her ways, get another quite as good, with much less trouble than she would experience in England, and she is thus able to retrieve her character.
All French people take it as a matter of course that servants have been dismissed from their last places; so that when a girl is out of a situation she has only to go with her livret to a bureau de placement, and she will obtain another place without having to dread unpleasant inquiries. Masters and mistresses are more particular in the country; but in Paris and other large cities the carelessness with which people take strange girls into their houses, and leave them in charge of valuable property, is surprising. As to treat-ment, the French are kind masters, being accustomed to address their servants with much more familiarity than is customary in England, while they allow them far more liberty. If a servant feels wronged about her wages she has only to apply to a Juge de Paix, who will see her righted in a few minutes. As soon as she understands French she will learn that much from her fellowservants, who regard the Juge de Paix as their sworn friend, commissioned by Govern-ment on purpose to assist quarrelsome domestics in worrying their employers. The Juge de Paix holds his daily assizes in the midst of a crowd of noisy women, and it is very seldom that he does not give judgment very seidom that he does not give judgment in favour of plaintiffs. Again, if an English girl goes utterly wrong in France, she has no need to apply to her Consul or to private charity in order to get or to private charity in order to get sent back to England; neither need she take to vicious courses, declaring that such were her "only alternative." The mere fact of her being without the means of subsistence will be enough to get her sent out of the country

> Of course, life in France has some draw-backs which may render it distasteful to an English girl. In the first place the liberty allowed to her may, as already said, prove a snare. If she has lived under an English mistress who was strict about her morals, obliged her to go to church, and lent her good books to read, she may feel bewildered at serving under a mistress to whom her behaviour, when she is not actually at her

under a prefectoral order of expulsion. She

has only to state her circumstances at a

police-office, and after a few days' sojourn in a refuge, she will be sent home with no other

discomfort than travelling to Boulogne in

charge of a detective.

work, will be a matter of utter indifference. In those big six-storied houses where people live in flats there are few servants' rooms on the lower floors; so that servants and their mistresses are far apart during the night. The servants of all the flats lodge in the attics on the sixth floor. Perhaps there may be twenty of them belonging to different employers, men and women, lodging in contiguous rooms. Into these attic regions masters and mistresses never penetrate, and of course a weak-willed girl may be exposed to make undesirable acquaintances among her gay French neighbours. Again though the French are good-natured masters they do not feed their servants sumptuously There is no sitting down to a comfortable dinner of joint and pudding in a clean ser-vant's hall. French servants eat their dinner n a corner of the kitchen-table anyhow, and their fare is seldom better than boiled beef and soup or stew, washed down by red wine of the thinnest quality. If an English girl cannot stand this kind of diet, if she objects to French bustle and screaming and jokes, i her heart be not proof against the blandishments of valets with moustaches, and footmen who talk politics, smoke cigars, and warble the love ditties of the newest operetta, she had better make her way back to England as fast as possible. But if she be a sensible girl who can take care of herself, and accommodate her habits to circumstances, she may live as profitably abroad as at home. Her French fellow-servants, if they have defects, have also good qualities, and may teach her by their example to dress according to her station, and to practice thrift to an extent that will make her independent in her old age .-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen went out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty in the afternoon drove out with Princess Louise, attended by Lady

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT ABER-GELDIE CASTLE. Mr. Edgar Bruce, the lessee of the Prince of Wales Theatre, may congratulate himself upon being the only manager who has had the honour of producing a play in the presence of her Majesty for more than 20 years. About this period has elapsed since the Queen, in company with one or two of her children, went to the Adelphi Theatre to see the Colleen Bawn, and from that time forth her Majesty, formerly an ardent supporter of the drama, has never been inside a theatre or an opera house. The Prince of Wales, however, deeming it likely that the Queen, whose Highland home is so close to his own, would be inclined to patronise a theatrical entertainment if given at Abergeldie, summoned Mr. Edgar Bruce, who was at the time performing The Colonel (Mr. Burnand's successful comedy at Edinburgh, and proposed to him to lit up a stage and bring his company to Abergeldie Castle. Mr. Bruce, aided by some local talent, soon turned the hage coach houses of the castle into a charming miniature theatre, and on Tuesday night produced, before a large and distinguished audience, the comedy which has been running at the Prince of Wales Theatre since February last. Her Majesty arrived from Balmoral punctually at nine o'clock, and this was the signal for the other guests, who had assembled theatre. Among those present were Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Lord Napier of Magdala, the Duchess of Manchester, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Rowton, Mr. Horace Farquhar, and Lady Mandeville. As her Majesty entered the room the band struck up the National Anthem, and the welcome accorded to the Royal party was of a most exceptionally cordial nature. comedy at once commenced, and, despite the somewhat cramped dimensions of the stage and the still more trying ordeal of such an unusually brilliant audience, the actors acquitted themselves admirably, and the constant laughter and applause testified to the satisfac-tion with which "The Colonel" was received at Abergeldie. The curtain rang down upon the last act at half-past eleven, and her Majesty, who had thoroughly enjoyed the performance from the commencement to the close, expressed to Mr. Bruce, who was pre-sented to her by the Prince of Wales, her gratification and approval. After the departure of the Queen the party broke up.

The Earl and Countess Cowley have arrived in Albemarle-street, from visiting Earl and Countess Sydney, at Deal Castle, on their return from the Continent. The Dowager Countess of Kinnoull has left Thomas's Hotel for Aix-les-Bains.
Viscountess Combermere and Hon. Mrs.

Hunter returned to Belgrave-square from Marlborough House, Upper Norwood, on Tuesday, after a stay there of two months.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was slightly quieter on Wednesday, but his medical attendants do not deem it advisable that he should yet be allowed to see any members of

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Woolmore-Smith have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from

Rugby. The marriage of Lord Charles Pratt, Captain 52d Regiment, youngest son of George Charles, second Marquis Camden, K.G., with Miss Florence Stevenson, daughter of Major Stevenson, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was solemnised on Wednesday at the old parish church of Aylesford, Kent. There were twelve bridesmaids—the Ladies Elisabeth, Clara, and Theresa Pratt, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Stevenson and Miss Edith and Miss Mabel (twins), cousins of the bride; Misses Hilda, Evelyn, and Gwendoline Brassey, Miss Hilda Campbell, Miss Violet Addison, and Miss Ethel Stevenson, nieces of the bride. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded satin, the front of the skirt being trimmed with lace thickly embroidered with pearls, and a bouquet of orange-blossoms on the left shoulder; and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a tulle veil was fastened by diamond stars, her only other jewels being diamond earrings. The bridesmaids were dressed alike-cream silk brocade bodices and sashes over skirts of cream nun's cloth entirely covered with flounces of cream lace, an vory beaver Rubens hats with ivory ostrich feathers. Each wore a diamond fly brooch with ruby eyes on a bow of red, white, blue, and buff striped ribbon, the colour of Lord Charles's regiment, the gift of the bride-groom, and carried a bouquet of roses. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Dover, assisted by the Rev. H. Harbord, of Hawkhurst, and the Rev. C. Grant, vicar of Aylesford. Atterwards Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., and Mrs. Brassey entertained the wedding party at breakfast at Preston Hall. At half-past three o'clock Lord and Lady Charles Pratt took their departure amidst shower of rice and old satin slippers for Paris on their wedding tour. The bride's travelling dress was of chestnut brown velvet, with bonnet to match. The carriage had only been driven a few yards before it was unhorsed by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 52d Regiment, who drew the carriage from the south front of the hall to the park lodge leading to the Maidstone road, the band of the regiment playing a spirited air.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN MUSGROVE.-The death is announced of Sir John Musgrove, Bart., president of St. Thomas's Hospital, in his The deceased gentleman was an alderman of London from 1842 to 1872, sheriff in 1843, and Lord Mayor in 1851, when, at the opening of the Great Exhibition, he was created a baronet. The baronetcy becomes

THE SHROPSHIRE GHOST. Great excitement continues in Church Great excitement continues in Church Stretton and nelghbourhood, as the men engaged in clearing the Copper Hole shaft approach the bottom, in their search for the missing body of Sarah Duckett. The task has been one of considerable difficulty, as the pit fills with water during the night, and little work can be proceeded with until this has been baled out. ceeded with until this has been pared.

The place is visited by hundreds of people, and the road on Sunday looked as though it and the road on Sunday looked as though it.

The were the highway to a country fair. The men expect to reach the bottom of the shaft in a day or two, and the interest in the experiment increases with every foot gained in depth. Many rumours of the discovery of iman remains have been circulated, but up to the present time nothing has been found calculated to allay the public anxiety as to the fate of the missing woman. Several ladies and gentlemen in carriages daily visit the works. As has been already stated, Sarah Duckett left Soudly, a small village near Church Stretton, seven years ago to go near Church Stretton, seven years ago, to go to Australia. She remained away over eighteen months, and then returned. She came to Church Stretton Station, and was seen one night walking up the Hazel-road. Since then no trace of her has been found. The Daily Telegraph says :- On our Ludlow correspondent visiting the Copper Hole Shaft, near Church Stretton, on Wednesday,

he found the man Roberts at work with the other labourers clearing the shaft of the rubbish and water. The men had reached a depth of 21ft., and had some 15ft. more soil to remove before reaching the bottom.

Roberts told our correspondent that he saw
the apparition of the missing woman, Sarah
Duckett, twice the night he was coming from Church Stretton. The second time he went back to try if he could see anything of it. It was in the same place, with the face towards the road, when he passed. Three more respectable persons assert that they have also seen the missing female. Miss Duckett had an account at the Church Stretton bank, which is still on the books. She is supposed to have had money with her also when she came back from Australia. It appears that for some reason Miss Duckett, when out of a situation, did not make her home with her relations, but stayed always at the Hazel or Toll-bar. It is reported that after her mysterious disappearance the cellar at the Toll-bar was filled up. Miss Duckett on the night of leaving Church Stretton Station called at the cottage of one Beddoes, on the Old Hazelroad. Many of the inhabitants of the town are impressed with the idea that foul play has befallen her, and trust to the clearing of the Copper Hole to solve the mystery. Sarah Duckett was about forty years of age, 5ft. 3in. or 5ft. 4in. high, of stout build, darkbrown hair, dark complexion, and dark eyes : lressed at the time of her disappearance in a dark dress, with dark shawl and cotton The Copper Hall is about a mile from the railway station, almost at the foot of the Caradoc range of hills. The boxes belonging to Miss Duckett were found warehoused at Church Stretton railway station, where they have been about five years.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., addressed a Liberal meeting at Blairgowrie, Perthshire, on Wednesday night. His Lordthey were now happily able to give undivided small cloud in the direction of Egypt, but the same skill which had settled weightier ques-tions would deal satisfactorily with this. As for the Sultan of Turkey, he might be said to be engaged in the hopeless task of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear with the finan-cial assistance of two German philosophers and the late Under-Secretary of State for and the late Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Conservative Govern-Turning to the domestic affairs of England and Scotland, the speaker referred at some length to Obstruction. In the present circumstances, he said, it was impossible to speak with certainty as to what bills the Government might consider themselves justified in proposing, much less what measures they might succeed in passing. The question of Obstruction was of vital importance. The difficulties of public business were matters for grave apprehension, and Mr. Gladstone intimated that he intended to grapple with the situation, and insist on the House putting its procedure in order. They had been told that they should be careful in touching the rules of the House, but were they to act as superstitious wor-shippers at the shrine of some unknown god, of whose thunders, though never felt, they were still afraid? With that view he had no sympathy. No changes should be rashly made, and in dealing with the question they were more likely to meet with the bodily presence and opposition of Joseph Cowen and Peter Rylands than the censure of the shades of Pim, Hampden, or even of Queen Elizabeth. After describing the steps which had been taken since 1837 to alter the rules for the conduct of the business of the House, Lord Edward said there ought to be a further diminution of the number of stages of bills by a strict limitation of motions on going into Committee, and other remedies indicated by the Speaker, Mr. Lefevre, in 1848. To prevent the adjournment of the debate on a great number of nights it was necessary that the House should have the power to decide when the debate should close. The business days of Parliament should be decentralised by the whole of what was now called private legislation being done by Commissioners sit-ting in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other large towns, and restoring the machinery of large Select Committees, thus avoiding the necessity of every bill going through Committee of the whole House. The House had usurped many functions which were really executive and administrative, and it might be advantageous to hand these over to the executive departments or to county boards. His Lordship afterwards referred to Ireland, and expressed the hope that the Land Bill might have a fair trial.—Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Government and the Premier, deploring the Obstruction which had prevailed during last Session, and calling for a remedy.—It was decided that a copy of the resolutions should be sent to Mr. Gladstone.

The sittings of the Church Congress were resumed at Newcastle on Thursday. The Bishop of Durham presided in the Town Hall, where papers were read on the constitution and powers of the ecclesiastical courts by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, the Chancellors of the Diocese of Durham, the Hon. C. L. Wood, and Sir W. Worsley. Mr. Fremantle in his paper said that changes seemed to be needed in ecclesiastical judicature. It was undesirable that the law should be put in motion for every small matter. But when interpreted by the courts, it must be obeyed unless they were to be reduced to anarchy. The present penalties did not seem sufficiently effective. There should be deprivation rather than imprisonment for contempt of court. This remark was greeted with cheers and counter cheers. The Chancellor of the diocese was subjected to a similar interruption when he contended that imprisonment could not be regarded as an appropriate punishment for disobedience to the law, and that it was not only ineffectual, but positively mischievous. If a clergyman, he added, felt that he could not conscientiously carry out duties that he had undertaken, the law ought

to relieve him from his dilemma. This ob-

servation was received with laughter, cheers, and disapprobation. Mr. Wood's paper was received with great favour.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

In the Section Room in the Literary and Philosophical Institute the Archdescon of Durham occupied the chair, and the subject discussed was the temperance work of the Church, especially in relation to its parochial organization and to the local administration of the nization and to the local administration of the licensing laws, on which papers were read by the Rev. J. Ingham Brooke, Canon Ellison, Mr. E. Lawrence, Rev. Dr. Valpy French, and Captain Graves. Canon Ellison, in his paper, said there was danger, on the one hand, of the advocacy of total abstinence as an end in itself, not as a means to a spiritual end, and, on the other, of losing its elements of enthusiasm and permanence. In either case, the spiritual aspect of the society was lost sight of; rescue work was carried on was lost sight of : rescue work was carried on languidly, if at all; and there was an in-crease of the difficulty of providing variety for meetings, which degenerated more or less into mere social gatherings for the enter-tainment of the people. In dealing with these difficulties "moderation" had no place in the articles of the society, for it was a per-version of the intention of its founders. Mr. Edward Lawrence dwelt on the legal aspect of the licensing question. The subjects for debate in the afternoon were the principles of the English Reformation, at the Town Hall meeting, and the question of Sunday obser-vance, in the Section Room.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. At the meeting of the Social Science Congress in Dublin on Thursday, the president of the Health Department, Dr. Cameron, M.P., delivered his address. He said there never had been a period during which so much had been accomplished to entitle medicine the place accomplished to entitle the place accomplished the place accomplished the place accomplished the place accomplished the place a much had been accomplished to entitle medicine to her place among the exact sciences as within the last ten or fifteen years. There never had been a time when the physician could look forward with so much certainty as now to a speedy solution of many problems hitherto deemed inscrutable. Dr. Cameron also spoke of the light cast by recent discoveries upon the nature of virulent and infectious maladies, and the practical account fectious maladies, and the practical account to which these discoveries had been turned. He suggested that sanitary authorities should establish convalescent homes for patients recovering from infection. He also strongly recommended the study of comparative medicine and spathology, not in connection with human disease alone, but as branches of a science affecting the whole animal and vege-table world. The University within whose walls they had assembled had already done much; but he recommended it to go one step further in the cause of science and institute a chair of comparative medicine and pathology, for every year convinced him more and more that it was to the spread of scientific knowledge and not to parliamentary legisla-tion that we must look for the preservation of the that we must look for the preservation of health. Papers were subsequently read upon the desirability of holding local inquiries with reference to private bills, the law of marriage, the higher education of women, overcrowd-ing, and the development of Irish industries.

THE LANGUAGE OF MALTA.

Discussing the question of the position and progress of Malta and the best means of advancing the interests of the people of that island, the Malta Standard urges the advantages of cultivating the English language. "The mostion" it was "which calls for attention question," it says, "which calls for attention is whether we, Maltese, being at present the subjects of a great Power, which possesses and better our condition, were we to adopt its language, should give the preference to the Italian language, with which Englishmen are generally unacquainted, to cling to a past which up to to-day has only procured for us hardships and evils, and not instead to the language of our English fellow-countrymen, who inhabit all parts of the globe, and with whom and from whom we may hope for an amelioration of our lot, as the most palpable proofs have already been given us by those of us who, by means of a good knowledge of the English language, not only obtained in Malta and wherever the British Government rules, lucrative employment and high posts, but also high social positions in other conditions of life, greatly superior to any that might be obtained in Malta, and even in Italy, by means alone of the Italian language. Be it means alone of the Italian language. Be it understood that we simply speak of preference, not of exclusion; for it never entered our mind, nor that of the Government, to do away with the Italian language. It is desired to give the first place to the English language, so that the Maltese, on becoming familiar with it, may in a greater degree and in a direct manner draw therefrom these advent. with it, may in a greater degree and in a direct manner draw therefrom those advantages, through the want of which, owing to ignorance of that language, they find themselves in the present deplorable condition. The question to be discussed regards the means for attaining such an object, without prejudice not only to the Italian, but also to the French language, which are both as useful to Maltese, after the English. The Maltese have been kept down because a few of their countrymen, who, by means of a knowledge of the English language, had succeeded in obtaining the highest posts, never wished others to approach the English authorities, who believed in good faith their insinuations and were influenced by them. These individuals always systematically opposed the diffusion of the English language to suit their own purposes. Several patriots attacked this mischievous policy, and the monopoly was finally broken. The principal obstacles to the diffusion of that language were removed. The three Commissioners were removed. The three Commissioners convinced the Imperial Government of the supreme necessity of adopting every possible reasonable means for the spread of that language amongst the Maltese, without which they could make no progress of any kind. In adopting every means to spread the English language the British Government are only animated by whilanthenia metrics. The animated by philanthropic motives. The means adopted up to the present for spreading the English language have been totally inadethe English language have been totally inade-quate. To a chronic evil a radical remedy must be applied. As amongst the Maltese there are no political societies, as in other countries, the object of which is to seek the good of the people by discussing, obtaining, and adopting remedies for curing existing evils, the Imperial Government has found it necessary to act as father, guardian, and tutor to the people—itself to apply the necestutor to the people—itself to apply the neces-sary remedies, and give life and strength to a people capable of much. To render the English language familiar and its use general in this island, it must be made obligatory in all the Government establishments and offices, so that no person can be employed by Government unless he possess a competent knowledge of English. To crown and consolidate such a measure it is absolutely ne-cessary that it be declared by means of a legislative act, either passed by the Council of Government or by the Queen in her Privy Council, that the English language is the official language of the island."

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

Sir Gilbert Edward Campbell, Baronet. aged forty-four, was placed in the dock at the Marylebone Police-court to-day, and charged with being an insane person, and not under proper control, and with threatening to commit suicide at the Langham Hotel. Inspector Henry Moore, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland-yard, stated that, in consequence of a letter received from Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, which had been sent to the Alliance Insurance Company, he went to the Langham Hotel on Wednesday, which was the address at the head of the letter, and saw the defendant in his room, No. 170. He showed the accused the letter, and he said he had written it. The letter (which Mr. Cooke

directed the witness to read) was as follows:

170, Langham Hotel, October 4th, 1881.

Sir.—Your directors have been foolish enough to deny me the small sum that I asked. I now

Galignani's Messenger.

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Mereat-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6-7, 1881. MOMENTOUS TOPICS. With reference to Mr. Gladstone's visit to Leeds, the Times says :- Certainly Mr. Gladstone will have no difficulty in finding topics for his oratory. It is not unlikely that the depression from which many of the staple industries of Yorkshire have lately suffered, and the despondency created by the difficulties encountered in commercial negotiations with France and other countries, may elicit from the Prime Minister a timely homily on the true principles of international trade and England's vital interests therein. But, though a word of encouragement and consolation to the operatives of Yorkshire who are feeling the pinch of depression may not come amiss from an economist and financier of Mr. Gladstone's authority, it is hardly likely that he will devote much of his energy to a subject already so dead for all practical purposes as the foolish cry for "Fair Trade." There is one topic at home and at least two abroad which fill all men's minds for the moment. The domestic question, of course, is that of Ireland. The country will expect to hear from the Prime Minister that the Government, having done all that is held to be necessary and just for the satisfaction of Irish demands, is now prepared resolutely to vindicate its authority and to maintain the peace of the country. We may anticipate an exhortation to patience, and we shall be told, of course, what all would fain believe, that the Land Act will in time produce its intended effect of restoring Ireland to tranquillity and content. It is well, no doubt, to be patient, and it is not yet, we trust, impossible to be hopeful; but the present condition of Ireland and the conduct of the Land League and its leaders are, we fear, only too well calculated to produce the natural effect of hope deferred. If the expression of the sanguine hopes which cannot but be entertained by the author of the Land Act is accompanied by a clear indication of a resolve on the part of the Government to restrain disorder and enforce respect for the law, the hopes themselves will be endowed with a fresh security for their fulfilment. This is one of the topics on which grave disappointment will be felt if the Prime Minister fails to speak with the voice of a firm resolve. Another is that of the Transvaal. The Convention concluded with the Boers has so far failed to secure the ratification of the Volksraad, and the Triumvirate has been instructed to address a special protest to Mr. Gladstone in respect of several of its leading provisions. The Boers, says our Correspondent at Durban, are acting in the belief that the concessions on the part of the British Government are not yet exhausted, and they have addressed Mr. Gladstone rather than the Cabinet, partly, no doubt, in ignorance of English constitutional procedure, but partly, we cannot but suppose, in recollection of the imprudent language used by Mr. Gladstone in Mid Lothian before the general election of last year. It now rests

with the Prime Minister to show without

delay that the impression entertained by

the Boers that they can accept all that

pleases them in the Convention and reject

everything that is distasteful to them is un-

founded, and that the limits of concession

were reached in all essential respects when

the Convention was originally agreed

upon. What we demanded then in the

interest of the native population and of

our own security in South Africa we cannot surrender now, and nothing but mis-

chief can ensue if the Boers are encouraged

to doubt the sincerity and strength of our

resolve. There is a time for firmness no

less than a time for concession, but the

country will hardly be persuaded even that

the present is again a time for the latter.

There is at least one other question on

which the country will expect to hear the

views of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues.

No one can doubt that the present situation

in Egypt, a country in which the interests

of England are vital, is full of anxiety.

The interests of this country in the tran-

quillity and good government of Egypt are

vital and direct. So far it has been found possible to maintain the security of those

interests by the operation of the joint

France; and though this expedient is not

one for which the present Government is

responsible, it has frankly accepted it, and

done its best to make it effective. The

recent movement in Egypt was directed

against foreign intervention, but it failed

seriously to shake the stability of the

Control, and so far the status quo has been

maintained. There is an obvious advantage,

therefore, in adhering to a policy by which Egypt has undoubtedly benefited, while it

has not impaired the respective interests

of the two Powers most nearly concerned.

If Egypt is ever to stand alone and to

provide efficiently for its own govern-

ment, that result is more likely to be

reached through the operation of the

Control. If, therefore, England and France

can work as harmoniously for the future

as they have done heretofore, no suscepti-

bilities, either of the Porte or of other

Powers, need be aroused by the firm

maintenance of the existing state of things.

It will not be a little satisfactory to be

assured by Mr. Gladstone, not only that

the friendly relations between England

and France in Egypt are unimpaired by

recent events, but that the Government is keenly alive to the magnitude of the

interests which this country has at stake

in the valley of the Nile .- Times.

and

Control established by England

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION. The Durban correspondent of the Times

The Data Correspondent of the 1 mest telegraphed on Thursday:—

The Triumvirate have been instructed by the Volksraad to apprise Mr. Gladstone that, in their opinion, the Convention is contrary to the Sand River Treaty of 1852, and that the the Sand River Treaty of 1852, and that the Convention is in many respects an open breach of the peace agreement entered into between Sir Evelyn Wood, on behalf of the Queen, and the Boer leaders, who, trusting that the principles then laid down would be executed, laid down their arms; that the Volksraad request that Articles 2 and 18 be so altered as that the Suzerain shall have no right to the conduct of foreign affairs, but only a control; further, that the peace agreement was that the Boers should have complete self-government, whereas, as they stand, Articles 3, 13, and 26 are a breach of the solemn treaty; that the Suzerain should have no right of approval of the Transhave no right of approval of the Trans-vaal laws; that the Resident, being a foreigner, cannot be a trustee of property be-longing to the citizens; that it is beneath the dignity of the President to be a member of any commission; that although willing to pay their debts the Volksraad want proofs and vouchers, which have not yet been given; that Article 8, as to "commandering" should that Article 8, as to "commandeering," should disappear; and that Articles 15, 16, 26, and 27 are superfluous, and only calculated to

No doubt the Boers are acting in the belief that the concessions on the part of the British Government are not yet exhausted. The Daily News correspondent at Maritz-

orders have been sent to stop all movements of troops. General Wood will stop the transports at Simon's Bay. In military circles it is believed that the Boers will yield if we show firmness. I cannot help doubting if we show firmness. I cannot help doubting this, as I am convinced the Dutch throughout South Afrrica will view the claims as just. I know from a good source, that a strong feeling exists in the Free State amongst the Dutch, as to the course to be taken in case of the renewal of war. The real crucial point is the native question. If concessions are made in the direction of trusting the Boers in respect of the treatment of natives, this, some believe, would have a better effect than many victories, and would remove mis-

THE PRIME MINISTER AT LEEDS.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in Leeds on Thursday evening. He met with a most enthusiastic reception. Not only has his visit been looked forward to by his admirers in Leeds, but Liberals in every part of the county have shown a great desire to take part in the great demonstration made in his honour. The Premier was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton, one of his private secretaries. The party left Broughton-hall Station, about two and a half miles from Hawarden, at two and a nair miles from Hawarden, at 2.35 in a saloon carriage in a special train provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company. The journey was not marked by any special feature, arrangements being made whereby Mr. Gladstone might be spaced a personal contact with his admirers spared a personal contact with his admirers The journey was broken at Ashbridge and also just outside Green-field Junction. At most of the principal stations large crowds collected, and in response to their cheering the Prime Minister bowed from the carriage window. In Huddersfield Station there were several thousand persons. The preparations for his reception at Leeds were of a most elaborate description, and were so carefully made as to elicit from him the warmest encomiums. It was only by ticket that admiscomiums. It was only by ticket that admission to the joint station, which was strongly barricaded, could be procured. Punctually at the appointed time, 5.45 p.m., the train slowly drew up at the platform. About 100 of his leading supporters in the town were awaiting the Prime Minister, among them being Mr. Barran, M.P., the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Tatham) Mg. I Kitson jun. presented. (Alderman Tatham), Mr. J. Kitson, jun., president of the Leeds Liberal Association, and nearly all the members of the executive body Upon Mr. Gladstone showing himself at the carriage window the assembly burst into a loud cheer, which was quickly taken up by the thousands who thronged the station approaches. Having engaged in a brief conversation with a few of the prominent members of the party, the Premier, accompanied by the Mayor, made his way to Mr. Kitson's carriage. Shortly before entering the vehicle Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., who during the afternoon had arrived in Leeds from Scotland, joined the party. Several carriages were in waiting, in which the company proceeded to Spring Bank, Headingley, the residence of Mr. J. Kitson, jun., whose guest the Premier will be during his stay in Leeds. Most of the shops and large buildings on the versation with a few of the prominent members Most of the shops and large buildings on the line of route were gay with bunting, and at various points on the way coloured lights and the electric light added to the animation of the scene. The streets were rendered well nigh impassable by a crowd of enthusiastic people, who had come from all parts of Yorkshire to augment the success of the Premier's reception. The greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping them back. The local reception. The greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping them back. The local police were assisted by drafts of men from neighbouring towns. Spring Bank was reached about a quarter past 6, and in the evening Mr. Gladstone met a select circle at the policy of the night the dinner. Up to a late hour of the night the streets were crowded, and illuminated por-traits of the Premier were exhibited.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice went out walking yesterday morning. In the afternoon her Majestay and Princess Louise drove out, attended by the Hon. Mary Pitt. Lord Rowton had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived at his residence in Arlington-street, on Thursday afternoon from Chalet Cecil, near Dieppe, and afterwards left for Hatfield House,

Sir George Elliott, Bart., who has been attending the electrical exhibition in Paris, with other members of the Mining Commission

has returned to England.

Up to the present time no steps have been taken to find a successor to Sir Henry Havelock-Allan in his command at Aldershot, as lock-Alian in his command at Aldershot, as his medical advisers give every hope that the gallant officer will shortly be restored to health and able to resume his duties.

The funeral of the late Right Hon. Sir John Karslake, Q.C., is appointed for Monday next

at Kensal-green Cemetery. Her Majesty has sent a message of deep sympathy to the family of the late Mr. David-son, of Tulloch, through the Marchioness of Ely. Her Majesty expresses her admiration of the high sense of duty which Mr. Davidson

had always shown in her service, and says she was greatly touched to find that his desire to see her once more led to his attending the volunteer review in Edinburgh, in spite of the inclement weather, and so hastened his death. Her Majesty, in conclusion, asks that a photograph of the late chieftain be sent

ROMAN CATHOLIC Bishop of Ossory was on Wednesday night overturned by contact with a heap of rubbish while being driven through New Ross. The driver was thrown off and the carriage dragged some distance before the horse was stopped. The Bishop on being released was found to be suffering from shock and a few bruises, but none of the injuries are considered serious.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS. (FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.")

Thursday next has been fixed for the preentation to the Prime Minister of the address recently voted by the Corporation of London The ceremony will be held in the Guildhall and Mr. Gladstone will afterwards proceed with the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House, and lunch there.

We understand that satisfactory progress

is being made with the preliminary arrange-ments connected with the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in London. The Articles of Association have been submitted o and approved by the Board of Trade.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who are now both in London, have definitely arranged to commence their preaching and singing ser-vices at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Sunday afternoon next, following the conclusion of the Church Congress. After spending some time in that town, they will probably proceed to Scotland, and thence to Ireland, visiting the English southern towns later on. The agent of the Canadian Government in

Liverpool reports that the immigrants who left that port for the Dominion last year were composed of agriculturists with capital to an extent never before equalled. Similar observations are made in the reports of the agents at Glasgow and Bristol; and these statements are fully confirmed by the reports of officials in the various Canadian ports. The fact is attributed to the recent publication of the reports of the delegates from tenant farmers in the United Kingdom, which, as the Canadian Minister of Agriculture observes, "have commanded far greater confidence among the farmers of Great Britain than any represen-

tations or statements of agents. Our Marseilles correspondent telegraphs that the Château d'If is about to be prepared for the reception of the Arab prisoners taken by the French armies in Tunis. The announcement will recall Alexandre Dumas's famous romance, and will awaken in the mind of many readers reminiscences of the marvellous escape of the prisoner Edmond Dantes in the sack which, being supposed to contain a dead body, was cast into the sea. This prelude to the more renowned adventures of Monte Christo owes its title, it will be remembered, to this celebrated fortress, occupying the entire site of the islet in the Mediter-ranean, opposite the port of Marseilles. The name of this castle is derived from the "ifs" or yew-trees, with which the rocky islet was

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

We understand that amongst other things which Mr. Childers is to be advised to do, with a view of improving the status of officers of the Auxiliary Forces, is to establish a permanent school, in or near London, somewhat on the same basis as the present Schools of Instruction, at which officers of Militia and Volunteers will be able to attend to undergo a practical course of training in the higher branches of the art of war, under a prop constituted staff of qualified instructors, want of such an institution having long been felt by the two auxiliary services.

Dr. Kirk, who has for so long a period filled the appointment of Political Agent to her Majesty's Government at Zanzibar, has, we hear, applied for and obtained two years' leave to England to recruit his health, and Colonel Miles, Political Agent at Muscat, has been specially selected to act for him during

MARSEILLES AND BOUILLABAISSE. Writing from Marseilles the special corre-

spondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—
The Phocæan City is the Gate of the Levant, and its cookery is as cosmopolitan as are the manners and customs of its people. Thus, in the garden salle-à-manger you may have, if you choose, the ham and eggs, the broiled fish and kidneys, the mutton cutlets, the cold meat, the tea, coffee, and toast of a traditional British breakfast. This meal may be modified to suit the more exigent Anglo-American palate by the addition of tender loin steak, eggs in omelettes or "scrambled." and any quantity of potatoes, fried, stewed, or "sautes." Then there is the regular French "dejeuner a la fourchette "—see, there is Monsieur le Commandant Bonmorceau revelling in it even now; already has he taken off his sword-belt and unloosened three buttons of his "petite tenue" uniform. The "dejeuner a la fourchette" is pretty much the same all France over, from Nancy to Nimes, and from Brest to Bordeaux. A big slice of melon-at the proper time and season—a few pretty tiny kickshaws in the way of hors d'œuvres"—it is good to see M. le Commandant make play with the olives and the radishes, the sardines, and the thin disk of Lyons sausage then come the eggs "on the plate," or with "black butter," the unchanging cutlets consisting of two little knobs of tough meat and gristle adhering to two highly-blanched shank-bones tastefully frilled at the opposite extremities "a la pantalette." Il it be not cutlets, it must be "bifleck," or else haply ' tête de veau à la vinaigrette." The due and allowed vegetable, French beans, cauli-flower, artichoke, or salsifis, must follow, or M. le Commandant's collation would be incomplete, and the déjeuner must wind up with a cheese and a fruit. At Marseilles, as in other Southern cities, the dessert is varied and bounteous—including pears, walnuts, black and white grapes, black figs from the Var, and green figs from the Bouches-du-Rhône. Walnuts have just come in, and oranges are promised for the week after next.

Where shall I be, the week after next?

But, if you leave the "déjeuner à la four-hette" to the discretion of the head waiter, and hint to that functionary that you like the cuisine du Midi "-that is, the cookery of the Langue d'Oc, which is based on oil, in contradistinction to the cookery of the Langue d'Oil, which is based on butter—and especially if you tell him you have no very rooted antipathy to garlic, he will introduce you to some very characteristic dishes of a cosmo-politan kind. Those who are fond of fish that do not eat as such, but have the taste of veal or of pork, may enjoy the "thon" or tunny of the Mediterranean, and even the highly meaty sturgeon. There is a kind of Phocæan zoutchje likewise, a "bouillon de poissons," made of whitings, Moraine, Tafel, Loup, and in particular, of the popular "rascasse." Indulgence in these local dishes, into the preparation of all of which a good deal of oil and garlic enters, will by degrees prepare you for the consumption of the world-famous Bouillabaisse, or, as it should be more correctly spelt, "Bouil-Abaisse," or fish-stew. A prodigious amount of nonsense has been put in print about this dish, which, in England, at least, owes its celebrity to its having furnished a theme for a very beautiful lyric by Mr. Thackeray. We have all read about the restaurant in the "New Street of the Little Fields," "the Chambertin with yellow seal," and the touching reflections, memories, and associations evoked by the genius of the poet from the not very promising font of a bill at an eating-house. The "Ballad of Bouillata at an eating-house and applauded, I take it, baisse" will be read and applauded, I take it, as long as good English letters endure and are appreciated; but, in a strictly culinary sense, the smoking dish of which Mr. Thackeray partook was not bouillabaisse. It was more of the nature of a "matelote," which may be compounded of carp, roach, dace, eels, and crawfish, stewed with fine herbs and red wine, and garnished with mushrooms. In days gone by, ere the Thames became a "society" stream, there were numbers of unpretending little hostelries on the river bank, frequented by the brethren of the angle, where "matelotes," of freshwater fish used to

be prepared quite as appetisingly, and by some gastronomic judges esteemed to be a great deal more wholesome than

In a genuine "bouillabaisse" there should be no fresh-water fish; and it is worthy of remark that many years after Mr. Thackeray had immortalised the restaurant in the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, he admitted that the very best "bouillabaisse" he had ever tasted had been at a French Creole tavern at New Orleans, on the road to Lake Pontchar-train. And the reason why the Louisianian "bouillabaisse" was necessarily and largely superior to the Paris preparation, and in all respects equal to the Marseilles one, will be respects equal to the marseness one, will be at once obvious when it is remembered, first, that the Creole cookery of New Orleans is fully on a par with that of Provence, and, next, that the Gulf of Mexico yields equally with the Gulf of Lyons a surprising variety of fish, important in size, firm in flesh, and of tish, important in size, firm in flesh, and delicious in flavour. To come to the technics of bouillabaisse, it is necessary to point out that the highest authority as to the proper confection of this dish is the famous Provençal "chef" Durand, the author of "Le Cuisinier du Midi et du Nord." M. Durand's observations on the vital question of garlic may be quoted with advantage here. of garlic may be quoted with advantage here, since the "rank and guilty" bulb plays a most important part in the compounding of bouillabaisse. Writing during the Restoration, Durand, with calmly justifiable self-consciousness, remarks: "I have illuminated the kitchen for more than seventy years; and the kitchen for more than seventy years; and I have always maintained that it is practicable to suppress the employment of garlic in the preparation of sea-fish. I have never used it without having in the first instance ascertained whether garlic was in the slighest degree offensive to the persons who were about to partake of my production, nor can I give too strong an expression of my senti-ments of indignation towards those cooks who chop their garlic without having subjected the esculent to a thorough preliminary scraping. Garlic is full of grumous particles; and it is sufficient for one of those granules to get between the teeth to produce the direst to get between the teeth to produce the direct complications, aberrations, and depravations of taste." The weighty Durand only admits two kinds of bouillabaisse, or Bouil-Abaisse, that "a la Marseillaise" and that "a la Nimoise." Touching the Marseillaise one, the following is the recipe: In the bettom of a stewnan a small quantity of the bottom of a stewpan a small quantity of chopped onion should be placed. This, with a little good oil, should be passed for a moment over the fire. Then your assortment of ment over the lire. Then your assortment of sea-fish must be cut in slices, notably your Loup, your Moraine, your whiting, your "Rascasse," and your "langouste," or cray-fish; but of this last only the tail of him. The slices of fish are then to be placed in the stewpan together with some well-chopped parsley and garlic, a slice of lemon, a tomato from which the water and the seeds have been expressed: the whole seasoned with salt, pepper, and a little powdered saffron. ole mass is then to be "arrose," or sprinkled, and that liberally, with good olive oil, and it is then to be thoroughly "wetted" with a glass of dry white wine and some fish bouillon, zoutche, or broth made from fishes heads and "trimmings," carefully boiled down and strained through a tamis.

When the fish is entirely covered by the liquid, the stewpan is to set to the "double-buick boil," until, means of such heroic coction, the contents are reduced to three-quarters of their original volume. The reduced sauce—"Bouil-Abaisse"—is then to be poured into a deep dish, in which slices of the crumb of fine white bread—what we term French roll—have been symmetrically arranged. The slices of fish are saved senarately. Bouilmeans of such heroic coction, the contents slices of fish are served separately. Bouil-labaisse " à la Nimoise " differs from that " à la Marseillaise" in the particulars that amon the fish red mullet, soles, and eels are admitted, and that when the fish is cooked it is served up with a sauce made from the boiled and pounded liver of a fish called a "baudroie," mingled with the yolks of three eggs, some good oil, and a glass of Madeira. Instead of the sauce of the Bouil-Abaisse being poured over slices of bread in that of Nimes. the sauce and the fish are served together and the whole dish is encircled by "croutons" of bread fried in butter. Altogether, there would appear to be a minimum of garlic in

NARROW ESCAPE IN AN ITALIAN TUNNEL. A correspondent, writing to the Times, gives the following account of a narrow escape experienced by him on the Alta Italia Railway:—"I got into a first-class compartment in the centre of the day express to Pisa at the station of Rapello. With the exception of all the carriages being disagreeably crowded, all went well until we entered a tunnel of about four miles in length near a tunnel of about four miles in length near Levanto, when suddenly, with one awful thump, our carriage left the rails. We were travelling at the rate of 50 miles an hour at the time, and were in the centre of the tun-nel, while to add to the horror of the situation our light went out immediately after the first shock. I was dozing at the time, and all I can remember is groping my way to the window; but this was no easy matter, because every one seemed to have caught hold of me, and were clustered together, shrieking or praying, awaiting the fearful moment of total destruction. With much diffi-culty I got the window open, and at the cuity I got the window open, and at the risk of smashing my head against the tunnel side, as the line is only a single one, I called loudly for persons to pass the word down for the engine to stop. All this time we were tearing along as if borne in the embrace of the carriages in front and behind embrace of the carriages in front and behind us, oscillating furiously to and fro, and thumping over the sleepers or against the stones, sending forth thousands of sparks. For fully one mile and three-quarters we went on like this, when fortunately I believe my cries were heard, and we soon came to a standstill at about 1,000 yards from the mouth of the tunnel. Had there been any communication with the engine I might have stopped the train soon after our first leaving the rails but there was none, and the ignorant officials behaved in the most shameful and brutal way to the frightened passengers. From what could gather from passengers in the front car-riages, all had felt a great shock, but nothing more, and they had evidently cleared some obstacle on the rails until it came to our turn, when we were jerked off. I am the more persuaded of this because I noticed numbers workmen with torches immediately we had stopped, showing clearly that the line was under repair and that something had been left on the rails. I am told that there are constant accidents on the line just now, but in any case I must strongly condemn the bad organisation of the Alta Line, and the rudeness and ignorance of the officials generally.

the Nimes recipe; nor is there any mention

Marseilles bouillabaisse saffron is almost un-

made of saffron as an ingredient.

pleasantly prominent.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. At the meeting of the Social Science Congress in Dublin on Friday morning, Professor Goldwin Smith, president of the Economy and Trade Department, delivered his address which was listened to by a large audience presided over by Lord O'Hagan. The learned professor dealt chiefly with what he had seen and heard on the other side of the Atlantic. He said that of the various economical questions, that which naturally presented itself first to the mind of one speaking in Ireland was the land question. In America they had nothing which deserved the name of an agrarian movement, although there had been from time to time local disturbances. With them the tiller was also the owner of the soil, and the landlord and tenant system, as a general rule, did not yet exist. There was, therefore, no analogy between the disturbances in America and in Ireland, either to be a great deal more wholesome than in character or extent. Agrarianism in a speculative form has found its way from a "matelote" is that it is apt to be "bony."

by the Irish agitation. It was alleged that pauperism arose from the manner in which land was held, and that private property in land should be abolished; but this was not the real cause of pauperism, which sprang from a variety of sources, such as idleness, intemperance, disease, change in the course of trade, as well as from sheer over-popula-tion. He deprecated confiscation of landed property, especially without compensation, because to confiscate one kind of property was to destroy all. If the system of private property in land was wrong, the error was that of the community as a whole, and if a change was to be made it should be done at the expense of the community and not of a particular class.

THE GHOSTLY SCARE. "Sceptic" writes to the Daily Telegraph:

—I know a household in the West of England which is completely upset and rendered miserable by apparitions and mysterious occurrences which can neither be explained. terminated, nor tolerated. The lady of the house, in spite of all efforts to live down the annoyance, is driven to live away from her home as the only means to restore her health, seriously shaken by what is constantly seen and heard. The house is ancient and well built, and cost the present owner a considerable sum of money. He is a shrewd, sensible man of the world, the last to allow the reality. of phenomena which diminish the value of his property. Yet from the time of his first marriage till now there have been seen, again and again, the shadowy form of a woman holding a child in her arms, and noises and nocturnal disturbances have continued. My friend's second wife has been even more troubled than the first. She has repeatedly seen the figures, sometimes plainly, some-times as vague phantoms. Ghostly hands have been witnessed on the stair-rail, and governesses and visitors have noticed flitting lights, steps on the staircase, and doors opening and shutting in the dead of night. The children playing in the nursery have been known to jump from their rocking-horse, and run hurriedly downstairs, cry-ing, "We cannot stay upstairs, mamma! There is the lady again!" My friend has applied every test which a healthy unbelief in spirits" and a knowledge of human nature would suggest. Traps have been set to eath the supposed trickster; children and servants have been closely scrutinised; hard-headed guests have watched with him; I believe hat an accomplished London detective has been secretly engaged to investigate the nuisance. Yet it continues, and though no actual mischief attends the midnight wander-

actual misconier attends the midnight wanderings of the phantasms, or their queer proceeding, the worry, the discomfort, and the perturbation may be imagined.

Now, taking these things for true, and such they are—though I merely outline the long misery of this innocent and refined household—what does it all mean? Can a state of things so annoving heart and refined house. noid—what does it all mean? Can a state of things so annoying be put an end to by any practical means? I am quite sure my friend would be glad enough to find anybody who could really render his costly and commodious abode once more peacefully habitable. Let nobody reply that it is "rats," or anything which common sense could have lighted on. The victim of these mysteries is as intelligent as he is courageous and calm-tempered, and will be a poorer man by many thousands of pounds if he cannot serve a writ of ejectment upon these noises and their of ejectment upon these noises and their cause. My name (which please suppress) will assure you of the perfect good faith of these particulars. The disappearance of the woman Sarah Duckett, and the ghost which it is alleged

has been seen vanishing down the Copper

Hole, has, says the Evening Standard, not unnaturally started a correspondence about ghosts of various ages, colours, and nationalities, and persons of credulous dispositions and inaccurate observations are telling stories new and familiar. It is unfortunately the case, however, that many of the correspondents start upon a very shadowy basis. "How, for instance," J. G. asks, "shall we explain the fact, of which there is no doubt, that on a particular day a person in England sees for a moment the features or visage of a sees for a moment the leatures of visage of a relative in full regimentals, makes a note of the fact, and finds subsequently that on the very day in question the relative died? "But "J. G.'s" parenthetical remark, "of which there is no doubt," entirely begs the question. There is a doubt, many people will think, and something more than a doubt, perhaps. Neither does "Visionary' write convincingly when he names a host of the eminent persons who have "believed in ghosts." Scott, Johnson, Bul-wer, Tennyson, Southey, and Words-worth were all poets and men of curiously impressionable and imaginative temperament, who are not safe guides in matters of fact. "A Sceptic's" story, again, of a household in the West of England who are constanly annoyed by the appearance of a ghost or ghosts may be susceptible of explanation on something else than a superna-tural basis. Not even the fact hinted that 'an accomplished London detective" has been secretly engaged to investigate the matter, and has not been successful, can be accepted as entirely settling the point. Accomplished London detectives have not been successful in much simpler cases than one in which some cunning person may be amusing herself with playing bogey. Pro-bably Dr. Mortimer Granville comes nearest to the truth about ghosts when he observes that "inasmuch as the mind plays a conspicuous part in the act of seeing, what is seen may differ greatly from that which exists." The mind in some cases not only plays a conspicuous part in the act of seeing, but performs the entire operation; in fact, the person imagines a spectacle and supposes that he actually witnesses it.

deal in these days about the decline of sea-manship, especially the decline of British Though Admiral Rous is no seamanship. longer among us, there are not wanting persons—usually naval officers on the retired list—who, without any pretensions to equality with him as undoubtedly one of the foremost seamen of his time, seem never tired of re-peating that the introduction of steam is surely converting all our sailors into lubbers. No real evidence is ever brought forward to prove this assertion, and perhaps those who make it would decline to be comforted by the counter-testimony of even indisputable statistics. But it is a significant fact perty on the ocean prefers to entrust it to British seamen. In the new number of the Contemporary Review Mr. Mulhall publishes an array of figures which are that the majority of mankind having an array of figures which go far to prove that our sailors of to-day are not only not in ferior to their predecessors, but are positively becoming year by year more skilful in the management of their ships. He says, maritime disasters are relatively diminishing every year, and the ratio of British vessel much below the general average. Lloyd's register shows that the casualties in 1880 were only 1 per cent. above the average of the fourteen preceding years, though the traffic has increased more than 60 per cent. since 1870. The percentage of British steamers lost is less than that of American and German: but what is still more noteworthy is that of British sailing vessels—and here pure seamanship must be held to have its full value—the percentage of losses was less than that of French, American, Dutch, or German.

Sailors or Lubbers .- We hear a good

HEADACHES.—The approach of the winter HEADACHES.—The approach of the season will, with a large number of people, season will, with a large number of people, be inaugural of a recurrent headache, for which they are unable to account at all satisfactorily, but which experience has taught them to expect as surely as fires and "snug-

ness" are rendered inecessary toopersonal comfort. It would be well if all such oufcomfort. It would be went it all such sufferers were to understand the rationals of the complaint that periodically altacks them, and be wise in time to ward on, the return of their old malady. In every case where the headache is not dependent on some organic disturbance, and when it is felt only during the residue in with a felt war. the colder months of the year, especially in large towns, it is undeubtedly due to the large towns, it is undeubtedly due to the vitiated air of rooms lighted by gas, and rendered "snug" by close-drawn custains and draught-excluding doors, while a brilliant fire is maintained for heating purpos ss. This latter is, indeed, the only preventive under the circumstances of an absolutely poisenous condition of the air, which is seriously contained wherever a look light is employed. condition of the air, which is seriously contaminated wherever a gas light is employed for illumination. Careful observation of the effects gradually produced by prolonged continuance in such an apartment will reveal the fact that a feeting of oppression, becoming gradually more intense, steals over one; and in an increased degree accordingly as the number of occupants in the room is added to. The atmosphere becomes thus beautyle ledge. The atmosphere becomes thus heavily laden with carbonic acid, the products of combustion of the gas and of the human tissues; failing any free ventilation this rapidly accumulates, an insignificant amount alone finding exit by the chimney, and acting on the ner-vous system of those using the room, induces cerebral congestion that results in serious disturbances, which are relieved only after a more or less painful period of indisposition. The remedy for the evil is in efficient and constant ventilation, a necessity that every householder should see is secured in all the rooms of his dwelling before they are transformed into winter habitations .- Medical Press and Circular.

SICK PEOPLE AND NURSES.—Sick persons are, it is to be feared, not always objects of sympathy to those immediately around them. Indeed, Charles Lamb, than whom probably no kinder man existed, admitted openly that he not only did not pity sick persons, but positively hated them. This feeling of impatience with invalids appears occasionally to patience with invalids appears occasionally to extend even to institutions expressly estab-lished for the relief and mitigation of their sufferings-to judge by an almost incredible statement made at an inquest held a few days ago before the Macclesfield borough coroner. A woman, eighty-eight years of age, who was admitted to the infirmary in consequence of injuries received by an accident, was, it was stated, ordered to leave the institution "because she mound at night." The jury, in returning a verdict of Accidental death, expressed their strong disapproval of this proceeding; and it must be admitted that, assuming the evidence given to be trust assuming the evidence given to be trust-worthy, the story is, to say the least, remark-able. If an old woman eighty-eight years of age who has met with an accident is turned. out of an infirmary for moaning at night, all other patients should, in common fairness, be treated with like severity. It is to be presumed that some relaxation of this rule is allowed in the case of patients at the point of death, for it would be hard to hold them responsible for the difficulty they experience in drawing their last breath. Perhaps, however, in well-regulated infirmaries where absostillness is enforced, patients are warned that they must die noiselessly. Placards should be posted in each ward, "No deathrattles allowed here."-St. James's Gazette.

THE STATE OF IRELAND .- Mr. T. P. O'Conmediately before his departure for America on Thursday, stated that arrangements had been made for a monster reception demonstration for Mr. Dillon, Mr. Egan, and himself in New York, on Sunday, Oct. 16, in which all the Land League Branches and Irlsh Societies in the city had promised to take part. Mr. O'Connor intends to lecture in the different cities throughout the United States, and appeal for funds to sustain the agitation. He will also visit the different ports of Canada and lecture there. Mr. James Redpath stated that he would return to Ireland next May. In the meantime he would publish a book in New the meantime he would publish a book in New York on the English government of Ireland' and Irish landlordism. He had five hundred affidavits by tenants, giving the names of the landlords and the names of the tenants in every county in Ireland, with the outrages the landlords perpetrated on the tenants, and he would publish every one of them. By landlord outrages he meant rock rates existing lord outrages he meant rack rents, eviction, and the general tyranny of landlords. His object was to make Irish landlordism so odious in America that if any Irish landlord went to the States he would just as soon admit he had picked a man's pocket as that he had ever taken a penny of rent in Ireland. He would also pledge the Irish inhabitants of every city he visited to Boycott Orange Irish goods, such as Belfeet lines, until the Orange manuface. as Belfast linen, until the Orange manufac-turing lords learned to discontinue insulting Catholics and Irishmen.

DERBY AND THE FRENCH TREATY .- In 1860 duty was imposed on elastic webs under the French tariff, which amounted to from 6 to 10 per cent. on the article then produced. In the course of time, however, cotton and wool took the place of silk, so that the webs became at once heavier and cheaper, and as the duty fixed under the Cobden tariff was based on the weight of the commodity, it now based on the weight of the commodity, it now amounts to 16 to 20 per cent. on the ordinary make, and has thus become prohibitory. The Derby Chamber, and its special representatives on this question, urged this grievance on the attention of the Commission appointed to negotiate the new treaty, and the Hon. F. Strutt, the president, has received an intimation that, so far as elastic tissues are concerned, the matter has already been discussed with "the matter has already been discussed with the French Commissioners, and arrangements, which it is hoped may prove satisfactory, have been made with regard to the duties." The details of these arrangements have not been made known at this stage of the hegotiations, but what was pressed for was a reduction of the duty to half, from 200fr. per 100 kilos. to 100fr. The advantage which this concession would afford to an important trade of Derby can, however, only be secured if terms are come to as to duties on cotton and wool,

WILTSHIRE CONSERVATION .- The Duke of Beaufort presided at a crowded meeting, held in Devizes on Thursday, of the Conservatives of North Wiltshire, convened for the purpose of promoting better organisation in the district. His Grace was elected Patron of the County Association, and in the course of an address he maintained that the state of Ireland was a disgrace to any Government, there being no government there but Mr. Parnell and the Land Leegue, and it was marvellous that any Englishmen, Irishment, or Scotchmen could stand quietly by and see such a state of things. Some of our dependencies, too, where in the same state, as the result of the Government policy in Afghanistan and the Transvaal.—Mr. Walter Long, M.P., replying to a unanimous vote of confidence in the county members, expressed a firm belief that if organisation was properly attended to the two seats would continue to be held by Conservatives. He said we were approaching a crisis of affairs in Tunis and other places which might become at any time of as great moment to the peace of Europe as the old Eastern question. The action of the Government was one of blunder and bunkum. He spoke at length on Ireland, Ireland was a disgrace to any Government, bunkum. He spoke at length on Ireland, and strongly condemned the inaction of the Government in not protecting law-abiding subjects and remedying the present state of things.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MINT.-The question of the removal of the Mint from its present site to the Thames Embankment has been finally set at rest, the Government having resolved to maintain the establishment in its present position. In order to meet the de-mands found necessary for increased accom-modation, several adjacent buildings have been purchased by the Government, which are now in the course of being converted for the use of the Mint.

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LONDON, OCTOBER 8-9, 1881.

THE TRANSVAAL.

There is little reason for surprise at the latest performance of the Boer Triumvirate. although a cynic might derive amusement from its consideration. The attitude of the Triumvirate throughout the negotiations might not inaptly be compared to that of the fisherman and his wife in the German story, who made one monstrous demand after another from the Turbot. There was, it will be remembered, a point at which the fish's patience gave way, and it may be hoped that at the present juncture the parallel will be found as close as it has hitherto been. The desire to make a one-sided agreement is perhaps neither novel nor unnatural, but seldom has such a desire been expressed with so simple or so cynical an openness. When it was first proposed that the Queen should be styled Suzerain of the Transvaal, some doubts were entertained as to the exact meaning or value of the title, and possibly its ambiguity may have encouraged the present attempt of the Triumvirate to make it an absolute cipher by rejecting the stipulations for the Suzerain's control over the external relations of the State, and power to veto laws. In agreeable contrast to the position proposed for the Suzerain is that modestly assumed for the President, who, in the estimation of the Triumvirate, is hedged with such divinity that it would ill become him to be a member of "any Commission." As might have been expected, the articles affecting native interests seem to the Triumvirate the reverse of acceptable. The third, which provides against any enactment affecting native interests being passed without consent given through the British Resident, is described as "opposed to the spirit of complete self-govern-Four articles are objected to as "superfluous, and calculated to give offence." Among them is Article 16, which follows the Sand River Convention of 1852 in providing that "no slavery, or apprenticeship partaking of slavery, will be tolerated by the Government." At this, it would seem, the Triumvirate wraps itself indignantly in its virtue, and pro-

tests against the Boers-the natives' best friends-being told not to do what they never dreamt of doing. If it is granted for the purpose of argument, that no Boer ever did, does, or will wish to have anything to do with "slavery, or apprenticeship partaking of slavery," then why, it be asked, this indignation, which seems at least as "superfluous" as the articles objected to? It is generally found that the objections of people whose highlystrung natures are offended by the existence of laws and regulations are founded upon something more than sentimental delicacy. The same keen sense of henour which is rasped by the prohibition of slavery and the suggestion that the President should be a member of the Native Location Commission, has led the Triumvirate, not unnaturally, to attempt the simple and not very original move of repudiation. In fine, what the Triumvirate proposes to do is to accept every article favourable and to reject every article unfavourable to the comfort and supremacy of the Boers in a Convention already signed by the Boers' accredited representatives. The Convention was sent to the Volksraad not to be discussed point by point over again, but to be ratified or rejected en bloc-rejection to be followed by the reversion of the country to the British Crown on the 9th of next month. It is perhaps not strange if the Triumvirate have persuaded themselves that such a stipulation as this may be safely regarded as an idle form, or that, as long as the present Government is in office, they have only to ask often enough and loudly enough in order to get whateverthey please to ask for. But it is perhaps hard upon them that they should have been nursed in such beliefs; for, unless they learn wisdom in time, the process of disillusionment may turn out to be unpleasant. We have, it is true, learnt to be surprised at nothing that Mr. Gladstone may do, but it is scarcely to be imagined that the Government can hesitate for a moment as to the course to be pursued on this occasion.

That the Transvaal troubles will come to

an end with the acceptance of the Conven-

tion can hardly he hoped or supposed; but

it will at least be well to postpone their

renewal by firmness at this juncture.-

Saturday Review.

M. FERRY AND M. GAMBETTA. The Saturday Review remarks that before the question why M. Ferry should retire can be answered, it must be made clear why M. Gambetta wishes to take office before the meeting of the Chambers rather than after. If M. Gambetta had not made up his mind that the time is come to step into M. Ferry's shoes, we may be sure that M. Ferry would not be so anxious to

put his shoes off :-Now, there are at least two reasons why M. Gambetta should not wish any longer to delay taking office. The first is, that if he is in power when the decisive news comes from Tunis, he will come in for the credit of it if it is good, while he will be able to wash his hands of it if it is bad. The second reason is that, if M. Ferry's resignation is postponed term of imprisonment, with hard labour, as until after his policy has been debated in the the law will allow him to give.

Chamber of Deputies, M. Gambetta can hardly avoid taking part in the discussion. It is easy to see why M. Gambetta should wish to escape this necessity. No one except himself and some members of the present Cabinet can say how far the conduct of the Tunis expedition is of his ordering, and how far of M. Ferry's. This, however, only accounts for M. Gambetta's anxiety that M. Ferry should not wait to defend himself before the Chamber and fore the Chamber. What can be the motive which is expected to lead M. Ferry to the same conclusion? The view of French politicians is that M. Ferry will better, rather than injure, his prospects by declining to answer his accusers. If, it is said, he retires from office before the Chamber meets, there will be nothing to prevent M. Gambetta from offering him a seat in the new Cabinet. If, on the other hand, he awaits a vote of want of confidence, and the division goes against him, M. Gambetta will not be able to do this.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The Saturday Review observes that if the Sultan's action in sending a mission to Egypt is judged by merely technical rules it must be owned that there is no objection to it. England has now the choice between

two policies:-It may work on the lines laid down by this and preceding Ministries, striving to make the best of things; working with France; consulting, after France, the other Great Powers which have an indirect control over Egypt; not denying the Sultan's rights, but ing the actual exercise of his power so as to make it as narrow and harmless as posas to make it as narrow and utaminess as as sible; considering with calmness what it is that dissatisfied Egyptians want, and how far their desires can be safely gratified; and only prepared to use force if, in the last resort, force must be used, in a way that has the general approval of Europe. The other policy is to do something bold and original—to seize on Egypt openly or under the disguise of an exclusively English guarantee, and to defy the world. Among other objections to this second policy, it may be observed that it would in all probability tend to defeat its own object. The only object it is supposed to serve is the guarding of British India. We are to take Egypt in order to keep India. It seems an odd way of guarding India to set an example of lawless violence, and to make all Europe our enemy. It is, no doubt, possible that if England announced its intention of seizing on Egypt no Power might think it worth while to make the seizure a cause of open and immediate war; but the restraining influence of England in Europe as a conciliatory and peaceful Power would be at

THE FIRMNESS OF THE MINISTRY. The Spectator asserts that there never was

a more unfounded charge made than that Mr. Gladstone's Government lacks manliness. On the contrary it might be said that the Government is almost too obstinate in its firmness. Its objects granted, the Government has adhered to its resolves

will almost bull-dog tenacity :-In the East, in spite of the most shameful ous danger, it held on to its resolve Europe, and not any one Power, should execute the Treaty of Berlin, increasing the pressure at every fresh evasion, until even Turkish obstinacy gave way, and those "impossibilities "-the cession of Dulcigno, the cession of Thessaly, the autonomy of East Roumelia, and the halt of the Hapsburgs in their southern march—were all secured to-gether. Turn to Egypt. Having decided that the joint protectorate must be maintained, or England left sole protector, the Government has maintained its purpose steadily, consistently, and so far successfully. It has shirked no duty, though conscious of great danger. Take Afghanistan. Government said from the first, they should leave Afghanistan when and how it suited them, and in spite of the wrath of their opponents, and the criticism, much harder to bear, of their supporters, they have left and are leaving it, just when their action made their policy successful. As to the Transvaal, in what single point has the Government, though under the pressure of nearly irresistible temptation, departed from the design approved by Parliament, that of restoring the Transvaal to its previous owners, so far as was consistent with its obligations to the native populations? But Well, the Government may have committed any number of faults in Ireland; but surely those faults have not been those of weakness, or indecision, or cowardice. ever there was a Government which, as regards Ireland, went forward steadily on its own path, pushing aside opposition, disre-garding criticism, utterly reckless of threats, it is the present one.

THE SPREAD OF RUFFIANISM.

No one, the Spectator remarks, who reads the police reports can fail to have been struck during the last few months with the enormous increase in the class of what may be called "riotous offences." Isolated cases of wife beating and street robbery are of tolerably regular recurrence, and so long as men besot themselves with drink, and are subject to the passions of cupidity and jealousy, these forms of crime are likely to remain beyond the reach of the deterrent influence of the most savage penal code :-

The police, who are extraordinarily slow in adapting themselves to meet any unfamiliar form of crime, appear to have been completely quelled in many places by the roughs. In Islington, the inhabitants have been compelled to follow Californian precedents, and to band themselves into vigilance committees, who execute immediate and summary vengeance upon the disturbers of their streets. The military organisation of the Salvation Army has enabled it, in more than one instance, to render a good account of its enemies. But in some of the lower parts of London there is literally no security against personal violence, and scenes are enacted every night, which, if they are reported from Ireland, would immensely strengthen the cry which is perpetually being raised for more coercion. There is nothing more contagious than this kind of ruffianism, which is all the more formidable because it is not confined to, nor, indeed, mainly practised by, those who belong to what is ordinarily regarded as the criminal class. Hitherto, the evil has been grappled with in a half-hearted way by the magistrates, who have contented themselves, for the most part, with inflicting fines which are hardly felt by those upon whom they are nominally imposed being easily met with a small subscription from the different members of the gang, and which carry with them no personal discomfort and no lasting disgrace. The remedy is to be sought partly in a more discriminating administration of the present law, partly in an improvement of the law itself. The great mass of these street outitself. The great mass of these street outrages come within the general category of assaults, and the punishment for an assault is, as a rule, roughly adjusted to the amount of violence used and the gravity of the injury inflicted. A broad distinction ought to be drawn between mere outbursts of temper or passion and the organised ruffianism which lays a trap for its prey, and which attacks without provocation and in pure wantonness. Wherever it can be shown to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the case with which he is dealing belongs to this latter class, he should punish without regard to the amount of injury actually done, and impose as long a

MR. GLADSTONE AT LEEDS. Mr. Gladstone was yesterday presented with eighty-six addresses from the Leeds Corporation and various Liberal Associa-

tions of the town and of the North of The Right Hon. gentleman, in acknowledging the addresses, said he knew the distinction

which ought to be drawn between attachment to principles and the strict merits of a person who came before them accredited on account of his association with them, and, secondly, the unbounded generosity with which the people of this country under all circumstances, whatever their name or character, appreciated the efforts of those who had endeavoured to serve them. Under these circumstances, without being able to appropriate all contained in the addresses, he cordially and gratefully accepted the whole. There was one expression in the Mayor's address on which he might venture to comment—the statement that over 300,000 persons who now form the population of that great and advancing town were not all of Liberal opinions. He would go so far as to make the concession that he was glad that there were some who were not of Liberal opinions—(laughter)—he was glad, subject to the consideration that there were not too many. (Laughter and cheers.) He could, however, never cease to bear in mind that division in political opinion was one of the unfailing characteristics of a free country, taken in connection with the necessary con-dition of our imperfect faculties; and in the second place, that it was in the power of each political party to contribute immediately to the life and advantage of the other. There was much in the jealousy with which each exercised the functions of inspection upon the acts of the other, and he must say he thought they would be the better for close inspection and vigilant criticism. What the Liberals desired was not the extinction of "party," but in the first place that all England might be more and more united in the fundamental principle of freedom, and secondly that in muters in which they differed they should each act with sincerity and earnestness of purpose and uprightness, devoting themselves to what they considered to be the best interest of the country. (Loud cheers.)

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND. Mr. Gladstone was entertained on Friday night at a dinner in the Coloured Cloth Hall, Leeds, Mr. J. Kitson, jun., presiding. In responding to the toast of his health, Mr. Gladstone confined his remarks to the state of Ireland, which, he said, was not and ought not to be a party question. He stated his in-tention to speak plainly and explicitly on the subject, so as to meet the challenge by the leader of the Conservative party. All those who knew the Land Act must admit that it had given a reasonable security to the Irish tenant. Whilst desiring to do justice to Mr. Dillon for his devoted attachment to his country, and perfect unswerving integrity, Mr. Gladstone said that none of his hearers would, because of such ulterior views, reject the boon offered them as had Mr. Dillon. They would not keep men in want who might be in abundance; in insecurity who might be enjoying a stable confidence; in a condition where they knew nothing of the means of provision for their families, when they might have those means at their command, on ac-count of their ulterior views. Mr. Dillon would not give up his extreme national views; neither would he take upon himself the fearful responsibility of attempting to plunge that country into permanent disorder and chaos by intercepting the operations of the Land Act. That was the conduct of Mr. Dillon, an opponent Mr. Gladstone was glad to honour. But he had the painful duty of dealing with very different conduct. For nearly the first time in the history of Christendom, a small body of men had arisen who were not ashamed to preach in Ireland the doctrine of public plunder. He made that charge advisedly in the situation which he held, and he asked whether it was not wrung from him by demonstrative evidence and by the hard necessity of the case. Half a century ago the people of Ireland gave their confidence to Mr. O'Connell, a man of most remarkable gifts and powers, but not always acceptable in his opinion to the people of England; a man who always declared his loyalty to the Crown, his desire for friendly relations with Great Britain, his respect for Great Britain. He declared his respect for law and human life, and said that no political change should be prosecuted by the shedding of one drop of human blood; and, finally, O'Connell always availed himself in the promoting of any cause, of every measure which tended to the happiness of the Irish people. That was the political education of the people of Ireland half a century ago. Mr. Gladstone said that he must next describe the political education which the people were now receiving, and spoke of the part taken by Mr. Parnell. While admitting that Mr. Parnell was a man of considerable ability, he said his doctrines were not such as required any very considerable ability to recommend them. A handful of men in Parliament around Mr. Parnell, not entitled to be called a party, made themselves effectively responsible for the new gospel of Irish patriotism—for doctrines which the Irish of the Home Rule party proper would not recognize. But whether identified themselves with that gospel willingly or compulsorily he would not say. The case of Mr. Parnell exhibited what he (Mr. Gladstone) meant when he said that the state of things in Ireland was coming to a question between law on the one hand and sheer lawlessness on the other. In commenting upon the five points of Irish patriotism, as known in the time of O'Connell, and now being made known in a very different shape, Mr. Gladstone said that O'Connell professed his unconditional and unswerving loyalty to the Crown of England. Mr. Parnell said if the Crown of England was to be the link between the two countries, it must be the only link; but whether it was to be the link at all was a matter on which he had not, the Premier believed, given any opinion. O'Connell desired friendly relation with the people of this country-cordial, hearty, friendship. Mr. Parnell said the Irish people must manufacture goods of their own in order that they might buy nothing in England Whereas friendship with England was the motto of O'Connell, hostility to England and to Scotland was the motto and avowed principle of Mr Parnell. O'Connell on every occasion declared his respect for property, and consistently maintained it. Mr. Parnell told the people of Ireland that they ought to pay no rents they had covenanted to pay, but that they must pay rents according to the views which were set down in Griffith's valuation. In fact, the announcement amounted to this-that they were themselves to substitute an arbitrary standard of payment for the standard to which they had themselves individually agreed. Now that the Land Act had passed into law, and now that Mr. Parnell was afraid lest the people of England should win the hearts of the whole Irish nation, he had a new and enlarged gospel of plunder to proclaim. He said that whereas

the rental of Ireland was seventeen millions of money, the landlord was entitled to

nothing but the original value of the land

before the spade was put into it, and that the

rental he might justly claim was not seven-

t possible to ascribe proceedings of that kind

in any words more just than as the promulgation of the gospel of sheer plunder? In respect of law and human life. O'Connell was

consistent. Mr. Parnell had said America

was the only friend of Ireland; but he had

never uttered one word of disapproval of, or

misgiving about, what was said to be the

assassination literature of that country.

Mr. Gladstone went on to say that the

teen but about three mill ons of money.

other. Mr. Parnell desires to stand as Moses did between the living and the dead, but not for the purpose of arresting but spreading the plague. The Government relied on the good sense of the people, but would spare no effort to secure the success of the Act. If the Act failed and the law was still repelled, the resources of civilisation against its enemies would not yet be exhausted. FREE TRADE.

Mr. Gladstone was on Saturday morning presented with an address from the Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings took place in the Civil Court, Mr. James Kitson, jun., president of the Chamber, being chairman. The body of the hall and the galleries were crowded by members of the Chamber and representatives of the principal firms in Leeds, and there were present deputations from the Chambers of Commerce at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Batley, Morley, Dewsbury, Hull, Sheffield, Middlesbrough, Wakefield, and other towns. The chairman read the address, which expressed approval of the Liberal policy with respect to our commercial relations, and the hope that the treaty negotiat ons with France might be successful. The bankruptcy and patent laws were also spe-cially alluded to.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that the address referred to important matters, and he assured them of the desire of the Government to do all they could with respect to commer-cial legislation. He must, however, call attention to the serious obstruction to business in the House of Commons which had made it imperatively necessary to ascertain how the rules of procedure could be amended. As to the French treaty, he would not anticipate the result of the negotiations; but as to the basis on which they were conducted there was no difficulty. The Government understood the feelings of the British public in the matter, and shared them. He had taken part in the proceedings connected with the treaty of 1860. That treaty did not produce a universal smash of protective duties, but it knit the sentiments of goodwill between England and France and had increased our trade. There had been reaction of late. Germany's policy differed from ours; but when he noted what specifics were adopted in England he could not wonder if the if the same errors existed abroad. He had the strongest conviction that no Government in England would pledge itself to restore protective duties. (Loud cheers) They might as well attempt to overthrow trial by jury, or any other established institution, as to overthrow free trade The free trade legislation of Cobden and Bright could not be permanently shaken. As to the commercial treaty with France, he had read Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks, which stated the case fairly. There were disadvantages in all commercial treaties. There was a great tendency to assume the position of requesting what was only good for ourselves and forgetting the interests of others. They might reply that, much as they would value politically the commercial treaty with France, they could not purchase it at a sacrifice of true principles. (Cheers.) As to what had been said of himself, he sprung from a commercial family; but it was not till he accepted office as President of the Board of Trade that he was directly connected with commerce. He had inherited some ideas of protection, but his experience of office caused that tradition he had adopted to crumble away. Thus, in twelve months, his name became a by-word as that of a man who could not be trusted.

But Sir Robert Peel was discovered to be in the same position. (Laughter.) And experience had justified them. Free trade proved no error nor failure. From 1840, the ast year in which the protective system enjoeyd perfect peace, till now, our condition had improved with respect to increased wealth. Before that time the wealth did not increase in proportion to the increase of population, and what increase took place was not among the lower classes. Crime increased, and there were many evidences that the moral, social, and political improvement of the country was greatly hindered. Free commerce, however, had showered its benefits on all. The increase of wages was proportionate to the in-crease of wealth. The savings of the people had grown in a full proportion, and pauperism had decreased. These facts were demonstrative and conclusive, and if they did not satisfy reasonable men as to the reality of our progress, if not as to its cause, nothing would. He admitted that there was still a class of men who stuck from habit to the old protectionist idea. Such a man was Mr. Newdegate. Others, however, were pursuing the fair-trade agitation from a very different basis. Our imports had exceeded our exports, it was true, by 62 millions of value; but our bullion imports had also exceeded by three millions the exports. Thus, under free trade, we had not only got more goods but more money brought into the country. (Cheers.) It was said that other countries had profited by adopting a protective system. Mr. Gladstone, however, quoted figures to show that the exports of France and other countries decreased in times of depression more than those of Eng-land. If they were so unwise as to try the deadly system in England they would soon find a similar effect. America, which had a l along been a protective country, did not compete with us in trade with those countries that were outside the protective system and occupied a neutral position. America was committing errors which were only counter-balanced by the great strength of her internal resources. As long as America adhered to her protective system our commerical supremacy would be secure, and we need not allow even our lightest slumbers to be disturbed on that score. Compared with the United States and Germany, we had now, man for man, three times as much trade as they had. Some persons said that our enormous increase was due to the railways and telegraphs; but there were other countries with even larger railways and telegraph systems than ours; and we, with free trade, plus the railways and the telegraphs, did more than they with protection plus the railways and the telegraphs. Statistics also proved that with free trade and the repeal of the navigation laws, the tonnage of England had increased sixfold. We had also obtained the larger part of the ship-building of the world.

A Clyde shipbuilder would as soon build a vessel for a man at Havre as for a person at Hull; and the cost of sending it from the Clyde to Havre would not be very much more than that of sending it to Hull. stone added that of the whole seed trade of the world we possessed 52 per cent. He could not believe that, in the face of such

facts, the country would return to the old pernicious system.

After the meeting Mr. Gladstone was entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall by the Leeds Liberal Association.

A correspondent, writing at a later hour, says:—This afternoon the monster meeting in connection with Mr. Gladstone's visit to Leeds is being held at the Coloured Cloth Hall, which is densely packed, it being esti-mated that from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons are present. The speaking was originally fixed to begin at three o'clock, but the hour has been altered to two. Long be-fore that time the audience had gathered; and, notwithstanding that the body of the hall is divided into sections by strong barriers, the crush was so great that a few men fainted and had to be removed. The greatest

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—The carriage of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory was on Wednesday night overturned by contact with heap of rubbish while being driven through New Ross. The driver was thrown off and the carriage dragged some distance before the horse was stopped. The Bishop on being re-leased was found to be suffering from shock state of things was becoming one of law on one side and absolute lawlessness on the and a few bruises, but none of the injuries are considered serious.

MARSEILLES AND BOUILLABAISSE.

Writing from Marseilles the special corre-

spondent of the Daily Telegraph says :-The Phocæan City is the Gate of the Levant, and its cookery is as cosmopolitan as are the manners and customs of its people. Thus, in the garden salle-à-manger you may have, if you choose, the ham and eggs, the broiled fish and kidneys, the mutton cutlets, the cold meat, the tea, coffee, and toast of a traditional British breakfast. This meal may be modified to suit the more exigent Anglo-American palate by the addition of tender loin steak, eggs in omelettes or "scrambled," and any quantity of potatoes, fried, stewed, or "sautés." Then there is the regular French "déjeuner à la fourchette "—see, there is Monsieur le Commandant Bonmorceau revelling in it even now; already has he taken off his sword-belt and unloosened three buttons of his "petite tenue" uniform. The "déjeuner à la fourchette" is pretty much the same all France over, from Nancy to Nimes, and from Brest to Bordeaux. A big slice of melon—at the proper time and season—a few pretty tiny kickshaws in the way of hors d'œuvres "— it is good to see M. le Commandant geh a play with the olives and the radises, make sardines, and the thin disk of Lyons saus the —then come the eggs "on the plate," or with "black butter," the unchanging cutlets consisting of two little knobs of tough meat and gristle adhering to two highly-blanched shank-bones tastefully frilled at the opposite extremities "à la pantalette." If it be not cutlets, it must be "bifteck," or else haply "tête de veau à la vinaigrette." The due and allowed vegetable, French beans, cauliflower, artichoke, or salsifis, must follow, or M. le Commandant's collation would be incomplete, and the dejeuner must wind up with a cheese and a fruit. At Marseilles, as in other Southern cities, the dessert is varied and bounteous—including pears, walnuts, black and white grapes, black figs from the Var, and green figs from the Bouches-du-Rhône. Walnuts have just come in, and oranges are promised for the week after next. Where shall I be, the week after next?

But, if you leave the "dejeuner a la four-chette" to the discretion of the head waiter, and hint to that functionary that you like the "cuisine du Midi"—that is, the cookery of the Langue d'Oc, which is based on oil, in contradistinction to the cookery of the Langue d'Oil, which is based on butter—and especially if you tell him you have no very rooted antipathy to garlic, he will introduce you to some very characteristic dishes of a cosmopolitan kind. Those who are fond of fish that do not eat as such, but have the taste of veal or of pork, may enjoy the "thon" or tunny of the Mediterranean, and even the highly meaty sturgeon. There is a kind of Phocæan zoutchje likewise, a "bouillon de poissons," made of whitings, Moraine, Tafel, Loup, and, in particular, of the popular "rascasse." Indulgence in these local dishes, into the preparation of all of which a good deal of oil and garlic enters, will by degrees prepare you for the consumption of the world-famous Bouillabaisse, or, as it should be more correctly spelt, "Bouil-Abaisse," or fish-stew. A prodigious amount of nonsense has been put in print about this dish, which, in England, at least, owes its celebrity to its having furnished a theme for a very beautiful lyric by Mr.
Thackeray. We have all read about the restaurant in the "New Street of the Little Fields." "the Chambertin with yellow seal, and the touching reflections, memories, and associations evoked by the genius of the poet from the not very promising font of a bill at an eating-house. The "Ballad of Bouillabaisse" will be read and applauded, I take it, as long as good English letters endure and are appreciated; but, in a strictly culinary sense, the smoking dish of which Mr. Thackeray partook was not bouillabaisse. It was more of the nature of a "matelote," which may be compounded of carp, roach, dace, cels, and crawfish, stewed with fine herbs and red wine, and garnished with mushrooms. In days gone by, ere the Thames became a " society stream, there were numbers of unpretending little hostelries on the river bank, frequented y the brethren of the angle, where matelotes," of freshwater fish used to where be prepared quite as appetisingly, and some gastronomic judges esteemed be a great deal more wholesome than to be a great deal more wholesome than "bouillabaisse." The greatest drawback to a "matelote" is that it is apt to be "bony." In a genuine "bouillabaisse" there should be no fresh-water fish; and it is worthy of remark that many years after Mr. Thackeray had immortalised the restaurant in the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, he admitted that the very best "bouillabaisse" he had ever tasted had been at a French Creole tavern at New Orleans, on the road to Lake Pontchartrain. And the reason why the Louisianian "bouillabaisse" was necessarily and largely superior to the Paris preparation, and in all respects equal to the Marseilles one, will be at once obvious when it is remembered, first, that the Creole cookery of New Orleans is fully on a par with that of Provence, and, next, that the Gulf of Mexico yields equally with the Gulf of Lyons a surprising variety of fish, important in size, firm in flesh, and delicious in flavour. To come to the technics of bouillabaisse, it is necessary to point out that the highest authority as to the proper confection of this dish is the famous Provencal "chef" Durand, the author of Le Cuisinier du Midi et du Nord." Durand's observations on the vital question of garlic may be quoted with advantage here, since the "rank and guilty" bulb plays a most important part in the compounding of bouillabaisse. Writing during the Restora-tion, Durand, with calmly justifiable self-consciousness, remarks: "I have illuminated

the kitchen for more than seventy years; and I have always maintained that it is practicable

to suppress the employment of garlic in the

preparation of sea-fish. I have never used it

vithout having in the first instance ascer-

tained whether garlic was in the slightest degree offensive to the persons who were about to partake of my production, nor can I

give too strong an expression of my senti-ments of indignation towards those cooks

who chop their garlic without having sub-

jected the esculent to a thorough preliminary

and it is sufficient for one of those granules

to get between the teeth to produce the direst

of taste." The weighty Durand only admits two kinds of bouillabaisse, or Bouil-

Abaisse, that "a la Marseillaise" and that "a la Nimoise." Touching the Marseillaise one, the following is the recipe: In

the bottom of a stewpan a small quantity of

chopped onion should be placed. This, with a little good oil, should be passed for a mo-

plications, aberrations, and depravations

scraping. Garlic is full of grumous particles

ment over the fire. Then your assortment of sea-fish must be cut in slices, notably your Loup, your Moraine, your whiting, your "Rascasse," and your "langouste," or cray-fish; but of this last only the tail of him. The slices of fish are then to be placed in the stewpan together with some well-chopped parsley and garlic, a slice of lemon, a tomato from which the water and the seeds have been expressed: the whole seasoned with salt, pepper, and a little powdered saffron The whole mass is then to be "arrosé," or sprinkled, and that liberally, with good olive oil, and it is then to be thoroughly "wetted" with a glass of dry white wine and some fish bouillon, zoutche, or broth made from fishes heads and "trimmings," carefully boiled down and strained through a tamis.

When the fish is entirely covered by the liquid, the stewpan is to be set to the "double-quick boil," until, by means of such heroic coction, the contents are reduced to three-quarters of their original volume. The reduced sauce — "Bouil-Abaisse"—is then to be poured into a deep dish, in which slices of the crumb of fine white bread—what we term French roll—have been symmetrically arranged. The slices of fish are served separately. Bouil-

labaisse " à la Nimoise " differs from that " à la Marseillaise" in the particulars that among the fish red mullet, soles, and cels are ad-mitted, and that when the fish is cooked it is served up with a sauce made from the boiled and pounded liver of a fish called a "baudroie," mingled with the yolks of three eggs, some good oil, and a glass of Madeira. In-stead of the sauce of the Bouil-Abaisse being poured over slices of bread in that of Nimes, the sauce and the fish are served together, and the whole dish is encircled by "croutons" of bread fried in butter. Altogether, there would appear to be a minimum of garlic in the Nimes recipe; nor is there any mention made of saffron as an ingredient. In the Marseilles bouillabaisse saffron is almost unpleasantly prominent.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY. The Queen walked out yesterday morning with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Princess Beatrice walked out, attended by Miss Bauer. Lord Rowton had attended by Miss Bauer. Lord Rowton had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. In the evening the Queen, with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Ladies and Gentle-men of the Household, went to a ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie to the servants and tenantry of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birk Hall estates. Lieut.-General Lord Charles Fitzroy has left, and Colonel Maude has arrived at the Castle. The Queen invested the Duke of Cambridge with the Order of the Thistle at Balmoral on the 17th ult.

The Prince and Princess Christian have left Achnashellach, where they have been the guests of Lord and Lady Wimborne for the last fortnight. The party invited to meet their Royal Highnesses were the Duke and Royal Highnesses were the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Georgiana Churchill, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Countess of Mayo and Ladies Eva and Florence Bourke, Lord and Lady Ashburton and the Hon. Miss Baring, Captain and Lady Rosamond Fellowes, the Hon. Humphrey Sturt, and Mr. Arkwright. During their stay the Princess. their stay the Princess, accompanied by Lady Wimborne and party, has made frequent excursions to the different places of interest in the neighbourhood, while the Prince has enjoyed the sport of deerstalking, at which the party have been very successful, 17 fine stags having been shot, two of which were royals. On Monday last seven stags were shot, two of which fell to the rifle of the Prince.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere have arrived at Bridgewater House, St. James's, from Worsley Hall, near Manchester. The Countess of Carnarvon returned to

Highclere Castle, near Newbury, on Friday. The Countess of Lindsay and Lady Eliza-beth Bertie have arrived at Crimonmogate, Aberdeen, on a visit to Lady Katherine Bannerman.
Lord and Lady Hothfield have returned

from visiting Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell at Newburgh Park. The condition of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan was the same on Friday morning as on Thursday; but the doctor is sanguine as to his

NARROW ESCAPE IN AN ITALIAN TUNNEL. A correspondent, writing to the Times,

gives the following account of a narrow escape experienced by him on the Alta Italia Railway:—" I got into a first-class compartment in the centre of the day express to Pisa at the station of Rapello. With the exception of all the carriages being disagreeably crowded, all went well until we entered a tunnel of about four miles in length near Levanto, when suddenly, with one awful thump, our carriage left the rails. We were travelling at the rate of 50 miles an hour at the time, and were in the centre of the tun-nel, while to add to the horror of the situation our light went out immediately after the first shock. I was dozing at the time, and all I can remember is groping my way to the window; but this was no easy matter, be-cause every one seemed to have caught hold of me, and were clustered together, shrieking or praying, awaiting the fearful moment of total destruction. With much difficulty I got the window open, and at the risk of smashing my head against the tunnel side, as the line is only a single one, I called loudly for persons to pass the word down for the engine to stop. All this time we were tearing along as if borne in the embrace of the carriages in front and behind us, oscillating furiously to and fro, and thumping over the sleepers or against the stones, sending forth thousands of sparks. For fully one mile and three-quarters we went on like this, when fortunately I believe my cries were heard, and we soon came to standstill at about 1,000 yards from the mouth of the tunnel. Had there been any commu-nication with the engine I might have stopped the train soon after our first leaving the rails, but there was none, and the ignorant officials behaved in the most shameful and brutal way to the frightened passengers. From what I could gather from passengers in the front car-riages, all had felt a great shock, but nothing more, and they had evidently cleared some obstacle on the rails until it came to our turn, when we were jerked off. I am the more persuaded of this because I noticed numbers of workmen with torches immediately we had stopped, showing clearly that the line was under repair and that something had been left on the rails. I am told that there are constant accidents on the line just now, but in any case I must strongly condemn the bad organisation of the Alta Line, and the rudeness and ignorance of the officials generally."

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

At the meeting of the Social Science Congress in Dublin on Friday morning, Professor Goldwin Smith, president of the Economy and Trade Department, delivered his address. which was listened to by a large audience, presided over by Lord O'Hagan. The learned professor dealt chiefly with what he had seen and heard on the other side of the Atlantic. He said that of the various economical questions, that which naturally presented itself first to the mind of one speaking in Ireland was the land question. In America they had nothing which deserved the name of an agrarian movement, although there had been from time to time local disturbances. With them the tiller was also the owner of the soil, and the landlord and tenant system, as a general rule, did not yet exist. was, therefore, no analogy between the dis-turbances in America and in Ireland, either in character or extent. Agrarianism in a speculative form has found its way from Europe to America, and has been stimu by the Irish agitation. It was alleged that pauperism arose from the manner in which land was held, and that private property in land should be abolished; but this was not the real cause of pauperism, which sprang from a variety of sources, such as idleness, intemperance, disease, change in the course intemperance, disease, change in the course of trade, as well as from sheer over-population. He deprecated confiscation of landed property, especially without compensation, because to confiscate one kind of property was to destroy all. If the system of private property in land was wrong, the error was that of the community as a whole, and if a change was to be made it should be done at the expense of the community and not of a the expense of the community and not of a particular class.

On Saturday morning the proceedings of the Congress were brought to a close, the meeting being the most successful since the Liverpool gathering five years ago, nearly, 1,200 tickets having been sold. At night, a MORNING EDITION.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9 - 10, 1881.

MR. GLADSTONE'S THIRD SPEECH. With reference to the Premier's third speech at Leeds on Saturday, the Times says :- Mr. Gladstone was reserved as to Egypt, and he could not well be otherwise. He tells us that the Government will endeavour to act in strict concert with the allied and friendly Government of France; will aim at preventing the growth of any difficulties between Egypt and the Sultan; and will not, except "under some unforeseen necessity, seek to extend the limits of our interference. As a responsible statesman, Mr. Gladstone could not be expected to declare beforehand how the Government will act in the event of certain contingencies. But these very contingencies are now being canvassed by the diplomatic world, and if they come to pass the "necessity" they bring in their train must not be described

as "unforeseen." It may be that the Egyptian army, after experiencing its own power, will acquiesce in retirement; it is quite as probable that the army will again march upon Cairo and demand the abolition of the Anglo-French Control. The visit of the Turkish Commissioners does not seem to be the forerunner of an attempt of the Porte to assert a dominant authority over the Khedive and his Council. A more natural interpretation would ascribe the mission to a harmless resolve on the part of the Sultan, as suzerain of Egypt, not to be ignored in the Egyptian crisis. We trust that the expression "unforeseen necessity " does not mean that the Governnot already decided upon a clear line of action in the event of any attempt by the Egyptian army, under instigation from any quarter, to sweep away the joint control which has done so much to promote the well-being of Egypt. Such an emergency would arise suddenly; but, after the reports which have from time to time reached us from Cairo, it cannot be said that it would come upon us without warning. The Premier's remarks upon South Africa may not have been calculated to leave on his audience the impression that the late Government was a consenting party to the Zulu war, but he did not mention, as he might fairly have mentioned, the disapproval expressed by that Government of Sir Bartle Frere's action. The Zulu war, however, is one of the dead controversies. A topic which will excite a more immediate and keener interest was that of the Transvaal. Mr. Gladstone once more told the tale from the beginning, though he could well have afforded to tell it somewhat more impartially. The annexation of the Transvaal he attributes to "the gratuitous interference of the British Government" of the time. But it was acquiesced in by a large proportion of the Liberal Opposition, which made little or no sign. If they were not sufficiently

informed to understand the wantonness of the annexation, the same plea may be advanced by the members of the late Government, who likewise were not made aware of the real feelings of the Boer nation. All parties, indeed, acted in the dark on this point, even including the present Ministry for some time after they took office; and Mr. Gladstone can only claim with fairness that he finally, though not quite opportunely, has attempted to repair the error. What is the answer now to be returned to the demands of the Boers? To this inquiry, which occupies every mind, the Prime Minister returned a firm and satisfactory answer, in harmony with the mational sentiment. His words unmistakeably imply that the Government will adhere substantially to the Convention. " Matters of detail and of trivial importance" may require amendment; but even these can only be amended by the light of experience, which we do not yet possess. Those are mistaken who judge that our liberal concessions were the effect weakness or timidity, and who think, because we granted much, that it was only to encourage the Boers to ask for more." These are strong words, though not too strong, and they are clothed with additional meaning by those which follow, that "we shall recollect and faithfully maintain the interest of the mumerous and extended native populations; and we shall not be less faithful to the dignity of this great empire." The Boers cannot too soon be apprised, if they have not already been apprised, of these firm intentions on the part of the Government, intentions fully indorsed by the nation. A knowledge that no further concessions of a substantial character are forthcoming will probably lead the Volks-

THE DESPATCH OF IRONCLADS TO

raad to re-consider the Convention in quite

an altered frame of mind.

ALEXANDRIA. In an article based on the telegram of its Paris correspondent (reprinted in another column), stating that an understanding has been arrived at between England and France to despatch each an ironelad to Alexandria, the Daily Telegraph says :- It remains to be seen what will be the immediate issue of the demonstration. Hitherto an Austrian squadron anchored in Alexandria harbour had proved quite sufficient to strengthen the authority of the Khedive and to hint to the Arab malcontents that the Powers watched what was proceeding. No intimation had been given that that squadron had become unequal to so easy a task, and it will be interesting to note whether the Austrian flag takes to escape, but no one was seriously hurt.

its departure on the arrival of the Union Jack and the Tricolour. But still more interesting will it be to observe what becomes of the Sultan's Commissioners. The same well-informed source from which we quote expects to hear that the Ottoman agents will be summarily recalled to Constantinople. If this depends upon the moral effect produced in that city by the arrival of the French and English ironclads the Porte may show itself awkwardly stubborn, as it has often done before. Should the Powers have demanded the recall of the Commissioners, that will be to make them the possible centres of a very serious uprising on the part of the Arab soldiery and the anti-European party in Egypt. It appears to us quite possible that the step thus adopted in the interests of peace may provoke events of a very serious and embarrassing character. It must always be remembered that a couple of ironclads cannot possibly land a force at need which would be capable of coping with several disaffected regiments in revolt. If it had been determined to back the Joint Control by a Joint Demonstration in arms, we cannot help thinking that it would have been wiser to do this upon a larger scale. Yet, whether done on a large or small scale, it is to be regretted that a partnership in financial management should so soon have begotten a partnership in what is practically forcible occupation. Governments are thus led from the first step of a mistaken policy down the easy, the pleasant, and what seems even the politic slope to consequences neither forseen nor desired. It is all very well for the Prime Minister to wish to keep up a perfect accord with France, but we must remind him that in Egypt as well as elsewhere the first inspiration of a responsible British statesman must be the interests of his own country. No doubt it is better that the armed intervention of France should have been invoked by us in the shape of a single ironclad than in that of a division of troops landed in the country, but there is a danger that we are abandoning the ground of our priority of political interests in Egypt when we invite France togo shares in coercing the suzerain of that country.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN. The Quetta cerrespondent of the Times

telegraphed on Sunday:-Beyond the fact that the Ameer has despatched a force to Girishk, there is little news from Candahar. The column which is commanded by Sirdar Mahomed Yusaf Khan consists of four infantry regiments, 1,500 cavalry, and six guns. It marched on the 2d inst. Rumours of serious disturbances at Ghazni prevail in Candahar. The Joguri Hazaras and Wardaks are said to have assembled in large numbers, laid waste the country, and plundered the city. The Ameer is sending troops from Candahar to put down the As this must have commence the tidings of Ayoub's defeat reached the north and has apparently not been joined in by Ghilzais, it is probably only serious in delaying the Ameer's march on Herat, in which every day lost is to be regretted. From the west we hear that the Char-Aimak and other tribes, joined by the Saloh Turcomans, have invaded the Herat Valley, and it may be that Ayoub, who is known to have reached Farah, may be unable

to enter the city.

The Ameer made a triumphal entry into Candahar on the 30th ult., and ordered the town to be illuminated for three nights. He promised the people immunity for past offences, but refused to recognise the receipts for taxation granted by Ayoob's officers, and insisted on payment in full. In addition, he has ordered all persons who received pay from his Governor or from Ayoob to refund it. He has also refused all the overtures made by the Sirdars, has confiscated the lands and houses of all of Ayoub's principal adherents, and has ordered the house of Wali Shere Ali, his inveterate enemy, to be pulled down. The villages for several miles round Candahar have been completely gutted and all the cattle carried off; but, nevertheless, the Ghilzais complain that the Ameer has broken faith with them in withholding his promised per-mission to plunder the city for seven days. The compensation he is declared to have promised them is three lakhs of rupees. He is raising three Candahari regiments by forcible enlistment and sending them to Cabul. In short, he is reading the Duranis a very severe lesson, and they are paying heavily for the incapacity of the Ameer's generals and the faithlessness of his troops. They are thoroughly broken, and declare that in the memory of man the Ghilzais have not enjoyed so great a triumph

Here in Quetta and Pishin we are in daily hope of orders for a move. Nothing certain is known, but it is understood that the 13th Hussars, two batteries of artillery, and one British infantry regiment will move to India very shortly. The garrison of Quetta and Pishin will probably be further reduced by regiment of Native Infantry and one of Native Cavalry, a second infantry regiment being withdrawn from the Harnai route. This will probably involve the evacuation of Chaman and one or more of the Pishin posts, but not the abandonment of Pishin generally, which, however, could be easily held without a garrison at all. The Chaman post and the Khojak Pass will probably be guarded by a few native levies.

The cold weather has fairly set in, and the health of the troops in Quetta, which has been very sickly for some time, is improving. Colonel St. John leaves for England early

next month, and will be succeeded by Colone Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur. The Indian papers have lately contained stories about British prisoners in Herat. They rest on a very slender foundation, which is as follows:—Some months ago a Sepoy of Jacob's regiment, who had been missing since the battle of Maiwand, appeared at the head quarters of his regiment. his trial by court-martial he declared that he was taken prisoner after the battle with two native and four British soldiers. What became of the latter he did not know, but he and the other natives were made slaves and taken by their respective masters into a distant part of the country, whence he made his escape. This tale gives but a slender hope of any English prisoners being still alive in Herat, especially as no rumour of

such has reached Candahar or Quetta. ALARMING FIRE AT EXETER.-Exeter was early on Sunday morning the scene of a fire more serious and terrifying than has been known in the county for many years. Four of the largest retail business establishments n the city, the premises of two drapers and ironmongers and a shoemaker in High-street opposite the Guildhall, were completely destroyed, and several other premises, includ ing the National and Provincial Bank, greatly burnt. Intense excitement was created by the extreme peril of the occupants of some burning premises, over fifty in number, whose escape by the staircase was cut off. Thirty of them, mostly female assistants, were brought down in their night dresses from the third storey by fire-escapes and ropes. The fire broke out in the rear of the premises at three a.m., and was burning until noon. A wall fell on the superintendent of the fireengines, who was much injured. An alarm of fire was in the evening raised in St. Mary Major's Church, and a panic ensued, persons jumping over seats and chairs in their anxiety EGYPT AND THE SULTAN.

The Constantinople correspondence of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday:—
Although the threatened crisis in Egyptian affairs appears to have passed away, for the time being at least, the following, which reaches me from a well-informed source, may

prove of interest:—
On Saturday week, M. Tissot was received On Saturday week, M. Tissot was received in audience by the Sultan, and on that occasion strongly urged his Majesty not to send a special Mission to Egypt. The tone of the French Ambassador was particularly firm, not to say menacing, on that point; nevertheless, the Sultan, ever jealous of his sovereign right, responded the very next day to the representations of Mr. Tissot by sending off Ali Nizami Pacha and Ali Fuad Bey to Cairo. A day or two later, I understand, Cairo. A day or two later, I understand, Lord Dufferin received instructions from the British Government to support the French Ambassador on this question. Meanwhile, as by that time the Mission was fairly on the way to the disturbed province, it was too late to take other action than to express a hope to the Sultan that, as his mission had left without consulting the Powers, his Majesty would order the Commissioners not to remain at Cairo longer than was absolutely necessary. His Majesty endeavoured to reassure the

Ambassadors with regard to the object of his Mission by pointing out that the Commission had been sent to inquire into the conduct of the Egyptian troops, which, after all, formed part of his own army; that it had his express orders not to interfere in any way with the existing order of things as established by England and France; and that, moreover, when the instructions given to the Turkish Commissioners, which the latter had orders to communicate to Sir E. Malet, had become known, the Powers would have every reason to be satisfied with the line of conduct adopted by his Government. The Sultan, I hear, was deeply disappointed at England having sided with France on this question, instead of acting, as he had hoped, in concert with Turkey.

Nowhere, perhaps, is the general public so ignorant of events passing in Egypt as in the capital of the Suzgrain Power. The local capital of the Suzerain Power. The local

papers dare not allude to the subject, for fear of incurring the wrath of the censorship, and if it were not for the knowledge that Ministers have been for the last fortnight in almost daily conclave at the Palace, it would be difficult to realise the fact that anything at all abnormal had occurred in the neighbourhouring province. As to the instructions given to the special Mission, there can be little doubt that their orders are to win over the military party to submit to the will of the Sultan. This task, it was thought at Yildiz, would be facilitated by employing means not altogether unknown to Orlental diplomacy. On the Saturday preceding the departure of the Commissioners a jeweller's shop in Galata was emptied of all the gold watches in stock by an aide-decamp from the Palace, and such is the mistrust entertained by the commercial class here of dealings with the Palace on credit that payment had to be guaranteed by a certain banker in Galata before the tradesman would consent to part with his goods. We may, therefore, shortly learn that all the officers in the disaffected regiments which have played such a prominent part in the events in Egypt, from the rank of Colonel to that of Sub-Lieutenant, will have received substantial proofs of the Sultan's particular regard. The Padishah is undoubtedly anxious to obtain a firmer footing in Egypt, and from this incident it is easy to see that his Majesty

is of opinion that this result can best be brought about by ingratiating himself with the military, who are indeed virtual masters of the situation.

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

SCENE OF THE LATE MASSACRE. The Tunis correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs :-

I know positively that the Bey, speaking about the occupation of Tunis, expressed himself in the following terms:—"Why do they ask my consent? Let them occupy whatever point they like. As I have lost all authority I cannot answer any longer for the security of anything." He concluded by saying, "I have placed everything in the saying, "I have placed everything in the hands of God." Some Italian families living at Bourg Roum have been in continual danger of being massacred by the insurgents. General Logerot having refused their request for help, they applied to the Italian Consul, who obtained an order from the Tunisian Prime Minister for a detachment of Ali Bey's troops to be sent to protect them.

The chancellors and physicians of the French and English consulates have returned from their visit to the scene of the recent massacre. When at three kilometres from Beja their train went on at a slow rate, escorted by twenty soldiers on foot. They found the station of Oued Zarghua and the houses all along to the Medjez-el-Bab and Beba still on fire. Twentyone carriages and three locomotives had been wrecked. They could not bring the dead with them, for the train could not proceed onward to the scene of the massacre. Traces of the horrible act could be seen all along the road. The six hundred French troops who were sent were attacked, and had to ask for reinforcements, being surrounded. The station and the warehouse were completely destroyed. The fire was rendered more disastrous by the employment of petroleum which the Arabs found in the magazines. The pumps were broken in order that the French might be deprived of all means of extinguishing the flames. The few French troops remaining were still fighting with forces by far superior to their own. This and the difficulty of communication render it difficult to ascertain the number and the names of the dead. The report that Ali Ben Kalifa is dead is incorrect. The insurrectionary chief is at Ouad Lacarrit, among the tribes of Neefat.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Sunday night

The French Government has been asked if it would join that of England in taking measures for the effectual protection of their subjects in Egypt; and, in consequence, France having given her ready consent, each country will at once despatch an ironclad to Alexandria. I understand that this measure is ostensibly adopted in order to provide against the eventuality of another disturbance at Cairo; but it is fair to assume that it is intended as a protest against the action of the Sultan in despatching emissaries to Egypt in defiance of the observations of the two Powers. The step is insignificant, inasmuch as it denotes the perfect concord that exists between England and France, as well as their determination to carry out the work begun under their auspices, and we may expect to hear that the Sultan's agents have been summarily recalled to Stemboul.

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ADVT.

MR. GLADSTONE AT LEEDS. EGYPT.

A mass meeting of iwenty thousand persons, mostly Leeds working men, was held in the temporary building in Cloth Hall-yard, at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The place was full an hour beforehand, and the vast crowd presented a most impressive spectacle. The enthusiasm was tremendous, and the behaviour of the people, crowded and tired as they must have been with standing, was laudable in the extreme. They beguiled the tedium of waiting with singing. At this meeting Mr. Gladstone spoke again at considerable length. After touching upon topics of minor interest, he said :- In Egypt, as you are perhaps aware, the joint action of England and France is established, which, of course, is open to a great deal of difficulty and to a great deal of objection. The reasons of it we are now beginning to experience, but, at the same time, I rejoice to say—and I am glad that those who went before us should have the full credit of their act-the intervention of England and France has been beneficial to the people of Egypt. I have not a doubt that not only the finance of Egypt, which was in confusion, has been brought to order, but that the peasantry of Egypt, an easy, good, and well-conducted peasantry, have had a great mitigation introduced through European interference in what was a system of serious and grievous oppression. In regard to Egypt I will more than that our policy in that country will be guided by the considera-tions which, as I rather think, you will approve. We shall endeavour to act in strict concert with the allied and friendly Government of France, and we have not the least reason to doubt from all that has hitherto taken place that we shall be able to maintain there that thoroughly united action. We shall endeavour to prevent the growth of any difficulties between Egypt and the Sultan of Tur-key, and in that aim I trust that we shall also succeed. We shall not, unless it be under some unforeseen necessity, seek to extend the limits of our interference. What we wish earnestly is that its affairs should be managed, as far as may be, by the free action and judgment of the inhabitants themselves (hear, hear). But in all that we do there we should proceed not for dynastic purposes or selfish views, not in any endeavour to make your interests paramount in the Government of Egypt as compared with the interests of the Egyptian people, but to secure those interests which are for the benefit of the country, knowing as we do that we shall thereby best meet your wishes, best shape and form the character of this empire in the civilised world, and best minister to the ultimate and real promotion of all its own highest interest. I wish I could in the topic I am now approaching—and it is the last on which I shall have seriously to detain you—continue those tones of satisfac-tion with which I record the good results of the policy of the last Government in Egypt.

THE TRANSVAAL. After his remarks on Egyptian affairs Mr. Gladstone said:—I must pass to the affairs of South Africa, and there when we acceded to power what did we find? We found that a bloody war with the Zulu nation was just concluded, with heavy charges, and with great effusion of blood to ourselves, the painful recollection, I am sorry to say, so far as our convictions are concerned, that the war was a causeless war; and being a causeless war, it left upon us, as is left upon all who make causeless wars, the stain of bloodguiltiness. We found another war proceed-ing between the native race of the Basutos and the Government of the Cape, but that war has happily been brought to a conclusion. We found a greater difficulty still in the condition of things that had been established by the late proceedings in the Trans-vaal. A free population of race, not less tenacious than our own, of abundant courage and resolution, united in a form of Republican government, had, by the gratuitous interference of the British Government, been annexed, as it was called, to the British Empire. This was to us a source of great difficulty. The assurances sent to us from every official quarter in South Africa were that, as soon as the annexation had taken place, the Dutch population were rapidly be-coming reconciled to it, and that when they knew it would be maintained, and they would be fairly treated under it, all difficulties would disappear. It was impossible for us to ascertain in a day the real state of things. It was our duty to avoid, wherever we could avoid it, the disturbance of the great acts of policy performed by our predecessors; but as you know, the Dutch population almost unanimously rose in arms to vindicate their freedom and independence; and what had taken place? We said we were willing to proceed with them in peace-ful modes, but we could not allow the affairs of that or any other country for which we had become responsible to be settled by the action of mere force. The leaders of the Dutch replied that they were willing, so confident were they of the goodness of their cause, that a commission should be appointed by the Crown to inquire into the facts, and they expressed the utmost confidence in the Boers that they would abide by the result of the deliberations of that Commission. We thought that a reasonable offer. In the meantime unfortunate military operations had been undertaken with insufficient means, and blood had been shed without the attainment of success. There were those who said that we ought to have avenged those consequences of our own miscalculations upon the Boers before proceeding to negotiate with them. Such were not our convictions. We thought that to act upon such a course would be to act under the principles of a sham both false and cowardly. We had provided ample means for vindicating the authority of the Crown, and, having provided the sufficient force, we determined at once to enter, on the invitation of the Boers, on friendly negotiations. You are aware that very able men, able commissioners and able negotiators on the part of the Boers, concurred with our Commis in framing a Convention. Under the Convention we felt it our duty to take the best securities in our power for the welfare of those native tribes counted by hundreds of thou-sands who inhabit the Transvaal, and towards whom we could not forget the responsibilities we assumed. We provided that power should be retained to the Crown for that purpose, and that the Crown should retain prerogatives under the name of suzerainty for the prevention of foreign embarrassments in South Africa, and we consented freely that, subject to those conditions and certain other minor couditions with regard to money matters which I need not dwell upon, the Boers should enjoy practical self-government, practical freedom, and independence. We have had the assurance of those who led the Boers to military success, of those who were their agents for the guardianship of their civil interests, that the representative assembly which is called the Volksraad would agree to those conditions. The Volksraad has met. It has debated the conditions. Objections have been raised. No motion adverse to the Convention has been made, but down to the present moment its ratification has not taken place, and requests have been made to re-open the consideration of subjects which we believed had been closed. I must now speak to you in free but clear words. There may in the Convention be points capable of amend ment. There may be matters of detail and of trivial importance, and of those I do not speak. It may be that when we come to obtain the lights of experience it would be

found that in one point or another amended

provisions might be made, but it is only from

experience that such lights can be obtained.

We have got duties to perform. We have

made large concessions. You know how we have been consured and vituperated for these

concessions. You know, and perhaps now

you can understand how little cause there was for it, that we have been assailed in Parliament, and it has been sought to drive us from office on account of the liberal treatment accorded to the Boers. You may now understand that what we attempted was to do equal justice, and in attempting to grant that justice to the Dutch population which we thought our predecessors had withheld we never for a moment forgot what was due to other considerations, to the rights of the native tribes, and to the general peace of South Africa. Those men are mistaken, if such there be, who judge that our liberal con-cessions were the effect of weakness and timidity, and who think because we granted much that it was only to encourage them to ask for more. I know not what is to happen I hope the Convention may shortly be ratified. but this I can tell you—that as we have not been afraid of reproach at home, as we have not been afraid of calumny in the colonies, on account of the over indulgence which, as was said, we extended to the Boers of the Transvaal, so in what may yet remain to be done we shall recollect and faithfully maintain the interest of the numerous and extended native populations; and we shall not be less faithful to the dignity of this great Empire in the conduct of our future proceedings.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday morning, attended by Lady Churchill. Princess Louise attended by Lady Churchill. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice walked out. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out with the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice walked out, attended by Miss Bauer. The Viscountess Mandeville and Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, who are staying at Birk Hall, had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Lord Rowton has left the Castle.

The Queen, with the Princesses Louise Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Amy Lam-bart, drove yesterday to the Glassalt Shiel. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, attended by Miss Bauer, walked out in the afternoon. The Marquis of Hartington has arrived at the Castle as Minister in attendance on her Majesty

The Prince of Wales stayed at Inverness House on Friday night as the guest of Colonel Farquharson, and was out early on Saturday morning deer-stalking in the ad-joining forest. The fine woods above Castleton of Braemar were driven for deer by over a score of beaters, and the animals in numbers streamed on to the large rendezvous immediately above the Lion's Face, where the pass opens towards the Ballochbuie. Stationed at this point was the Prince of Wales, along with Colonel Farquharson, Lord Rowton, the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Stanley Clark, Colonel Baring, the Earl of Aylesford, John Athol Farquharson, George Forbes of Asloun, and R. G. Foggo. In its early stages the drive promised to be most successful, the stag herds converged from the several points towards the gullet where the sportsmen lay. As the foremost stag approached confusion began to spread among the herd, and the wind at this time blowing almost across the line of fire, the herd broke and only two stags were killed. After luncheon another drive took place in the Ballochbuie forest, and the weather being wet and disagreeable the Princess of Wales did not join the sportsmen at luncheon. Her Royal Highness, however, drove up to Invercauld House, where she stayed to tea, and returned in the evening

with the Prince to Abergeldie. The Prince Sciarra de Colonna ha arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Cowes. The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Chatsworth from Holker Hall. His Grace will entertain company this week at Chats-

The Duke of Portland has arrived at Newmarket from Scotland. The Duke of Westminster arrived at Eaton

Hall, Chester, on Saturday from his shooting quarters in Scotland. The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Edith Ashley have left Grosvenor-square for St. Giles's, Dorset.

The Countess of Cardigan and Lancastre has arrived at Cardigan Lodge, Newmarket, from Deene, Northamptonshire.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS. (PROM THE " DAILY NEWS.")

With respect Mr. Gladstone's visit to the City on Thursday, we understand that the luncheon offered to him by the Lord Mayor will be semi-private in its character. Speech-making will be confined to to the preliminary proceedings, at which the Address of the orporation will be presented and acknow-

We understand that Mr. W. E. Baxter M.P., will leave for India early in the ensuing month. He is not expected to return to England until after the Easter recess. He will visit Northern India as well as the chief Presidency cities. The right hon. gentleman will be accompanied by several members of

his family. Sir Edward Hamley, late British Commissioner in Greece, is expected to reech England about the 21st inst. Sir E. Hamley. with Colonel Clery, actually visited the terri-tory south of the Salambria river, which the Turks have refused to give up. It is said that, on his return to Larissa, he reported to the Commission that, in his opinion, the territory in question was of considerable stra-

tegic value. (FROM THE "STANDARD.") The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to introduce an important change in the present regulations as regards the pen-sions of senior officers of the Indian army. In future officers on the general list, who entered the service under the new conditions of appointment, and who have not since joined the Staff Corps, and officers who have entered the Staff Corps since September 12, 1866, will succeed to Colonels' allowances as soon asthey have completed twelve years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonels, until the number of officers in receipt of the allowances is equal to one-thirthieth of the whole of the officers in their respective lists in each Presidency; after which the number of Colonel allowances enjoyed by officers of this rank are to be considered as the fixed establishment o which officers will succeed by seniority. No Colonels' allowances are to be granted to officers who entered the Staff Corps as Probationers after July 1 of the present year.

The Lords of the Treasury, on the recom-mendation of the Secretary of State for War, have granted the funds necessary to enable the War Office to proceed with the work of searching the records, to ascertain what nonours are due to the new Territorial Regiments, on account of the services rendered by their representatives in those campaigns of the last century which Mr. Childers lately announced his intention of taking steps to commemorate.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

MR. WILLIAM M'ARTHUR, M.P. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London is an Irish Methodist and a whilom Alderman of Derry. He was born some fiveand-sixty years ago, traded in Londonderry, made money, and came to England to become a personage in the City and the Liberal Member for Lambeth. He professes himself a "Moderate Liberal," but his moderation is not greatly appreciated by his political asso-ciates. On taking office as Lord Mayor he extolled the virtues of the House of Lords,

conciliate the City Conservatives he supported Mr. Gladstone's coercion policy. It was supposed that he was a total abstainer, and that he would not keep up the usual hospitalities of the Mansion House; but both suppositions have proved erroneous. He is a good-tempered creature, and he prefers the seclusion of Brixton Rise to the dangers of Ireland.

Silly things are done as well as published in the siny season. Lord Granville drove into Dover from his residence at Walmer Castle. At Dover he encountered a friend who was about to avail himself of a lovely day and a smooth sea to take a trip to Calais, returning in the afternoon. Lord Granville agreed to accompany his friend. They steamed over, took luncheon at Calais, and, as intended, steamed back again to Dover. But certain wise men of that seaside Gotham had witnessed the exodus of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and divining that there must needs have been as much in it as in Lord Burleigh's shake of the head, transmitted an account of it to their wily friends in London. The metropolitan Solomons at once developed it on the Stock Exchange, and Egyptians" went up, closing, as the phrase is, at a "rise" of 1%. The next morning it having transpired that Lord Granville's return had followed immediately upon his exodus, "Egyptians" went down—and so did the

spirits of the sagacious speculators.
Captain G. V. Macdonald's sudden death at Lawriston Castle was very sad. He will be greatly missed by old soldiers at Brighton. It was quite enough to wear (or at any time to have won) the Queen's uniform in order to be a welcome guest at the hospitable old house at Preston. Every regiment that has been quartered at Brighton for the last quarter of a century has experienced Captain Macdonald's open-hearted hospitality, and many an old comrade will mourn his loss.

Captain Macdonald was once the cause of 'question" between this country and the Prussian Government. In September, 1860. while he was Exon-in-waiting on the Queen, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Prussians for protecting his seat in a railway carriage at Bonn from a rude German official who took his place in a first-class carriage while he ran out to get a glass of water for a lady of his family. Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary at the time, and, acting on the adage of "Civis Romanus sum," he demanded Captain Macdonald's instant release, which was obtained, though not till great pressure was brought to bear on the Prussian Government, and at one time our diplomatic relations were very strained. The matter ended peacefully after a debate in both Houses of Parliament. Under similar circumstances now we should no doubt apologise and offer the Germans Heligoland as a

peace-offering.

I hear that the first journey of the Ceylon round the world, which begins on Saturday next, is likely to be a success, so far as the next, is likely to be a success, so far as the mere social composition of the party is concerned, though the project has been so recently started and is comparatively so unknown that there will be nothing like a full complement of passengers. The arrangements for the comfort of the passengers are very good, the *chef* is able, and the wines sound. The *Ceylon* starts from Southampton, and there must be many people whose time hangs heavy on their hands, and who, with plenty of money at their disposal, could not do better than sp from Southampton to Southampton, vid the Suez Canal, India, China, Japan, California, Cape Horn, and Madeira. It is worth all the money to get out of the way of Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and the burglar who shot the policeman at Kingston. A new yachting club has been formed at Oban. "The Western Isles" is the name

of the club, and Lord Breadalbane, Colonel

Malcolm, of Poltallach; Mr. Guthrie, of Duart; and Mr. Craig Sellar have been appointed to frame a constitution. The wonder is that the notion has not been taken up before. Mr. Black may make a start now with a fresh set of yachting novels. The multi-plicity of yachts will complicate the plots so much. We may have a fragment like this :-"The two vessels swirled along through the greens and purples of the glad sea. Far away on the ultimate horizon the quivering pink of the sunset made all the flying ripples flash like jewelled chains. Shelta was standing gazing away, away to the sombre bloom of the West, and her unspeakable eyes were wonderful. A lightening breaker doubled over the helmsman in a shattering coil of green fire. Shelta still gazed, and the tender and true professor held his noble and clumsy limbs in stillness lest any movement should clash with her holy thoughts. Suddenly the weathermost yacht put his helm hard up. Round came the boat on her light heels, shook her feathers, and swung bravely under our stern. A graceful figure came from behind the great mainsail, shaking the spray from glistening locks. Shelta's eyes grew still more wonderful. Oh, it was the Earl! Her own. Her own. She poised herself a moment, and then said, 'Oh, my love, I must die-I must die without you!' one light bound she left us and lit like a fair

> THE DRAMA. ROYALTY THEATRE.

Out of the Hunt, the new farcical comedy

dove on the companion of his lordship's boat.

Then Shamus of Morverne said, 'It will be a ferry coot shump fatteffer.' And the Professor went below."—Vanity Fair.

with which Mr. Henderson commenced his management of the Royalty on Saturday management of the Royalty on Saturday night, is one of the many pieces of its kind which begins a good deal better than it ends. The first act, which starts an absurd compli-cation and introduces some amusing characters, is spirited enough. The second by no means carries out the promise of the first; and the third proves that this promise is to remain unfulfilled to the last. Why this should be so it is not very difficult to guess. The plot is admittedly founded upon a piece by MM. Barrière and Bernard, and it has presumably needed considerable modification before it could be presented upon the English stage. The full result of this modification, in its bearing upon the motives of some of the chief characters, is not felt at first. But after awhile one begins to perceive that there is a nopeless want of purpose, whether good or evil, in the several situations as they follow one another. Without being so unreasonable as to demand adequate causes for the excited action of a three act farce, we may fairly require that there shall be some sort of method in the entertaining madness. This method we fail to trace in Out of the Hunt. If the play be founded, as seems probable, upon Les Demoiselles de Montfermeil, wherein Geoffroy played some few years back the chief part at the Palais Royal, it has apparently been elaborated by suggestions taken from other works of a like description. But, whatever the source of the work may be, it seems clear that its purification has injured whatever dramatic value it may have possessed in its original form. Much of its original significance has, no doubt, been necessarily re-moved in the alteration of the relationship between its several dramatis personæ, and no new meaning sufficient to keep up the interest of the action has been supplied. As it stands, the comedy illustrates rather feebly the result of an entanglement between a young baronet, who is engaged to marry his cousin, and a dashing actress, with whom he is carrying on a violent flirtation. The father of the young man's fiancée is naturally anxious to get the fascinating actress out of the way. So also are two other elderly gentlemen, one of whom is anxious to marry the actress him-self; whilst the third, like the first, desires to secure the baronet as his son-in-law. The motive of this last-named schemer is complicated by his erroneous belief that Sir Baband thereby much incensed his supporters.
But while thus saying something that might belon Deverill is the only man whom his

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1881.

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Great-Britain. LONDON. OCTOBER 9 - 10, 1881.

MR. GLADSTONE'S THIRD SPEECH. With reference to the Premier's third speech at Leeds on Saturday, the Times says :- Mr. Gladstone was reserved as to Egypt, and he could not well be otherwise. He tells us that the Government will endeavour to act in strict concert with the allied and friendly Government of France; will aim at preventing the growth of any difficulties between Egypt and the Sultan; and will not, except under some unforeseen necessity, seek to extend the limits of our interference.' As a responsible statesman, Mr. Gladstone could not be expected to declare beforehand how the Government will act in the event of certain contingencies. But these very contingencies are now being canvassed by the diplomatic world, and if they come to pass the "necessity" they bring in their train must not be described as "unforeseen." It may be that the Egyptian army, after experiencing its own power, will acquiesce in re-tirement; it is quite as probable that the army will again march upon Cairo and demand the abolition of the Auglo-French Control. The visit of the Turkish Commissioners does not seem to be the forerunner of an attempt of the Porte to assert a dominant authority over the Khedive and his Council. A more natural interpretation would ascribe the mission to a harmless resolve on the part

of the Sultan, as suzerain of Egypt, not to be ignored in the Egyptian crisis. We trust that the expression "unforeseen necessity" does not mean that the Government has not already decided upon a clear line of action in the event of any attempt by the Egyptian army, under instigation from any quarter, to sweep away the joint control which has done so much to promote the well-being of Egypt. Such an emergency would arise suddenly; but, after the reports which have from time to time reached us from Cairo, it cannot be said that it would come upon us without warning. The Premier's remarks upon South Africa may not have been calculated to leave on his audience the impression that the late Government was a consenting party to the Zulu war, but he did not mention, as he might fairly have mentioned, the disapproval expressed by that Government of Sir Bartle Frere's action. The Zulu war, however, is one of the dead controversies. A topic which will excite a more immediate and keener interest was that of the Transvaal. Mr. Gladstone once more told the tale from the beginning, though he could well have afforded to tell it somewhat more impartially. The annexation of the Transvaal he attributes to "the gratuitous interference of the British Government" of the time. But it was acquiesced in by a large proportion of the Liberal Opposition, which made little or no sign. If they were not sufficiently informed to understand the wantonness of the annexation, the same plea may be advanced by the members of the late Government, who likewise were not made aware of the real feelings of the Boer mation. All parties, indeed, acted in the dark on this point, even including the present Ministry for some time after they took office; and Mr. Gladstone can only claim with fairness that he finally, though not quite opportunely, has attempted to repair the error. What is the answer now to be returned to the demands of the Boers? To this inquiry, which occupies every mind, the Prime Minister returned a firm and satisfactory answer, in harmony with the

adhere substantially to the Convention. " Matters of detail and of trivial importance" may require amendment; but even these can only be amended by the light of experience, which we do not yet possess. Those are mistaken who judge that our liberal concessions were the effect weakness or timidity, and who think, because we granted much, that it was only to encourage the Boers to ask for more." These are strong words, though not too strong, and they are clothed with additional meaning by those which follow, that "we shall recollect and faithfully maintain the interest of the numerous and extended native populations; and we shall not be less faithful to the dignity of this great empire." Boers cannot too soon be apprised, if they have not already been apprised, of these firm intentions on the part of the Government, intentions fully indorsed by the nation. A knowledge that no further concessions of a substantial character are forthcoming will probably lead the Volksraad to re-consider the Convention in quite an altered frame of mind.

national sentiment. His words unmis-

takeably imply that the Government will

THE DESPATCH OF IRONCLADS TO

ALEXANDRIA. in an article based on a telegram from its Paris correspondent stating that an understanding has been arrived at between England and France to despatch each an ironclad to Alexandria, the Daily Telegraph says :- It remains to be seen what will be the immediate issue of the demonstration. Hitherto an Austrian squadron anchored in Alexandria harbour had proved guite sufficient to strengthen the authority of the Khedive and to hint to the Arab malcontents that the Powers watched what was proceeding. No intimation had been given that that squadron had become unequal to so easy a task, and it will be interesting to note whether the Austrian flag takes its departure on the arrival of the Union !

Jack and the Tricolour. But still more interesting will it be to observe what becomes of the Sultan's Commissioners. The same well-informed source from which we quote expects to hear that the Ottoman agents will be summarily recalled to Constantinople. If this depends upon the moral effect produced in that city by the arrival of the French and English ironclads the Porte may show itself awkwardly stubborn, as it has often done before. Should the Powers have demanded the recall of the Commissioners, that will be to make them the possible centres of a very serious uprising on the part of the Arab soldiery and the anti-European party in It appears to us quite possible that the step thus adopted in the interests of peace may provoke events of a very serious and embarrassing character. It must always be remembered that a couple of ironclads cannot possibly land a force at need which would be capable of coping with several disaffected regiments in revolt. If it had been determined to back the Joint Control by a Joint Demonstration in arms, we cannot help thinking that it would have been wiser to do this upon a larger scale. Yet, whether done on a large or small scale, it is to be regretted that a partnership in financial management should so soon have begotten a partnership in what is practically forcible occupation. Governments are thus led from the first step of a mistaken policy down the easy, the pleasant, and what seems even the politic slope to consequences neither foreseen nor desired. It is all very well for the Prime Minister to wish to keep up a perfect accord with France, but we must remind him that in Egypt as well as elsewhere the first inspiration of a responsible British statesman must be the interests of his own country. No doubt it is better that the armed intervention of France should have been invoked by us in the shape of a single ironclad than in that of a division of troops landed in the country, but there is a danger that we are abandoning the ground of our priority of political interests in Egypt when we invite France to go shares in coercing the suzerain of that country.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN. The Quetta correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Sunday:—
Beyond the fact that the Ameer has despatched a force to Girishk, there is little news from Candahar. The column which is commanded by Sirdar Mahomed Yusaf Khan consists of four infantry regiments, 1,500 cavalry, and six guns. It marched on the 2d. inst. Rumours of serious disturbances at Ghazni prevail in Candahar. The Joguri Hazaras and Wardaks are said to have assembled in large numbers, laid waste the country, and plundered the city. The Ameer is send-ing troops from Candahar to put down the rising. As this must have commenced before the tidings of Ayoub's defeat reached the north and has apparently not been joined in by Ghilzais, it is probably only serious in delaying the Ameer's march on Herat, every day lost is to gretted. Char-Aimak and other tribes, joined by the Saloh Turcomans, have invaded the Herat Valley, and it may be that Ayoub, who known to have reached Farah, may be unable to enter the city.

The Ameer made a triumphal entry into Candahar on the 30th ult., and ordered the town to be illuminated for three nights. He promised the people immunity for past offences, but refused to recognise the receipts for taxation granted by Ayoob's officers, and insisted on payment in full. In addition, he has ordered all persons who received pay from his Governor or from Ayoob to refund it. He has also refused all the overtures made by the Sirdars, has confiscated the lands and houses of all of Ayoub's principal adherents and has ordered the house of Wali Shere Ali his inveterate enemy, to be pulled down. The villages for several miles round Candahar have been completely gutted and all the cattle carried off; but, nevertheless, the Ghilzais complain that the Ameer has broken faith with them in withholding his promised per-mission to plunder the city for seven days. The compensation he is declared to have promised them is three lakhs of rupees. He is raising three Candahari regiments by forcible enlistment and sending them to Cabul. In short, he is reading the Duranis a very severe lesson, and they are paying heavily for the incapacity of the Ameer's generals and the faithle of his troops. They are thoroughly broken, and declare that in the memory of man the Ghilzais have not enjoyed so great a triumph

over them.

Here in Quetta and Pishin we are in daily hope of orders for a move. Nothing certain is known, but it is understood that the 13th Hussars, two batteries of artillery, and one British infantry regiment will move to India very shortly. The garrison of Quetta and Pishin will probably be further reduced by a regiment of Native Infantry and one of Native Cavalry, a second infantry regiment being withdrawn from the Harnai route. This will probably involve the evacuation of Chaman and one or more of the Pishin posts, but not the abandonment of Pishin generally, which, however, could be easily held without a garrison at all. The Chaman post and the Khojak Pass will probably be guarded by a

few native levies.

The cold weather has fairly set in, and the health of the troops in Quetta, which has been very sickly for some time, is improving.
Colonel St. John leaves for England early next month, and will be succeeded by Colonel

Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur. The Indian papers have lately contained stories about British prisoners in Herat.
They rest on a very slender foundation, which is as follows:—Some months ago a Sepoy of Jacob's regiment, who had been missing since the battle of Maiwand, appeared at the bead guarantees of the state of the st at the head quarters of his regiment. On his trial by court-martial he declared that he was taken prisoner after the battle with two native and four British soldiers. What became of the latter he did not know, but he and the other natives were made slaves and taken by their respective masters into a distant part of the country, whence he made his escape. This tale gives but a slender hope of any English prisoners being still alive in Herat, especially as no rumour of such has reached Candahar or Quetta.

ALARMING FIRE AT EXETER. - Exeter was early on Sunday morning the scene of a fire more serious and terrifying than has been known in the county for many years. Four of the largest retail business establishments in the city, the premises of two drapers and ironmongers and a shoemaker in High-street, opposite the Guildhall, were completely destroyed, and several other premises, includ-ing the National and Provincial Bank, greatly burnt. Intense excitement was created by the extreme peril of the occupants of some burning premises, over fifty in number, whose escape by the staircase was cut off. Thirty of them, mostly female assistants, were brought down in their night dresses from the third storey by fire-escapes and ropes. The fire broke out in the rear of the premises at three a.m., and was burning until noon. A wall fell on the superintendent of the fireengines, who was much injured. An alarm of fire was in the evening raised in St. Mary Major's Church, and a panic ensued, person jumping over seats and chairs in their anxiety to escape, but no one was seriously hurt. EGYPT AND THE SULTAN.

The Constantinople correspondence of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday :-Although the threatened crisis in Egyptian affairs appears to have passed away, for the time being at least, the following, which reaches me from a well-informed source, may prove of interest :-

On Saturday week, M. Tissot was received in audience by the Sultan, and on that occasion strongly urged his Majesty not to send a special Mission to Egypt. The tone of the rench Ambassador was particularly firm, not to say menacing, on that point; nevertheless, the Sultan, ever jealous of his sovereign right, responded the very next day to the representations of Mr. Tissot by sending off Ali Nizami Pacha and Ali Fuad Bey to Cairo. A day or two later, I understand, Lord Dufferin received instructions from the British Government to support the French Ambassador on this question. Meanwhile, as by that time the Mission was fairly on the way to the disturbed province, it was too late to take other action than to express a hope to the Sultan that, as his mission had left without consulting the Powers, his Majesty would order the Commissioners not to remain at Cairo longer than was absolutely necessary.

His Majesty endeavoured to reassure the Ambassadors with regard to the object of his Mission by pointing out that the Commission had been sent to inquire into the conduct of the Egyptian troops, which, after all, formed part of his own army; that it had his express orders not to interfere in any way with the existing order of things as established by England and France; and that, moreover, when the instructions given to the Turkish Commissioners, which the latter had orders to communicate to Sir E. Malet, had become known, the Powers would have every reason to be satisfied with the line of conduct adopted by his Government. The Sultan, I hear, was deeply disappointed at England having sided with France on this question, instead of acting, as he had hoped, in concert with Turkey. Nowhere, perhaps, is the general public so ignorant of events passing in Egypt as in the capital of the Suzerain Power. papers dare not allude to the subject, for fear of incurring the wrath of the censorship, and if it were not for the knowledge that Ministers have been for the last fortnight in almost daily conclave at the Palace, it would be difficult to realise the fact that any-thing at all abnormal had occurred the neighbourhouring province. As to the instructions given to the special Mission, there can be little doubt that their orders are to win over the military party to submit to the will of the Sultan. This task, it was thought at Yildiz, would be facilitated by employing means not altogether unknown to Orlental diplomacy. On the Saturday preceding the departure of the Commissioners a jeweller's shop in Galata was emptied of all the gold watches in stock by an aide-de-camp from the Palace, and such is the mistrust entertained by the commercial class here of dealings with the Palace on credit that payment had to be guaranteed by a certain banker in Galata before the tradesman would consent to part with his goods. We may, therefore, shortly learn that all the officers in the disaffected regiments which have playe such a prominent part in the events Egypt, from the rank of Colonel to that of Sub-Lieutenant, will have received substantial proofs of the Suitan's particular regard. The Padishah is undoubtedly anxious to obtain a firmer footing in Egypt, and from this incident it is easy to see that his Majesty is of opinion that this result can best be brought about by ingratiating himself with the military, who are indeed virtual masters

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

of the situation.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday morning, attended by Lady Churchill. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice walked out. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out with the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise. rincess Beatrice walked out, attended by Miss Bauer. The Viscountess Mandeville and Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, who are staying at Birk Hall, had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Lord Rowton has left the Castle.

The Queen, with the Princesses Louise Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Amy Lamert, drove yesterday to the Glassalt Shiel. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, attended by Miss Bauer, walked out in the afternoon. The Marquis of Hartington has arrived at the Castle as Minister in attendance The Marquis of Hartington has on her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales stayed at Inverness House on Friday night as the guest of Colonel Farquharson, and was out early on Saturday morning deer-stalking in the ad-joining forest. The fine woods above Castleton of Braemar were driven for deer by over a score of beaters, and the animals in large numbers streamed on to the rendezvous immediately above the Lion's Face, where the pass opens towards the Ballochbuie. Stationed at this point was the Prince of Wales, along with Colonel Farquharson, Lord Rowton, the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Stanley Clark, Colonel Baring, the Earl of Aylesford, John Athol Farquharson, George Forbes of Asloun, and R. G. Foggo. In its early stages the drive promised to be most successful, the stag herds converged from the several points towards the gullet where the sportsmen lay. As the foremost stag approached confusion began to spread among the herd, and the wind at this time blowing almost across the line of fire, the herd broke and only two stags were killed. After luncheon another drive took place in the Ballochbuie forest, and the weather being wet and disagreeable the Prin-cess of Wales did not join the sportsmen at luncheon. Her Royal Highness, however, drove up to Invercauld House, where she stayed to tea, and returned in the evening with the Prince to Abergeldia. The Duke of Teck has arrived at the

Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin. The Prince Sciarra de Colonna ha arrived at Glaridge's Hotel from Cowes.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at

will entertain company this week at Chats-The Duke of Portland has arrived at Newmarket from Scotland.

The Duke of Westminster arrived at Eaton Hall, Chester, on Saturday from his shooting

Chatsworth from Holker Hall. His Grace

quarters in Scotland.
The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Edith Ashley have left Grosvenor-square for St. Giles's, Dorset. The Countess of Cardigan and Lancastre has arrived at Cardigan Lodge, Newmarket. from Deene, Northamptonshire.

Da. ne Joneh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. —
In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir
G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the
Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of
Dr. de Jopgh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic
agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the
world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found
it a remedy of great power in the treatment of
many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it
will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold
only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, 3fr. 50c., by
most chemists on the Continent. Sole Consignees,
Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.—
ADNT.

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

SCENE OF THE LATE MASSACRE. The Tunis correspondent of the Daily

News telegraphs :-I know positively that the Bey, speaking about the occupation of Tunis, expressed himself in the following terms:—"Why do they ask my consent? Let them occupy whatever point they like. As I have lost all authority I cannot answer any longer for the security of anything." He concluded by saying. "I have placed everything in the security of anything." He concluded by saying, "I have placed everything in the hands of God." Some Italian families living at Bourg Roum have been in continual danger of being massacred by the insurgents. General Logerot having refused their request for help, they applied to the Italian Consul, who obtained an order from the Tunisian Prime Minister for a detachment of Ali Bey's troops to be sent to protect them.

The chancellors and physicians of the

French and English consulates have returned from their visit to the scene of the recent massacre. When at three kilometres from Beja their train went on at a slow rate, escorted by twenty soldiers on foot. They found the station of Oued Zarghua and the houses all along to the Medjez-el-Bab and Beba still on fire. Twentyone carriages and three locomotives had been wrecked. They could not bring the dead with them, for the train could not proceed onward to the scene of the massacre. Traces of the horrible act could be seen all along the road. The six hundred French troops were sent were attacked, and had to ask for reinforcements, being surrounded. The station and the warehouse were completely destroyed. The fire was rendered more disastrous by the employment of petroleum which the Arabs found in the magazines. The pumps were broken in order that the French might be deprived of all means of ex-tinguishing the flames. The few French troops remaining were still fighting with forces by far superior to their own. This and the difficulty of communication render it difficult to ascertain the number and the names of the dead. The report that Ali Ben Kalifa is dead is incorrect. The insurrec-tionary chief is at Ouad Lacarrit, among the

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS. (FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.")

With respect to Mr. Gladstone's visit to the City on Thursday, we understand that the luncheon offered to him by the Lord Mayor will be semi-private in its character. Speech-making will be confined to to the preliminary proceedings, at which the Address of the Corporation will be presented and acknow-

We understand that Mr. W. E. Baxter. M.P., will leave for India early in the ensuing month. He is not expected to return to England until after the Easter recess. He will visit Northern India as well as the chie Presidency cities. The right hon. gentleman will be accompanied by several members of

Sir Edward Hamley, late British Commissioner in Greece, is expected to reach Eng-land about the 21st inst. Sir E. Hamley, with Colonel Clery, actually visited the terri-tory south of the Salambria river, which the Turks have refused to give up. It is said that, on his return to Larissa, he the Commission that, in his opinion, the territery in question was of considerable strategic value.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") The Secretary of State for India in Council has decided to introduce an important change in the present regulations as regards the pensions of senior officers of the Indian army. In future officers on the general list, who entered the service under the new conditions o appointment, and who have not since joined the Staff Corps, and officers who have entered the Staff Corps since September 12, 1866, will succeed to Colonels' allowances as soon as they have completed twelve years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonels, until the number of officers in receipt of the allowances is equal to one-thirtieth of the whole of the officers in their respective lists in each Presidency; after which the number of Colonels allowances enjoyed by officers of this rank are to be considered as the fixed establishment to which officers will succeed by seniority. Colonels' allowances are to be granted to officers who entered the Staff Corps as Probationers after July 1 of the present year.

The Lords of the Treasury, on the recom-mendation of the Secretary of State for War, have granted the funds necessary to enable the War Office to proceed with the work of searching the records, to ascertain what honours are due to the new Territorial Regiments, on account of the services rendered by their representatives in those campaigns of the last century which Mr. Childers lately approunced his intention of taking steps to

VANITY FAIRINGS. MR. WILLIAM M'ARTHUR, M.P.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London is an Irish Methodist and a whilom Alderman of Derry. He was born some fiveand-sixty years ago, traded in Londonderry, made money, and came to England to be-come a personage in the City and the Liberal Member for Lambeth. He professes himself a "Moderate Liberal," but his moderation is not greatly appreciated by his political associates. On taking office as Lord Mayor he extolled the virtues of the House of Lords, and thereby much incensed his supporters. But while thus saying something that might conciliate the City Conservatives he supported Mr. Gladstone's coercion policy. It was supposed that he was a total absteiner, and that he would not keep up the usual hospitalities of the Mansion House; but both suppositions have proved erroneous. He is a good-tem-pered creature, and he prefers the seclusion of Brixton Rise to the dangers of Ireland.

Silly things are done as well as published in the silly season. Lord Granville drove into Dover from his residence at Walmer Castle. At Dover he encountered a friend who was about to avail himself of a lovely day and a smooth sea to take a trip to Calais, returning in the afternoon. Lord Granville agreed to accompany his friend. They steamed over, took luncheon at Calais, and, as intended, steamed back again to Dover. But certain wise men of that seaside Gotham had witnessed the exodus of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and divining that there must needs have been as much in it as in Lord Burleigh's shake of the head, transmitted an account of it to their wily friends in London. The metropolitan Solomons at once developed it on the Stock Exchange, and "Egyptians" went up, closing, as the phrase is, at a "rise" of 1 %. The next morning it having transpired that Lord Granville's return had followed immediately upon his exodus, 'Egyptians' went down-and so did the

Spirits of the sagacious speculators.

Captain G. V. Macdonald's sudden death at Lawriston Castle was very sad. He will be greatly missed by old soldiers at Brighton. It was quite enough to wear or at any time to have won) the Queen's uniform in order to be a welcome guest at the hospitable old house at Proston. Every regiment that has been quartered at Brighton for the last quarter of a century has experienced Captain Macdonald's open-hearted hospitality, and many an old comrade will mourn his loss.

Captain Macdonald was once the cause of "question" between this country and the Prussian Government. In September, 1860. while he was Exon-in-waiting on the Queen, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Prussians for protecting his seat in a railway carriage at Bonn from a rude German official who took his place in a first-class carriage while he ran out to get a glass of water for a lady of his family. Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary at the time, and, acting on the adage of "Civis Romanus sum," he demanded Captain Macdonald's instant release, which was obtained, though not till great pressure was brought to bear on the Prussian Government, and at one time our diplo-matic relations were very strained. The matter ended peacefully after a debate in both Houses of Parliament. Under similar circumstances now we should no doubt apolo-

peace-offering. I hear that the first journey of the Ceylon round the world, which begins on Saturday next, is likely to be a success, so far as the mere social composition of the party is concerned, though the project has been so recently started and is comparatively so un-known that there will be nothing like a full complement of passengers. The arrange-ments for the comfort of the passengers are very good, the chef is able, and the wines sound. The Ceylon starts from Southampton and there must be many people whose time hangs heavy on their hands, and who, with plenty of money at their disposal, could not do better than spend £500 of it in a cruise from Southampton to Southampton, rid the Suez Canal, India, China, Japan, California, Cape Horn, and Madeira. It is worth all the money to get out of the way of Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and the burglar who shot the policeman at Kingston.

A new yachting club has been formed at Oban. "The Western Isles" is the name of the club, and Lord Breadalbane, Colonel Malcolm, of Poltallach; Mr. Guthrie, of Duart; and Mr. Craig Sellar have been appointed to frame a constitution. The wonder is that the notion has not been taken up before. Mr. Black may make a start now with a fresh set of yachting novels. The multi-plicity of yachts will complicate the plots so much. We may have a fragment like this:—
"The two vessels swirled along through the greens and purples of the glad sea. Far away on the ultimate horizon the quivering pink of the sunset made all the flying ripples flash like jewelled chains. Shelta was standing gazing away, away to the sombre bloom of the West, and her unspeakable eyes were wonderful. A lightening breaker doubled over the helmsman in a shattering coil of green fire. Shelta still gazed, and the tender and true professor held his noble and clumsy limbs in stillness lest any movement should clash with her holy thoughts. Suddenly the weathermost yacht put his helm hard up. Round came the boat on her light heels, shook her feathers, and swung bravely under our stern. A graceful figure came from be-hind the great mainsail, shaking the spray hind the great mainsail, snaking the spray from glistening locks. Shelta's eyes grew still more wonderful. Oh, it was the Earl! Her own. Her own. She poised herself a moment, and then said, 'Oh, my love, I must die—I must die without you!' With one light bound she left us and lit like a fair dove on the companion of his lordship's hoat. Then Shamus of Morvegne said, 'It will be a

ferry coat shump fatteffer.' And the Professor went below."—Vanity Fair. THE DRAMA. ROYALTY THEATRE. Out of the Hunt, the new farcical comedy management of the Royalty on Saturday night, is one of the many pieces of its kind which begins a good deal better than it ends. The first act, which starts an absurd complication and introduces some amusing characters, is spirited enough. The second by no means carries out the promise of the first; and the third proves that this promise is to remain unfulfilled to the last. Why this should be so it is not very difficult to guess. The plot is admittedly founded upon a piece by MM. Barrière and Bernard, and it has presumably needed considerable modification before it could be presented upon the English stage. The full result of this modification, in its bearing upon the motives of some of the chief characters, is not felt at first. But after awhile one begins to perceive that there is a hopeless want of purpose, whether good or evil, in the several situations as they follow one another. Without being so unreasonable as to demand adequate causes for the excited action of a three act farce, we may fairly require that there shall be some sort of method in the entertaining madness. we fail to trace in Out of the Hunt. If the play be founded, as seems probable, upon Les Demoiselles de Montfermeil, wherein Geoffroy played some few years back the chief part at the Palais Royal, it has apparently been elaborated by suggestions taken from other works of a like description. But, whatever the source of the work may be, it seems clear that its purification has injured whatever dramatic value it may have possessed in its the bulk of their spectators, such as Ramsgate Sands, Leicester-square by night, and one of the new Coffee Taverns. They are, therefore, proportionately popular, since their original form. Much of its original significance has, no doubt, been necessarily removed in the alteration of the relationship between its several dramatis persona, and no realism is carried out on a scale not usual at new meaning sufficient to keep up the interest the Surrey. of the action has been supplied. the comedy illustrates rather feebly the result

of an entanglement between a young baronet. who is engaged to marry his cousin, and a dashing actress, with whom he is carrying or a violent flirtation. The father of the young man's fiancée is naturally anxious to get th fascinating actress out of the way. So also are two other elderly gentlemen, one of whom is anxious to marry the actress himself; whilst the third, like the first, desires to secure the baronet as his son-in-law. The motive of this last-named schemer is complicated by his erroneous belief that Sir Babbelon Deverill is the only man whom his romantic daughter will marry, and by his haste to get his child off his hands in order that he himself may win the hand of a young widow who objects to a grown-up step-daughter. Between them all they go rid of Miss Orinthia Fitz-Ormond, the actress, and for a whole act we see nothing of her, which is distinctly unfortunate, inasmuch as Miss Lottie delineation of the lady's peculiarities supplies the piece with by far the most humorous element of which it can boast. Miss Fitz-Ormond, who has come down to the country to act with some fashionable amateurs in aid of the Provident Welchers' Widows' Society, who made her fame by the popular song, "It's handy to have it in the house, dear boys!" and who is now going in for what she calls the "legit," and studying Shakespeare, is really a very entertaining personage in her vulgar way. There is, on the other hand, nothing really comic about the caricature of an effete patron of the drama, which Mr. J. G. Taylor is asked to present; nor can Mr. Anson, another clever comedian, hope to make much out of the unscrupulous family solicitor who is perpetually "Out of the Hunt." It is not their fault, but they and most of their colleagues seem to have no definite idea what they are driving at. Mr. Mansfield, as a French hetel-manager, makes much out of little with a great deal of native Mr. Glenney rattles without much skill. polish through one of the parts in which Mr. Wyndham is seen to so much advantage, and

favourably with that of his associates. For Miss Ladia Cowell, however, as a young girl whose engagement is for a time broken off by a complicated misunderstanding, is re-served the only touch of sincerity in the performance. Her behaviour during a lover's quarrel is prettily imagined, and is sustained with much tender grace. Others associated with the long list of characters who too often overcrowd the stage and confuse the action are Miss Giulia Arditi, Miss Maud Branscombe, Mr. Everil, and Mr. E. Sethern,-

Mr. Rodney's bearing as a gentleman contrasts

The reappearance of Mr. F. B. Chatterton in a managerial capacity, and the production of a new drama by the author of The Bells, were ircumstances sufficiently important to fill Sad-

gise and offer the Germans Heligoland as a

ler's Wells on Saturday night with an audience that seemed determined to be pleased and anxious alike to welcome a familiar name and follow with attention, if not enthusiasm, a production that, whatever its merits, had some faults of construction and a certain degree of old-fashioned method. The Foundings; or, The Ocean of Life, is a sufficiently formidable title to suggest a drama of the old Coburg or Tottenham Theatre type, and as it developed on Saturday night it recalled in the memories of old playgoers a certain adaptation of a French drama performed as long ago as the period of Mme. Vestria's management of the Lyceum, and called A Chain of Events. The story is of a certain Marquis, who clandestinely marries and brings up his son as a foundling and in ignorance of his birth. The Marquis dies, leaving a will revealing the secret, but a scoundrel who obtains the will alters it to make it suit the circumstances of another foundling, who is innocently induced to assume the Marquisate, and prompted to discown a poor girl he has married in adversity. The efforts of the wife to bring back her husband, and the final restoration of the rightful heir, make up a piece of somewhat unequal merit, but containing strong situations that occasionally arouse the audience to enthusiasm. The work is in seven tableaux as acts, and it is placed on

the stage with every attention to picturesque effect. Mr. Leopold Lewis was called vehemently after the fourth act—a very strong one, in which Mr. M'Intyre, as an old water one, in which Mr. M'Intyre, as an old water carrier, displayed great pathetic powers—and later Mr. Chatterton shared with the author a repetition of the compliment. The other leading characters were played by Miss Rose Leclercq, Mr. A. C. Lilly, and Mr. Edward Price. The piece suffers from its extreme length, but this is a fault easily cured. It appeared to suit the audience, who made Mr. Chatterton's first night a promising augury of future success. The Magic Flute, the favourite ballet of the Martinetti troupe, preceded the

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

SADLER'S WELLS.

ballet of the Martinetti troupe, preceded the drama, and was as mirth-provoking as ever. SURREY THEATRE.

In the new sensational drama, provided by the practised ingenuity of Messrs. Paul Meritt and George Conquest, there can be little doubt that the Surrey Theatre has secured a piece able to attract playgoers, who are not in the habit of seeking their dramatic entertainment in theatres south of the Thames. Mankind;

or, Beggar your Neighbour, as the piece is suggestively called, seems sure of popularity, and its popularity is fairly deserved. Its length is very great, for it numbers seven acts, and lasts nearly five hours. But the excitement of the plot is never allowed to flag; the numerous dramatis persona are all closely connected with the main action of the story. nected with the main action of the story; the succession of the surprises of which the play consists is cleverly arranged with an eye to variety of effect. The movement is brisk throughout, and the usual contest between roguery and innocence is kept up with rare spirit. This contest centres around a certain will by which the property of an escaped con-vict is made over to his illegitimate daughter, the heroine of the drama. To gain posses-sion of this will a set of singularly ruthless scoundrels perform a variety of knavish feats, being always on the verge of success, but never quite reaching it. The will indeed passes te reaching it. The will, indeed, passes through so many hands, that it would seem endowed with powers of locomotion, were it not that we are allowed to watch it on its progress from one man's bag to another man's pocket, and thence into the possession of some one who mutilates it before passing it on to its ultimate holder, who, on trium-phantly producing it, finds it worthless. Side by side with this intrigue, wherein diamond cuts diamond in a manner most satisfactory to behold, is carried on a plot connected with the heroine's illtreatment by a husband who allows his desire to get rid of her to lead him to an attempted murder. Of this more brutal criminal element there is, it must be confessed, a decided surfeit in Mankind, which would, for most tastes, be improved by modifying the horror of its cold-blooded experiments in manking. periments in assassination. With one or two of these repulsive episodes cut bodily out, there would, as may be imagined, remain plenty of Mankind to constitute a full evening's amusement. The melodrama is suitably acted by Mr. Nye amongst others as one of the youthful villains; by Miss Alice Ingram as the much-enduring heroine, and by Mr. Wilton as a pugnacious costermonger. An impersonation of higher pretensions is Mr. Conquest's embodiment of a very old and very iniquitous money-leader — a part in which he disguises his own identity with all the eccentric skill that he has formerly lavished upon the strange creations of a pan-tomime at the Grecian. The incident scenes to Mankind include highly effective representations of localities presumably familiar to

Drury-lane with Youth, the Adelphi with Never too Late to Mend, and the Princess's with The Lights o' London, are nightly crowded. No alteration has been made at the Gaiety, Olympic, Strand, Prince of Wales's, Globe, Opera Comique. Court, Alhambra, and Criterion. Mr. G. R. Sims's domestic comedy of The Half-way House is proving an attraction at the Vaudeville. Mr. Carton and his excellent Folly company have been playing Im-prudence at the Standard Theatre this week to excellent houses. At Astley's The Faithful Heart has passed the eighth week of its career. At the Grecian London Life has been repeated in conjunction with The Idial Witness. At the Philharmonic Rip Van Winkle is on the verge of the seventieth night.

After the performance of Mankind at the Surrey, on Thursday evening, Messrs, George Conquest and Paul Meritt, the authors and managers, had a narrow escape from serious injuries, the pole of an omnibus dashing through the window of their brougham just as they were crossing the Euston-road

their way home. their way home.

The performance of The Upper Crust at the Grand Theatre, Leeds, was suspended for some minutes the other night, owing to an enthusiastic occupant of the pit repeating loudly in broad Yorkshire a line spoken on the stage. It was so applicable to Leeds that the audience, in the best of humour, roared the levels and it was noticed that Mr. with laughter, and it was noticed that Mr. Toole had some difficulty in resisting a provocation to join in the general hilarity.

The Park Theatre, recently destroyed by fire, is likely to be re-built.

MUSIC.

LYGEUM ITALIAN OPERA. The performances of Italian Opera given during the past week at the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Mr. Samuel Hayes, have been well attended. Signor Li Calsiwho has conducted throughout the wack with the skill and energy for which he is famous—may be congratulated upon the improvement he has effected since the opening night in the operatic ensembles, specially in the band. The performances of the choristers have not always been satisfactory, although they have been chiefly chosen from the Royal Italians.
Opera. On most occasions their excellent voices have been heard to advantage, but they have sometimes been careless as to in-tonation and expression, and should be more-strictly disciplined. The operas given thring the week were Verdi's Rigoletto, in, which Mme. Rose Hersee, as Gilda, made a suc-cessful re-appearance, after two years' abcessful re-appearance, after two years' abTERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a-week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a-year, 120fr.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10-11, 1881.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT. The situation in Egypt cannot be regarded as satisfactory, nor is it at all possible as yet to forecast its issue with confidence. The various reports which reach us as to the purpose and character of the Turkish mission to Cairo are still more or less contradictory. It is stated, indeed, that the Porte has declared to Lord Dufferin that the object of the mission is merely to maintain the status quo in Egypt and to aid the Khedive; but it would appear that the two envoys of the Sultan are not very careful to hold identical language in their conferences with the Khedive and his Ministers, for while one of them lays stress on the status quo, the other dwells with emphasis on the suzerainty of the Sultan and his right to a voice in Egyptian affairs. On the other hand, it is clear from Mr. Gladstone's remarks at Leeds that so far England and France are acting in concert in the matter, and no immediate apprehension seems to be entertained by the Government of either country for the integrity of the arrangements by which the joint Control is maintained. In order to secure this paramount object, no doubt, rather than with any direct reference to recent events, the two Powers, it is said, will each shortly despatch a vessel of war to Alexandria. whole matter will doubtless receive the attention of the Cabinet and in the meanwhile Lord Granville, it appears, has informed Lord Dufferin that he will await the report of Sir Edward Malet on the proceedings of the Turkish mission before sending any instructions as to the new attitude assumed by the Porte. In this case, it must be ful character. - Standard. assumed that the proposed despatch of war vessels to Alexandria has little or no reference to the recent course of affairs in Egypt, but represents merely the execution of a policy determined on some time ago when the present Consul-General, Sir Edward Malet, was appointed. It is clear that the mere presence of an English and French man-of-war at Alexandria would have no appreciable effect in itself on the malcontent population, whether civil or military, of Cairo. As an act of general policy, with a view to supporting the Control, it would be intelligible enough, though it is somewhat liable to be

The Daily News says :- There is no doubt that exaggerated importance has been attributed to the joint action of England and France in determining to send a couple of vessels to Alexandria. It is not to be supposed that the despatch of this trifling force is intended to overawe the Turkish officials, or to procure the dismissal of the Sultan's envoys. Nevertheless, the step is one not to be regarded as insignificant. To make mountains out of molehills is not the only error to which the circumstances prompt. There is, as the detective says in Mr. Wilkie Collins's story, such a thing as making nothing out of molehills The acknowledged possibility of a renewed outbreak at Cairo has made it in the highest degree desirable that Europeans in Egypt should not be left without a place of refuge to which they may betake themselves in case of need. The prudent suggestion which the two Governments have approved was due to the discretion of Sir Edward Malet. Though it would thus be wrong to suppose that any warlike design exists either in the English or the French capital, it would be, on the other hand, foolish to believe that the allied Powers have chosen so singular a method of showing their perfect satisfaction with the state of Egypt. Disturbances may at any time recur. Yet there is for the present outward quiet in Cairo. All disturbance of the peace has for the present subsided. Cherif Pacha appears to be secure in his office, Mr. Colvin and M. de Blignières retain their old authority, and the outward relations between the Turkish envoys are friendly, if not confidential. Yet this existing calm rather increases than diminishes the significance of the precautions which the protecting Governments have thought it necessary to take. It is to the principal seaport of a country whose capital is for the moment undisturbed by revolutionary outbreaks or even tumultuary riots that foreign ships are to be ordered. The precaution is wise, but it is a measure of social rather than political necessity. As regards the general question, Egypt cannot be suffered either to return under the sovereignty of the Sultan, or to be abandoned to the "national party," which is simply a conspiracy for governing her once more ac-

be satisfied that the control is in no dan-

ger, its obvious course will be to adhere

to it, as affording the best security for the

future tranquillity and good government of

Egypt: but if the Control should be

seriously menaced, the Government will

incur a heavy responsibility unless it has

taken timely and effectual measures for

the security of its Indian highway .-

cording to Turkish ideas. Mr. Colvin, and M. de Blignières, and Sir Edward Malet may be trusted to keep the Khedive in the straight path, and to frustrate the first attempt to revert to the bad old ways of Ismail Pacha. No other administration possible in existing circumstances would command confidence. The nominal independence of Egypt would be her real subjection to the degrading domination of a clique of intriguing Pachas.

THE NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA. Our telegrams from South Africa confirm the news that hostilities had recommenced in Zululand between certain of the native tribes. It is reported that some more severe fighting has taken place between Oham, Cetewayo's brother, and other chiefs, and that Sir Evelyn Wood has, in consequence, felt it necessary to proceed to Zululand. It appears, as far as can be gathered from the despatches that are to hand, that Oham had requisitioned cattle from the Royal tribe of Abagulusi, and that on his demand being refused, he attacked about three hundred of the people he mildly proposed to plunder, killing a large number. The affair may possibly turn out to be nothing more than one of those border raids which are of such frequent occurrence among savage races, to whom the goods and chattels of a neighbour are at all times irresistibly attractive. Still, when we look at the incident in conjunction with the unquiet aspect of affairs in the Transvaal, we can easily understand that the South African public may reasonably enough regard the news with apprehension. It seems that thirty-two artillerymen and dragoons left Maritzburg on Sunday for the front, and it is understood that available man and every horse was to be sent forward as quickly as possible. We have always looked upon the so-called settlement of Zululand as a delusive measure, the forced calm which necessarily ensues when the fighting power of a people is for the time exhausted, having been mistaken for their acquiescence in the arrangements made for them. The Zulus are notorious for obstinately cherishing a belief in their own invincibility, and the result of recent negotiations between their English conquerors and their Boer enemies can scarcely have increased their respect for the arms or diplomacy of the former. The return to the old aggressive habits on the part of one of their most powerful chiefs is a distinct slight to the assumed British control, and if the tale of the doings of Oham and his followers be confirmed, prompt measures of repression on the part of the military authorities will be rendered absolutely imperative. It is easy to see how this may re-open the whole question of the relations which Zululand should bear to our South African Empire, and, if it does that, it must lead to perplexities of a most pain-

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The following important letter has been communicated to the Times by its Paris correspondent :-

Some days ago the papers published telegrams stating that Leo XIII., speaking on a public occasion to a large number of the faithful, had solemnly declared that if the revolution continued its menacing enterprises against the Holy See, the Pope would leave the Vatican and Rome. Since then, private despatches, and even those of the semimisinterpreted in present circumstances. official agencies, have disputed the point. The information I have received on the sub-But as a step towards a demonstration of force, whether moral or mateject allows me to affirm that at the Ministry rial, with a possible intervention to follow. of Foreign Affairs, where they ought cerit is one far too serious to be lightly undertainly to be aware of a declaration so imtaken. It is, of course, possible that the portant, they have received neither a con-Egyptian army, conscious of its power, rmation nor a refutation of the news, and may insist on returning to Cairo, there to the opinion there is that the Pope merely delivered the words quoted by the Osservatore ally itself with the so-called national Romano :- "That the times were evil, that movement against foreign control. This it could not be foreseen whether they is a contingency which the Cabinet will would not become worse, and that it was have to consider, and it must needs shape necessary to be prepared for whatever might its policy accordingly. If the Government That is the source from which the newsmongers drew the positive threat of an immediate departure, and, truth to say, if in the words of the Pope that threat is not clearly expressed, it is at least clearly implied. Besides, it is no novelty that Leo XIII. has previously thought of the possible neces-sity of leaving Rome. For a long time past the Chancelleries of Europe have thought of that eventuality, and thought of it with anxiety; and for a long time past serious conversations have been held on the subject between the Cabinets of Europe and the organs of the Vatican. During all that time the Pope has been saying to the various Governments :- " You advise me not to leave Rome; you urge me to remain there but I, while listening attentively to your advice, have the right to ask you to observe what is taking place, and to obtain for me both what guarantees my safety and becomes my dignity before doing what you consider good for the peace of the Catholic world." Of course, I do not pretend that those words are textual, but in them I sum up the sense of the very numerous pourparlers which have recently taken place between the Governments and the Vatican. I will even say what I believe is a secret for no one-that, not only have those pourparlers taken place to attract the attention of the Powers to the anxiety of Leo XIII., but also that since July 13 preparations have been openly made at the Vatican with the ostensible aim of allowing the Pope to quit the Vatican and Rome, to cite the words of the cardinals of his suite, "between Thursday and Friday, if it were necessary.' Moreover, for whomever is acquainted with the circumspection that marks the utterances at the Vatican, it could not be supposed for one moment that such a grave allusion as that relative to a possible departure from Rome could have been publicly made unless it had long been meditated and preceded by conversations, hints, and diplomatic pourparlers, and without the Italian Government directly or indirectly having been kept informed of the uneasy feeling which it may be safely said is now common to all Governments for (and this is one of the strange aspect of the situation) the two Governments which are in presence of each other, the two Governments between whom had lasted so long a conflict, which troubles the mind of those who have to follow it up—the Vatican and the Quirinal-are in the impossibility, not of agreeing, but of negotiating together, and the statements that leave one to go to the other are often forced to take the most roundabout way to reach their destination.

The Italian Government, then, must have been informed, through a safe channel, of the apprehensions of the Pope of the eventuality of a departure, which occurred to his mind, and of the necessity to let the world know it, and finally of the Pope's intention to speak of the matter publicly, with more or less precision. It is in that ensemble of pourparters, warnings, preparations, protestations, direct and indirect, that lie the importance and gravity of the words spoken by the Pope, and of which the telegraph, not by chance, doubtless has given a characteristic communication. less, has given a characteristic commentary, by setting forth with precision their signi-

fication and consequences. What I have to the head and heart, and was seized with just said forces, then, those words, and convulsions. His wife and physicians were the consequences drawn from them, on our most serious meditation; and the time has really come for every one, every one being interested in the matter, naturally to reflect upon them. As far as may be judged, after having listened to and consulted the most competent persons, matters are at once less grave and more complicated than is generally admitted. Well informed and attentive authorities do not easily believe in the possibility of the Pope's departure from Rom it were merely a question of Leo XIII. only leaving Rome, the thing would be easy, and might become prompt. Leo XIII. possesses an absolute energy, a facile forgetfulness of self and of his personal needs, which would trouble him nowhere. But his leaving Rome implies so great a move-a revolution which, in Rome itself, touches interests so varied and complicated-that we can with difficulty form an idea of the number of men and things bis departure would throw into confusion. Even for the sovereign will of a Pope, such complications and such inevitable resistance are insuperable obstacles—in one word, it is all very well to be a Sovereign Pontiff, but even such a one cannot root out from their habits. their preferences, from the walls and the soil in which they are, so to say, incrusted, hundreds of beings and existences—a whole mi-crocosm—for which the Vatican contains the universe and which from the infirm cardinals lown to the old servants would die of fear or die on the threshold of the little world if they were dragged from it and cast into uncertain and ill-defined exile. All that tangible splendour which is the dazzling crown of the Papacy cannot be left behind; an easy adieu cannot be said to the Basilica of St. Peter, to the Eternal City, to the Papal institutions scattered all over Rome, to the old centre of all Catholic manifestation. Those who count upon the visible prestige of the Papacy where-from to draw their own strength, cannot be made to understand that that prestige may be withdrawn or diminished; and we have but to read the French Legitimist papers to perceive with what terror the Royalist party in France would contemplate the removal from Rome, from that protecting and fortifying centre, the Papacy from which the Legiti-mist monarchy draws a portion of its pres-tige and its persistent existence. It is useless to cite the example of Clement, who lived at Avignon, or of Pius VII., dragged from Rome by a usurping will and returning thither by the action of the whole of Europe; neither the times nor the situations have anything in common, nor can the consequences of the cal-culated departure of Leo XIII. be compared to the absence of the Pope of Avignon or of

No one acquainted with the political and reflective mind of Leo XIII. needs to think long over this subject to say to himself that he must have weighed the consequences of such a resolution and that having weighed them he will reflect longer still before executing it, in spite of the ardent and hasty spirits who since his accession urge him to it, and whom the events of July 13 seem to have justified. And yet it would be imprudent to neglect the menaces of departure which reach us from the Vatican, and I add that in Italy more than elsewhere those menaces have made a deep impression on the serious and sincere men who have the future of their

There has reached me a verbatim report of a statement made on this subject a few days go by an eminent Italian, who united Italy immense service, who has made himself famous in divers ways, whose patriotism or authority cannot be suspected, and whose discourse contains, perhaps, the future solution of a problem of which the gravity grows each day. I give his words, without note or comment, as they were trans-mitted to me, convinced as I am that they will be found worthy of meditation by all

thoughtful men :-"For the last ten years," said this illustrious patriot, "we have been camping in Rome, which we entered, driven forward by absolute necessity; but we have not been able to fix ourselves there as a regular Go vernment. We are not at home there. Rome, which was then an imperious political necessity, is the most detestable capital we could have chosen. We are there as under a tent, armed and watching over a prisoner who will not submit. a centre, nor is it a dwelling-place. It is too sombre for the sojourn of a worldly Government. We are there a prey to the twofold fever sent us by the Campagna on the one hand and by Vatican on the other; nor is it the malaria of the Roman marshes which is the most pernicious. We live in the presence of a power which disputes our right, which we can neither combat nor uphold with parallel embassies. Every struggle between the Vatican and the Quirinal ends to the profit of the revolution, and between those two combatants the Republic is every day gaining solid ground. I admit that I should not fear the Republic if it threatened only the dynasty in spite of my love for the latter; but the Republic menaces Italian unity itself, and no sooner will it have been established among us than the disaggregation will commence. With us a Republican army would be Sicilian, Neapolitan, Tuscan, Venetian, or lian, Neapolitan, Tuscan, Venetia Milanese; it would not be Italian. House of Savoy will be for a long time to come the only genius of national unity, and it will fatally fall with the fight of the Papacy before the victorious Republic. The present Pope has made peace with all those with whom Pius IX. had broken it. He has become or will become reconciled with Germany, Russia, Turkey, and Austria. He allows France to have her own way with marvellous patience, and one of these days we shall hear that England, no longer disinterested the grave questions that concern the Vatican, has accredited a representative to the Holy See. It is only Italy for whom the Papacy has ceased to be a menace, for whom it is a resource and whose powerful ally it might become; it is only with Italy that the Papacy is not and cannot be reconciled; and all that is due to the fact that we are at Rome, where both of us, in spite of ourselves, are working for the triumph of the revolution and that of the Republic, which menaces us both. Rome has given us all she could give us. She is now only a burden to us; an impediment, a geographical, diplomatic, and political absurdity. When we have recovered a more natural, a more logical, more central, more approachable, a less sombre, and a less unhealthy capital, all that now impedes and threatens us will disappear at once, in spite of the interested clamour that will be raised by the cosmopolitan Revolutionists, who are now laying iege to our royalty and our unity. the Papacy will become the greater for it. Italian unity will be cemented by the tacit and satisfied adhesion even of the Papacy, and the latter, knowing that any revolution

THE LATE BARON HAYMERLE.

would destroy that work of conciliation which

is thoroughly Italian, would be the most

powerful ally of the kingdom in which she

would have reconquered her independent seat. I hope not to die before having seen

my country show itself to the world as a great,

enlightened, and political nation.

Referring to the death of Baron Haymerle the Vienna correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Monday night,

The deceased Minister rose as usual this morning, and proceeded to his office and transacted business with several officials.
The Minister also requested the Baroness,
with their son and daughter, to prepare to drive with him in the Prater. About noon Baron Haymerle felt a sudden rush of blood

at once sent for. On the entrance of the Baroness, the Baron exclaimed, "It is all over with me! There is no help for me. He requested that a certain clergyman might be sent for, but when the latter arrived in half an hour's time, the Foreign Minister was

already dead. Baron Heinrich Karl Haymerle, who, since the retirement of Count Andrassy in October, 1879, has occupied the important post of Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was descended from a German family long settled in Bohemia. He was born in 1828, in Vienna, where, with a view to entering the Austrian diplomatic service, he finished his education at the Higher Academy of Oriental Languages. From Vienna he was sent in 1850 to Constantineple as assistant interpreter at the Austrian Embassy. During the Crimean War, he followed Omer Pacha in the Danubian campaign in order to protect the interests of Austrian subjects. In 1857 he went to Athens as Secretary of Legation, and subsequently acted there as chargé d'affaires. In 1861 we find him as Secretary of Legation at Dresden and Frankfort. After the last Dano-German war he was sent to Copenhagen to restore friendly relations between Denmark and Austria; and at the close of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 he ssisted in the peace negotiations at Prague. He now for some months filled the post of chargé d'affaires at Berlin. From the Prussian capital Count Beust, the then Premier of Austria, summoned the rising diplomatist to assist, in a subordinate capacity, in that office of which he was destined one day to become, and intended to die, the chief. From the Vienna Foreign Office, however, he was soon transferred successively to Constantinople and Athens, in which latter capital he was acting as charge d'affaires at the time of the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the King of the Hellenes. In 1872 he was appointed Minister at the Hague, and in 1876, for his numerous important services, he was raised to the rank of Baron. It was not till 1877 that he attained the rank of Ambassador, upon the occasion of a change in the diplomatic representation of Austria in the Italian capital. After this the rise of Baron Haymerle to the highest post open to the ambition of an Austrian diplomatist was as rapid as it was unforeseen. The occasion came in the following year, when he was summoned to assist Count Andrassy as third representative of Austria at the Congress of Berlin.

During the multifarious negotiations of that memorable Assembly, Count Andrassy had ample opportunity of measuring the diplomatic ability, the linguistic accomplishments, and the general capacity for business of his subordinate, and so favourably was he impressed with him that in the absence of any more fitting candidate, Count Andrassy, upon his retirement from office in 1879, had no hesitation in recommending Baron Haymerle as his successor. Even before going to Berlin, Count Andrassy had made up his mind to retire, at any rate for a considerable time, from political life, and it was desired to find as his successor one who would not only heartily pursue the policy inaugurated by Count Andrassy towards Germany, but who at the same time would be willing to lay down his portfolio if Count Andrassy should he disposed, sooner or later, to resume office. Baron Haymerle may have somewhat disappointed the anticipations formed of him by partments, but it cannot be denied that he religiously kept his promises to respect and foster the German alliance.

It can hardly be contended that Baron Haymerle's tenure of office has been signalised by any great triumphs. Indeed, from the very day he accepted the portfolio down to the day of his decease there was something like a chronic crisis prevailing on the Ball Platz. It was suppressed and silenced from time to time, but only to break out shortly afterwards anew. It is beyond question that the aristocracy and Court interest were not pleased at so great an office being confided to the hands of the son of a poor professor, and what was worse, a Commoner. The Emperor, on the other hand, was pleased with Baron Haymerle's methodical and orderly habits The Sovereign, however, not unfrequently found it necessary, on the strength of direct information from Berlin, St. Petersburg, and other capitals, to take the control of foreign affairs into his own hands. Even Prince Bismarck would not unwillingly have seen at the Foreign Office a statesman who had more independence and power of initiative, and who was less of a mere receiver of commands or registrar. The German Chancellor had often complained that Austria was not bold enough with regard to the Eastern Question. With the Hungarians, Baron Haymerle was regarded rather coldly as the temporary occu-pant of the Foreign Office, until Count Andrassy or some other leading statesman should resolve to present himself as a candidate. This indecision of Baron Haymerle has, since the Delegations at Pesth last year, been the source of no little discontent. was accused of being faint-hearted and insufficiently outspoken. When asked whether he contemplated the extension of Austrian territory beyond Mitrovitza, or whether he purposed pushing her influence to Salonica, he would say, "Yes. That I believe is he would say, "Yes. That I believe is necessary; but we must move slowly. One step at a time; that is my policy. Emperor at the earlier crisis invited M. Szlavy, the Minister of Finance and for Bosnia, and several other well-known statesmen, to accept the Foreign portfolio, but they The crisis subsided. all declined while the Emperor was at Miskolez another crisis arose respecting the Dantzic interview. The Emperor about that event and its portant consequences, while his Foreign Minister was in Vienna quite unaware of what was going on. Indeed, Baron Hay-merle received his first intelligence of the Imperial interview from the columns of a newspaper, and looked upon it as a canard. In the recent Egyptian crisis and Egyptian affairs generally the late Minister was equally unfortunate, and his want of statesmanlike foresight led to more than one scene with his Imperial master. At Miskolcz Count An-drassy and M. Szlavy were successively invited by the Emperor to take the Foreign Ministry, but both declined. It was understood that after the Delegations now meeting in Vienna a change was to take place, and M Szlavy was generally believed to have been fixed on as his successor. Now that death has with such shocking suddenness removed the late Foreign Minister, M. Szlavy still remains his most likely successor. No doubt Count Andrassy may again be called in by the Emperor, but though the names of M. Tisza and Count Trautmannsdorf have been mentioned, there is no candidate who appears more probable as a successor to Baron Haymerle than the gentleman I have mentioned.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Durban correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Monday :-More severe fighting is reported from Zuluand, this time between Oham, Cetewayo's brother, and some other Chiefs. Sir Evelyn Wood was to leave Maritzburg this morning for Zululand, to make some inquiry into the causes of this renewal of fighting. Uneasy news has reached here from the Transvaal. Thirty-two artillerymen and dragoons, sixty horses, left Maritzburg yesterday for the front. I understand that every available man and horse is to be sent forward as quickly as possible. Public opinion here is very uneasy about the general appearance of affairs, and complications are feared.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The Prince of Wales has purchased Mr. Frank Miles's last picture, now exhibited at the Fine Art Society, in New Bond-street. It represents a girl, seated, half length, turned to the right, and is called "Sally.

It is stated that Lady Bloomfield is preparing for publication a memoir of the diplomatic career of her husband, the second and last Lord Bloomfield, who died in 1879, and that she has it under consideration to illustrate the book with her own sketches made at various places abroad.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in the press "The Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily," by Mrs. Frances Elliot, author of "The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy," "Ro-mance of Old Court Life in France," and other well-known works. Judging from previous experience of Mrs. Elliot's power of entertaining her readers, we have little doubt that her Diary in Sicily will be one of the most amusing and popular books of the com-

Mr. Elliot Stock announces for early publication "A Royal Cookery Book," a transcript of a curious MS. in the Holkam Collection, containing a series of menus for various seasons, and recipes and directions for the culinary art as practised in the fifteenth century. The reprint will be accompanied by a copious introduction and historical notes.

The Athenxum states that a hitherto unknown specimen of Caxton's printing has lately come to light at Cambridge, in Trinity College library. It is a Letter of Indulgence issued in the early part of the year 1480 by John Kendale, the Turcopolier of Rhodes, in order to encourage contributions to carry on the war against the Turks. The type is that used in the "Chronicle of England," printed in June, 1480; whilst the only edition of this Indulgence already described is printed in the larger type used in the illustrated edition of the "Chess-Book" which has been reproduced by Mr. Figgins.

He was a cousin of the author of " Eothen. The University of Sydney, which recently opened its classes and degrees to women, has received a donation of £5,000 for the endowthe opening of the university to wo men or girls.

Professor Clifford in Highgate Cemetery with the inscription:—"William Kingdom Clif-ford. Born May 4, 1845; died March 3, 1879. 'I was not, and was conceived; I lived, and did a little work; I am not, and grieve not." Dr. Schondorff's safety lamp for collieries is attracting attention. The lamp can only be opened with the help of a strong magnet. The younger Mr. Bidder some years since con-structed a lamp of considerable value on this principle, which has been used in several

Mr. James Cameron and Mr. T W. Pigott. of the China Inland Mission, have lately been travelling in the north of the Chinese province of Shensi, and have visited most of the cities of any importance. They report that the sand from the desert is seriously encroaching on the country, and has already half-buried some cities. The high walls which have hitherto kept it out of Yulin will not much longer be of any avail, as the sand is already heaped al-

parish church, Tamworth, the workmen have come upon a little case of lead, upon which was stamped "Open me, and you shall see what was done in 1783," and the name, "Panton," who is believed to have been a plumber of that time. The case contained a document written in a bold hand, which is very much decayed. It is now in the possession of Mr. A. A. Clayson, of Albert-road, who is endeavouring to decipher its contents.

The Jewish World states that Professor Chevelson, of St. Petersburg, has made some interesting discoveries of Jewish antiquities will communicate details of the "find" to the

St. Petersburg Academy of Science. Kensington Museum equal, if not superior, to ours, says the Academy. Numerous efforts have been made for many years past in that direction; but the Government has always been too poor to afford efficient aid, and it has been left to private enterprise to found the Union Centrale and the Musee des Arts Décoratifs at present existing. Now, how-ever, the Municipal Council of Paris have under consideration a project for creating a large national museum, with art schools attached, which should include as a nucleus the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, at present located in the Champs Elysées. The municipality will require from the Government authorisation for the purchase of this museum, and will on its part, give a site on the Quai Montebello, on which might be erected a suitable building on a scale sufficiently magnificent for a great national undertaking. We hope that the project may be carried out to completion. Such museums are not only national, but universal benefits.

portrait of Marshal Turenne by Rembrandt in he possession of Earl Cowper, which was lent by him to the last winter exhibition of the Royal Academy, is now being engraved by M. L. Flameng as a commission from the rench Government.

a communication forwarded by a correspondent at Florence. It seems incredible that our National Gallery having the opportunity to secure such rare and extremely pecimens of Botticelli's fresco work, should have allowed them to pass to Paris or Berlin The Villa Lemma Botticellis have been taken off the walls and sold : X--- says he believes to the Louvre or Berlin. It is a feather out of the cap of your Director, since I know he saw them during his last visit to

Florence. In Room IX. of the National Gallery was recently hung a small portrait, a pretty female head, which is not at present named. It is supposed to be a Greuze. The expression is however, staid and somewhat devoid of animation, if not of spirit; the flesh tints are oily, yellowish, and opaque; the carnations of the cheeks are slightly heightened with a carmine tint; the local tints have been fused with great care, and the surface worked to texture of ivory. A lace mantilla appears to be thrown over the head, and a ribbon seems to proceed from the mantilla,

quality, and stick. They are impervious to hints; they meekly submit to slights which would effectually alienate an ordinary human

Mr. E. A. Freeman sailed for New York last week. He leaves his work on "The Life and Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry I."-which forms the complement of his "History of the Norman Conquest"-nearly ready for publication. It will be issued shortly by the Clarendon

The Council of the Folk-Lore Society have appointed a committee to consider as to the best means to be adopted for the classification and indexing of folk-tales. The first meeting of the committee was held last week, and many suggestions were made, which it is hoped may enable a draft report to be prepared early. In the meantime, Mr. Gomme (Castelnau, Barnes) would gladly receive sugestions from persons interested in this subject.

The death is announced of the Rev. W. C. Kinglake, mentioned in the Etonian as Kinglake dear to poesy, And dearer to his friends.

ment of additional scholarships for poor students. The donor connects his gifts with the scholarships will be tenable by either A stone has been erected over the grave of

most up to the top.

In cutting the jambs of the most western of the south windows of the south aisle in the

in the course of his travels this summer. Archæological Congress now meeting at Tiflis, and subsequently embody them in a communication which will appear in the Memoirs of France will never rest until it gets a South

The Academy says that the fine equestrian

The Athenxum publishes, under all reserve,

and is tied across the neck.

BORES ON THE TRAMP Bores are like burrs; they have an adhesive

being; they have a mysterious kind of coercive power that one cannot always resist. They are of many types, and thrice happy is that traveller who has not of late felt the supremacy of one or other of them. There are ew such sources of vexation of spirit as the bore who wears on his sleeve the attribute of an affected omniscience. The "man who knows" is as much a monster in his way as the man who laughs. He prides himself upon being a travelled and intelligent person. If there is one place in the world of which he knows anything, it is the particular spot in Europe where you happen now to be tarrying. He is as despotic as he is well informed. You must go whither he prescribes, and the local lions must be investigated in the order which he dictates. He will take all trouble off your hands, and will not only be the friend of our bosom, but save you the cost of a courier. If he performs these latter functions well, you have at least gained something. But the "man who knows" is too often asad smatterer and blunderer. He piques himself on his ad-ministrative and organising capacities; Le arranges routes and estimates expenses; and then, at the last moment, you discover that he has made some fundamental mistake, and that the whole calculation is upset. It is well enough to say that there is a simple remedy for all this-emancipate yourself from the servitude of such companionship. But that is a feat which calls for the exercise of some ingenuity and energy. "Who would be free himself must strike the blow;" and the real secret of the slavery, which has been the curse of the world at different epochs of its history, is that men have lacked the vigour to shake off the fetters. So the chances are that the weary traveller endures, that the bore triumphs, and that the victim is dragged from one frontier to another, only to sigh for the day when the chains of the hated companionship will be cast off. Or the predestined agent of tedium may be of a less superior order, and may advance none of these pretensions. He is willing to fall into your ways, and to adapt himself to your plans. He rather leans upon you than otherwise. The mischief of it is that he will not leave you alone. He insists upon having a bedroom next to yours. In the solitude of the night watches you hear his measured snore through the thin partition; and in the early morning, when you have fallen into a delicious sleep, you are awoke by his detestable thump at your door. You feel as if you were a locomotive Frankenstein, and your one thought is how to get rid of the monster. The evil is materially aggravated if your travelling companion is perpetually short of small change. He can only find a napoleon, or a five-franc piece, or a note for a hundred francs, when he wants to tip a waiter or to pay a coachman. You have, as a consequence, to accept the entire pecuniary obligation yourself, and the bore infallibly forgets to discharge his portion of it. There is, perhaps, not much to choose between the unsophisticated bore and his more pretentious fellow. Honest barbarism can be quite as unwelcome and loathsome as veneered affectation; and the travelling companion who is a thorough-going Philistine, and who is proud of the fact, may have his merits at home, but is not too pleasant an associate abroad. His capacity of surprise and admiration is infinite; its modes of expression are at first refreshing, but with constant repetition soon begin to weary. He has, too, a trick of comparison, which may not be without its merits for purposes of illustration, but the effect of which is soon exhausted. He is anxious to impress one with the idea that, however much his appearance may resemble that of Tony Lumpkin, he has been in his way something of a traveller. Some years ago, it may be, he was shipped to the Antipodes, and returned recently, having scraped together a moderate competence in the interval. In this case every object he sees reminds him of some Australasian original. The railway-station at Innspruck is exactly like one with an unpronounceable name some hundreds of miles up country from Melbourne. A Swiss diligence is the facsimile of a Sydney bullock-cart. The wines of the Rhone valley exactly reproduce the flavour of a choice Tasmanian vintage, of which he promises you a specimen. These autobiographical reminiscences are well enough in their way; but, after a week of them you begin to sigh for a little novelty. The honest fellow is vaguely conscious that he is a trifle monotonous, and, with admirable dexterity, presents himself one fine morning in a new character. It is quite a transformation scene. There is a change in his costume, in his mien, and in his conversation. He has purchased some collars and cravats of the country; his hair has been cut and his moustaches trimmed after the approved fashion of the capital in which he chances to be; he has committed to memory several words, and even sentences, from the phrase-book which you have noticed him furtively studying. More than this, he has evidently snatched several hours from his night's rest to master the chief historical and artistic details of Bædeker; and he astonishes one, as indeed he wished to do, by his versatile display of miscellaneous smattering. The chances are, too, that he has been diligently reading Mark Twain's Tramp Abroad. That book is sufficiently entertaining-to a certain order of minds-in the original; but it is difficult to find much material for laughter in theforal reproduction of its jests by a gentleman who has not much natural sense of humour. Thus it comes to pass that the second state of this variety of the bore is worse than the first; and the resolution which has long been in process of formation in your mind, that you must quit his society, takes a definite shape. You are lucky if you can succeed in giving effect to it; and should you be able to do so, the blessed sense of relief which you will experience will be abundant compensation for the weariness and vexation you have endured. You have, however, but yourself to blame, and you ought either to have dismissed the incubus weeks ago or to have utilised it. For just as dirt is only matter in the wrong place, so the bore is, for the most part, an estimable person, who can efficiently perform many humble functions. With a little tact you may make him fetch and carry with obedience and fidelity. He is full of good feeling; he is very easily amused; and you have merely to combine good temper with de-termination to find him, not only a tolerable, but a convenient, companion. It may be a

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

mistake on his part to bore you; it is equally

a mistake on yours to allow yourself to be bored.—World.

The approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, has excited much interest in fashionable circles. In the first place, Longleat is universally admitted to be one of the finest houses in England, and as such well worthy of the honour of a Royal visit. In the next place, this question has been on the tapis for some years past; but although frequently reported as about to come off, the negotiations have up till now failed, and as yet never taken place.

Some interest will also be felt as to the names of the guests selected for the honour of meeting the Prince. Lord Bath, who has all his life been an out-and-out Tory, even a follower of "Big Ben," has recently recanted, and during the last two Sessions has been numbered among the supporters of the present Government; and it will be curious see if the noble Marquis carries his politics into social life. No one seems to know, and I fancy least of all he knows himself, what

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FRANCE AND GERMANY. The letter of our Paris correspondent which we print this morning will be read with general interest. It contains the record of conversations to which certain current rumours give a fresh importance; it chronicles views which three years ago were entertained by the two foremost statesmen of the Continent; and it throws new light on the character of both of them. While all the political world in France is speculating on the pending Ministerial changes and in framing for M. Gambetta a Cabinet and a programme, M. Gambetta himself disappeared from view. Nous avons perdu sa piste, says one of the Ministers : and for days past no one knew his whereabouts. At last a report came that he had been seen at Dresden, and that some family business had taken him there. Then followed the more sensational rumour which forms the text of our Correspondent's message, the rumour of an interview between the French Premier Designate and the German Chancellor. It must be confessed that, startling as such a rumour may seem, there is nothing improbable in it. It is natural that M. Gambetta, at the crisis of his career, should wish to come to some understanding with Prince Bismarck. His assumption of office will be no ordinary event. It will not be a mere instance of Amurath succeeding to Amurath. It will mark a new departure in French politics, and will imply a course of domestic policy the success of which must depend to a great extent upon the smoothness with which the foreign relations of France is allowed to work. Among the foreign relations of France it need not be said that her relation to Germany is of predominating importance; and no chief of a French Ministry which is to be a reality in the country can fail to look to the adjustment of that relation as his first business. And, as interviews are the order of the day, there is nothing to make us doubt the possibility that an interview has taken place between the two men to whom the destinies of those countries are or are about to be committed. Each new story of Prince Bismarck serves to deepen the impression of his extraordinary sagacity. The stipulations as to the conduct of the interview which were made by Baron Holstein, under the Chancellor's inspiration, show a clear sense both of the man with whom he would have to deal and of the way in which alone the conversation would be of any mutual service. The interview must be secret, of course; the world was to be kept in ignorance till a convenient season. It must be secret, but it must be frank. If the two statesmen were to meet, they must meet as friends; there must be a rapprochement, and not a passage of arms. Above all, bygones must be bygones. There must be no attempt to extract concessions about Alsace and Lorraine; existing treaties were to be regarded as unalterable facts. If the meeting which did not take place in 1878 has really been held now, did the Chancellor insist on the last condition? It is hardly likely that M. Gambetta should consent to do more than to leave the subject unmentioned; for though he wishes for peace, nothing is more certain than that he, like every patriotic Frenchman, looks forward to the time when the frontier shall again be rectified. When the great literary success of the day is a series of war songs like those of M. Déroulède, which have reached something like their hundredth edition in two or three years, it is plain that the wounds left by the war are still open, and that France has still a passionate longing at the heart. But for the moment there is on danger of the forbidden subject thrusting itself forward. "The Chancellor desires peace," said Baron Holstein in 1878, but it was and still is, peace on the basis of the status quo. The world was lately startled, it is true, by hearing that the Czar had expected him not to show moderation; but he showed it towards Russia, and there appears to be no reason why he should not show it in all other directions as well. The Triple Alliance, if it still formally exists, is an instrument of the most delicate balance, which a slight shock may throw out of gear. The future of the East is uncertain and full of clouds; the rôle which Austria may be called upon to play in that quarter is not to be foretold; and what Austria does must profoundly affect Germany. The death of Baron Haymerle will probably bring no change to the foreign policy of Austria; but the deceased Minister was so faithful a representative of the views of Prince Bismarck that his death must strengthen the Chancellor's desire for peace. And on the other side, the interest which France has in a peace of long duration is obvious. Her hands

THE CESAREWITCH.

but from tolerable efficiency .- Times.

are full at home, and North Africa has

proved that her military organization is still far, we will not say from perfection,

The astonishingly easy victory achieved by Foxhall shows even more conclusively than the previous successes of the Americans on the English Turf, that our cousins have at length mastered the secret of

breeding first-class race horses :-It was possible to contend that the Derby the Grand Prix, and the St. Leger had fallen to them merely because they happened to be the possessors of two good three-year-olds in a year when English horses of that age were far above average merit. But in the Cesare-

witch, Foxhall met some of our best racers, including such thoroughly good horses as Chippendale and Petronel, and as he had all the worst of the weights, his victory by twelve lengths entitles America to claim the highest honours. Moreover, Fiddler, the third placed in the race, is of direct Yankee descent, being a son of Preakness. Both that colt and Foxhall were quite outsiders in the Cesarewitch betting until the First October Meeting, when each unexpectedly carried off a valuable prize with consummate case. At once they took a leading place in the betting list, indeed, from the date of his victory in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, Foxhall remained first favourite. The Ring must there-fore have suffered considerable loss, and as a similar result attended the St. Leger, our bookmakers have good grounds for regretting the appearance of America in the lists. It may be, of course, that after this brilliant debut our sporting cousins will have a per-sistent run of bad luck; Turf annals are full sistent run of bad fuck; furr annais are fun of such sudden changes from good to bad fortune, and vice versa. If, however, they possess any better two-year-olds than Mr. Lorillard's Gerald, who ran in the First October meeting, they ought to be able to hold their own next season at all events. The colt was beaten, it is true, but only by the very pick of our own two-year-olds, and as he had run and won in America earlier in the year, it is not likely that he was in perfect training. Besides Iroquois was beaten last year, while Foxhall must have trained on wonderfully since he was vanquished last spring at Epsom by Bend Or. If we may judge from these instances. American horses would seem like stances, American horses would seem-like the offspring of Sterling—to improve with age, and in that case our bookmakers will have to keep a watchful eye on Gerald next

PRINCE BISMARCK AND M. GAM-BETTA.

The Times publishes another letter of more than ordinary interest from its Paris correspondent. It relates to the rumour of an impending interview between M. Gambetta and Prince Bismarck. The

writer says :-In July, 1878, I had a long conversation with Prince Bismarck, to which this is not the first time I have alluded. I have been twitted, indeed, with putting so much material into a single interview; but in the course of four hours a man like Prince Bismarck, especially when in a communicative mood, says a great deal that an attentive listener may well impress on his memory.

After dinner we adjourned to the drawingroom, where the Prince began smoking his long pipe and talking on a variety of topics. The conversation was carried on in the pre-sence of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, and Baron Holstein, then and still of the Berlin Foreign Office, one of Prince Bismarck's staunchest adherents, poschief Secretary at the Paris Embassy, had become thoroughly acquainted with French politicians. The Prince spoke of various things - of the Congress, the Plenipotentiaries, the war, French statesmen, and even French literature. M. Gambetta's name having been mentioned, the Prince exclaimed, "Gambetta! That is a an I should like to see before I die. Despite all that is said to the contrary, he is a very remarkable man. He towers over the heads

of his fellow-countrymen. I am told he is bewitching; yet it is said men who are bewitching; yet it is said men who are hewitching are never great statesmen." "M. Thiers once told me," I interposed, "that your Highness was bewitching; yet you pass for a great statesman." "At any rate," replied the Prince, smiling, "I have not that reputation in Germany." Two days atterwards Dr. Virchow offered a commentary on these words by saving to me. "Bismarck men who are these words by saying to me, "Bismarck knows the Emperor thoroughly, but he is quite unacquainted with Germany. He treats

quite unacquainted with Germany. He treats us as if we also had been conquered by him."

To return, however, to Prince Bismarck. After another half-hour's talk he again said, I forget on what occasion, "Yes, I should certainly not wish to die without seeing M. Gambetta." At hearing him repeat this remark my reflection was "Pray Heaven the two men may not meet as happened to the two men may not meet, as happened to M. Thiers, after a war between the two nations;" but this idea merely crossed my mind, and on leaving another thought occurred to me. Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Holstein withdrawing along with me we walked up and down the balcony overlooking the Radziwill Palace gardens, chatting over what we had been listening to for four hours, and they, though used to the Chancellor's ways, were struck with the special interest of his conversation that evening. While I was listening to them an idea which had been vaguely haunting my mind became clear to me, and I remarked, "I cannot imagine that me, and I remarked, "I cannot imagine that the Prince twice spoke by pure chance of his desire to see M. Gambetta. He knows that I am acquainted with him and that I may see him on returning to Paris. He did not tell me not to repeat what he had said; he emphasized his praise of M. Gambetta as though to intrust me with a polite message. I do not know the Prince so well as you do, but it seems to me we ought to arrange an interview. I can prepare the ground, and your Highness can take part in the negotiastruck by a suggestion, looked down on the ground, and, after a moment's silence, looked up smiling and nodded approvingly. Baron Holstein, perhaps better acquainted with the Chancellor's ideas on this point, also con-curred with me, and was about to discuss the ways and means, but I felt the imprudence of sudden action in such a matter, and it being now 11 o'clock I looked at my watch as a sign that I had other duties. Prince Hohenlohe accordingly bade me good night,

and, after stopping a few moments with Baron Holstein, I left. In a subsequent interview between the Times correspondent and Baron Holstein, at which the same topic was discussed, the

Baron said:

'You must see that this interview is a serious event which can only be entertained after having maturely weighed all its possible consequences. The Chancellor has a conviction, and you have confirmed him in it, that M. Gambetta is destined before long to exercise in France not only power, but power of a decisive character. The Chancellor desires peace. He thinks it desirable to get a near view of the man on whom it may some day depend whether peace is maintained or broken. He is bound to acquire by the interview an idea of the private thoughts cherished by M. Gambetta on the subject, whatever the adroitness he may show, with which neither you nor I have anything to do. It must be a rapprochement between the two men and not a passage of arms. Bygones must be bygones. The two men have fought against each other, each for his country. What was done belong to the domain of the past; the present effort relates to the future. Therefore, everything must be kept aloof from this interview, if it should take place, that might distort its character and object. No overture must be introduced into it which would necessarily tend to a refusal by one side and a rebuff to the other. There must be no question in it, as you must see, of any compromise, retrocession, or alteration of existing treaties. It must be clearly understood that neither the Prince nor the Emperor nor anybody else could allow a conversation on that point, and that the German nation of accomplished facts, which caused German blood to flow and strewed France with the bodies of German soldiers. But a meeting between two men with peaceful intentions and imbued with the duties devolving on them may bear salutary fruits, even if they renounce the personal satisfaction of triumphing over each other."

The conversation continued some time longer (observes the correspondent) and then we separated. While cognizant of the source Baron said :-"You must see that this interview is a serious

longer (observes the correspondent) and then we separated. While cognizant of the source whence the diplomatist had derived his ideas, I reflected that no one could foresee the turn

take. I determined to give M. Gambetta all the indications I had gathered, but I thought also that it would be for him to use his own discretion to accept them or not, and to lead up the conversation if he could do so without danger to the subject prompted by his patriotism. Without thinking of the possibility of a negotiation or compromise, or of any such thing, I re-membered that the Chancellor had declared to me that he had only yielded to imperative reasons, urged by Count Moltke, in demand-ing Metz and Lorraine; that he had not seemed to me very enthusiastic about the annexation; and that in any case M. Gambetta might, perhaps, reassure him as to his own peaceful tendencies by showing a desire for compromise on the subject of Lorraine alone, even if it should only take the form of a passing allusion. Moreover, Prince Bis-marck seemed just then really animated with the best of feelingstowards France—that is, of course, in so far as is possible with him. He spoke of her, contrary to his ordinary ten-dency, with grave moderation, and had said to me the previous evening, "Since the change of ambassador France has been very well represented here. This is fortunate for everybody." My mind was made up from that moment, and I determined to enter upon that serious and delicate negotiation. I called on M. Gambetta almost immediately after my return to Paris, with the intention of touching on the subject with him. But this was impossible at the first interview. Knowing that I had just returned from Berlin, and that I had had a near view of the proceedings of the Congress, he at once spoke on that subject, and it absorbed our whole interview, which lasted nearly two hours. I quitted M. Gambetta without hinting

what my object had been, but announcing a second call. Prince Hohenlohe was still absent; M. Gambetta was about leaving also, and I did not see him again till eight or ten days later. I then bluntly stated my purpose. I began by repeating Prince Bismarck's words. It is not criticising him to say that he was sensible of the compliment. Anybody in his place would have been so Anybody in his place would have been so too, and he at once discerned the gravity of the affair. My first question was how such an interview could be kept secret. He promptly re-asssured me by exclaiming, "Quand je le veux, soyez tranquille, je puis faire perdre ma piste," words which I was amused to recall the other day on a Cabinet Minister telling me, "Nous ne savons pas où est M. Gambetta. Nous avons perdu sa We then entered on the main quesion, and I communicated to him all I tion, and I communicated to him an I have heard and thought. Our conversation was still longer than before, and was so animated that it went on even on the staircase as I was leaving. Next day the staircase as I was leaving. Next day I saw Prince Hohenlohe, and told him I had found M. Gambetta inclined to the scheme, and that set me at ease as to the possibility of secrecy. As the Chancellor was to stay another fortnight at Kissingen, Prince Hohenlohe asked me to see him two days later to resume the negotiations. I then felt that they might speedily come to something, and during the 48 hours' interval I began to feel uneasy. I reflected that any slip during that interview might have the gravest con-sequences. I pictured Prince Bismarck to myself, such as I had seen him with his formidable power of penetration, his sangfroid, which upsets all calculations, his ever wakeful presence of mind, which eludes all surprises, and though having for years been able to treat with disdain all the calumnies which have been aimed at me, I confess I shrank from the responsibility which might devolve on me in such an affair, and resolved to give it up. I excused myself to Prince Hohen-lohe, did not return to M. Gambetta, and, the Chancellor having left Kissingen, I thenceforth considered myself as unconcerned in the scheme. On hearing people speak yesterday of M. Gambetta's visit to Germany, and an interview with the Chancellor, I thought it might be true, and that the scheme had been undertaken and carried through by others less uneasy as to its consequences.

The Gambettist and other papers announce this evening that M. Gambetta has returned to Paris from Germany, whither he had gone to fetch a nephew. It is possible that M. Gambetta had a nephew in Germany, but it is impossible that he went to Germany merely to fetch him. It is, therefore, probable that he has really seen the Chancellor, or that on the point of taking office he feels satisfaction in reassuring public opinion by allowing the idea to become accredited that the interview has taken place; but the probabilities are that M. Gambetta, in the course of his pere-grinations of the last few days, has found means to visit the Chancellor.

INVESTITURE OF KING ALFONSO WITH THE GARTER. The Standard correspondent at Madrid

telegraphed on Tuesday night :-

The Marquis of Northampton and the other members of the Mission sent by Queen Victoria to this capital proceeded to-day to fulfil their duty by investing King Alfonso with the Order of the Garter. They went in Court carriages to the Palace, where, on their arrival, the band of the Halberdiers played "God Save the Queen." Court circles, the nobility, and perhaps even more so the new Party in power, felt a particular interest in the cerenony, as the Castilian Monarchy has preserved

its old orders of knighthood and the etiquette of the Bourbons. Old chronicles were examined, and antiquated rules of Courtly cere-monial were discussed, to find records of pre-vious instances of the Garter being conferred on a King of Spain. On arriving in the Royal Antechamber a

procession was formed by the Officers of the Royal Household, the Chamberlains, and the members of the Mission, in the following order:—Mr. Leveson Gower, carrying the Hat and Plumes; Colonel Elliot, carrying the Sword ; Lord William Compton, bearing the Book of Statutes; Viscount Downe, carrying the Star; Earl Compton, bearing the Collar. Then came Mr. G. E. A. Cokayne, Lancaster Herald, carrying the Garter Riband and the George; Mr. Bellasis, Blue Mantle Poursuivant, Secretary to the Garter Mission, carrying the Sovereign's commis-sion; and Mr. Philip Currie, Secretary to the Special Mission, bearing the Mantle of the Order. Last in the cortège came (on the left) Sir Albert Woods, Garter King at Arms, bearing the Sovereign's letter of credence with the autograph signature of her Majesty and (on the right) the Marquis of North-ampton, Principal Plenipotentiary, in the full uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. The Herald, Blue Mantle, and Garter King at Arms wore their respective tabards and mantles of office; the other members of the Mission were in diplomatic or military uni-

forms. The Mission advanced slowly to the Royal presence, and made a deep reverence. The bearers of the Insignia ranged themselves on the side of the Throne-room nearest to the Plenipotentiaries and facing the throne. The Audience-room is a long saloon with several Audience-room is a long saloon with several windows, having a view on the Armoury Court, and with two doors, one by which the King and Queen and the Court had entered, the other by which the Mission had arrived. The walls are hung with dark panels of silk, and the few pictures that the room contains presented a contrast to the splendid uniforms of the Grandees and the Ministers who were standing to the right of the throne. On the left were the three Infantas—Dona who were standing to the right of the throne. On the left were the three Infantas—Dona Isabella, in a dark blue brocade, with splendid sapphires and diamonds; Dona Paz, and Dona Eulalia in pale blue velours frappé and pearls. Queen Christina wore a beau-tiful train covered with lace, and had a diadem of pearls and brilliants. Around the a conversation between the two men it a conversation between the two men it was proposed to bring together would wives of the Grandees, amongst whom were Around the

the Marchioness Santa Cruz, and the Countess Liorente. Opposite the throne were the members of the British Legation—Mr. Fane, Chargé d'Affaires, and Messrs. Langley, Lumley, and Macpherson—in uniform. The scene was most imposing when the Marquis of Northampton advanced towards the throne, where King Alfonso stood in ancient Court costume, much resembling the portraits of his Bourbon ancestors.

his Bourbon ancestors.

Lord Northampton, addressing the King (in French), said:—"Sire,—Her Majesty the Queen, my gracious Sovereign, having deigned to entrust me with the Mission of investing your Majesty with the Insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, I have the honour of approaching your Majesty, ac-companied by Sir Albert Woods, Garter King at Arms, in order to carry out her Majesty's order. In confiding to me this high mission, her Majesty the Queen has ordered me to express the feelings of her most sindere friendship for your Majesty and for her Majesty Queen Christina. These feelings are all the more vivid in consequence of the pre-cious recollection of the ancient alliance of Spain and England, and of the glorious battlefields, where soldiers of the two countries fought together on the soil of the Peninsula. Her Majesty the Queen has desired me on this occasion to give a public proof of her wish to make even closer the friendly relations which have so happily and for so long a time existed between the two countries. Her Majesty has the most sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity of wishes for the happiness and prosperity of your Majesty as well as for the welfare of your country. Allow me, sire, in conclusion, to express to your Majesty how sensible I feel of the honour which has been conferred on the honour which has been confer me by my gracious Sovereign in designating me for this high mission, and as interpreter of

her feelings on this auspicious occasion."

King Alfonso, in reply, spoke as follows in Castilian:—"I prize very much the honour of receiving the insignia of the most noble Order of the Garter with which, by order of your exalted Sovereign, you are going to invest me with the assistance of Sir Albert Woods, King at Arms of that Order, and I feel no less satisfaction in hearing once more on so auspicious an occasion the expression of friendly feelings that her Britannic Majesty professes for my person as well as for my beloved Consort, to which feeling I reciprocate with the most sincere and cordial sympathy. But however great may be this honour and this satisfaction, even greater if possible is my gratitude when I consider that in granting me this high distinction your august Sovereign has wished at the same time to give a public solemn testimony of the desire that animates her, and in which I so eagerly share, to make even more close the ties of unalterable friendship which have long existed between Spain and England—ties made stronger as you have so perfectly expressed it just now by the recollection, always imperishable, of generous blood which, fighting side by side, the sons of both countries shed on our battle fields. I request you, my Lord Marquis, when you communicate to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain the faithful fulfilment of the mission entrusted to a person adorned as you are with most distinguished qualities, that you will also be the interpreter of my feelings of gratitude, of the sincerity of my wishes for the constant felicity of your Queen and Royal Family, and also for the prosperity of Great

Garter King at Arms next delivered the etters of credence to the Principal Plenipotentiary, who presented them and the Book of Statutes to King Alfonso. The First Plenipotentiary handed his commission to his Majesty, and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs read it aloud, after which it was returned to Garter. Next the Plenipotentiaries advanced and proceeded to buckle the Garter around the left leg of the King, while Garter around the left leg of the King, while carter slowly read the admonition. Lord Northamp-ton then placed the riband over the King's left shoulder, and the King took off his sword, a fine Toledo blade, which Garter received, and will keep as an ancient fee appertaining to his office. His Majesty was next invested with a sword, the gift of Queen Victoria. Lord Northampton afterwards in succession invested the King with the Mantle and Collar, and presented him with uccession the Hat and the Star of the Order.

The King handed each of the Insignia to an officer of his household as he was divested of them, and when the ceremony was concluded the Plenipotentiaries, with their suites, retired by an ante-chamber, after profound reverences, and were accompanied by the Lord Chamberlain to the staircase. The Introducer of Ambassadors accompanied the Mission to the Hotel de Paris in the same state as they had come, with military honours, State carriages, and an escort of Horse

The Marquis of Northampton, after the investiture, paid a visit to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The members of the Mission will visit Toledo tonorrow, and a banquet is to be given at the Palace on Thursday. The present mark of Queen Victoria's sympathy has made many Spaniards and the Court of Spain recollect how often the English Court and Government have shown such attentions to the young monarch, who was recognised by England some weeks after his accession, and was visited directly after the Carlist war in 1876 by the Prince of Wales on his return journey from India. Spaniards also recollect the two important Missions of Lord Rosslyn and Lord apier on the occasion of the Royal marriages, and also the touching marks of sympathy given by Queen Victoria to the Spanish Royal Family in their sad trial.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AT NEWCASTLE.

Lord Salisbury in his speech at Newcastle on Tuesday night, of which we gave but a brief résumé yesterday, said that, as Mr. Gladstone was the originator of a new policy towards Ireland, he was responsible for the existence of the present state of things in that country :-

"In 1868 Mr. Gladstone was in the position of being out of office and anxious to obtain electoral power wherewith to oust his adversary. At the same time there was discontent in Ireland, and a general election was impending. When these three events come together a prudent astrologer would warn you gether a prudent astrologer would warn you that anybody who had got any interest in Ireland should look out for evil days. Mr. Gladstone persuaded the people of England to adopt his new policy. The new policy consisted simply in this, of procuring the tranquillity of Ireland by offering to the occupants portion of the property which had hitherto belonged to the owners.... That policy was adopted, and ten years later, after it had been sufficiently tried and well at work, there came a period of distress—there came again that malefic conjunction. Mr. Gladstone was again out of office. A general election was again impending, and there was again discontent in Ireland. But it is needless to say that again ideas were thrown out and new gifts of their landlords' property were to be made to the Irish tenantry." Mr. Gladstone gilts of their landlords' property were to be made to the Irish tenantry." Mr. Gladstone had accused Mr. Parnell of preaching the doctrine of public plunder in Ireland; but Mr. Gladstone's Ministry preached the same doctrine of public plunder in England when they framed the Compensation for Disturbance Lord Salisbury hoped the Land Court would execute the duties entrusted to them in a strictly judicial spirit :—" If they do not execute those duties in a judicial spirit, if they allow the slightest taint of political consideration to enter into their decisions, if they pay any regard to the popular storm that is raging at the doors, we shall then know the whole of this arrangement of judicial machinery has been instituted for the purpose of imposing upon Parliament

veiled scheme of public plunder. But I only spoke that hypothetically. I express the earnest hope and trust that no element but that of purely judicial consideration will enter into these decisions. But, be that as it may, there is no doubt that this measure was introduced in answer to an agitation purely calling for measures of public plunder."
With regard to Mr. Gladstone's complaint that owners of property in Ireland gave to him no moral support, Lord Salisbury asked, Whose fault was that? "Why should mortgagees attempt to interfere in a matter where their power is destroyed? Why should they risk themselves for the Government which has done nothing but degrade them?" In the autumn of last year Ireland was in a state of absolute disorder; neither life nor property was safe; and the strongest testimony of the exceptional and fearful character of the disorder was pressed on the Government from every side. What did they do? "The only utterances obtained from the Government were the assurances of Mr. Bright that force was no remedy, and his further somewhat casual recognition of the fact that landlords were running for their lives. The Government absolutely declined to move. . When pressed to justify their inaction, we are

told, hardly in covert terms, that it was neces-

sary that disorder should amount to such a point as to convince the members of the Liberal party in the House of Commons of its existence before they could venture to inter-fere. Above all things, it was necessary that the party should be kept together. Animals might be hamstrung, horses might be burned, men might be "carded" or stripped or beaten or murdered; but all this was of small account so long as the party which supported the Government was kept together. At last the Coercion Bill was brought in; but it ha become a laughing-stock. The Governmend has locked up, I believe, some hundred and fifty second-rate personages, whose presence or absence is no doubt a matter of importance to their families and to themselves, but is wholly immaterial as regards the peace of the country. They have never ventured to lay hands on any of the main promoters of disorder, or if they have done it in one or two cases they have hastened, with trembling hands, to release them. You cannot expect that people will give moral support to government like this." Mr. Gladstone was also unjust to what might be called "the active classes" in Ireland. They found that there was no finality in the proceedings of the present Government. With reference to the increase of eighteen millions in the savings banks deposits in Ireland during the last twenty years, to which Mr. Gladstone had pointed as an evidence of Irish prosperity, Lord Salisbury said that was just about the sum which represented the amount taken from the landlords. That was a wonderful proof of the prosperity of Ireland. If a pick-pocket in London were to pursue the practice of putting his money in the savings bank there might in that fashion be produced similar evidence of the granting acceptance. dence of the growing prosperity of London.
Mr. Gladstone's phrase that the "resources
of civilization are not exhausted" had caused Lord Salisbury infinite perplexity. "What are the resources of civilization Mr. Gladstone proposes to apply to the circumstances of Ireland? Is it a new Land Bill? or is it a new Chief Secretary? or is it-I am afraid this is most probable of all-a new and eloquent sermon from the lips of the Prime Mi-

paralysed any efforts that we might wish to exercise abroad. It was not only in Ireland

that this extraordinary weakness of the Go-

vernment was shown. "The news from the

without securing the results at which they

the issue will be of the course they have pur-

sued it is impossible to prophesy, but it is not difficult to conjecture. In order to obtain the

kind of peace and tranquillity they seek it will

be necessary for them to make more conces-

concluded by saying that the kind of policy which was being pursued by the Government

was the real justification of the Conservative

efforts which were now being made. They had to "counteract these attempts to propagate

gration" and to teach the people that this country only can be maintained by exerting

rights and by the upholding of existing insti-

a policy and to preach a doctrine of

aimed, or, to put it in a terse phrase, have eaten their own dirt in vain.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in responding to the toast of the House of Commons, said that nobody could deny that the action of that House had been greatly impeded by extra-neous influences and interruption. "Let us endeavour to deliver ourselves from the tyranny and lawlessness of irregular members of that Assembly; but, while we seek to do this, see that we do not put ourselves under a worse tyranny—the tyranny of the Minister of the day." Referring to Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Leeds, Sir Stafford said that Mr. Gladstone's judgment was affected by his prejudices. He had a bitter prejudice against the landed interest, and against the Tories. He entirely ignored all the great and heavy work that had been done by his opponents, and took credit to himself as if he were the sole director, as well as the finisher. (Sir Stafford) would not attempt to follow him into the great details into which he had entered with regard to the commercial position of the country. Mr. Gladstone had called upon him to say if he ever advocated a duty of 5s. upon corn. Sir Stafford said:—"I do not advocate a duty of 5s. upon corn. I never did. I never said a word in favour of protective duties. It is true there are many in the Conservative party who, with great energy and ability and considerable courage, have argued the question from a protective point of view. I do not share their opinions. But I do say this, that, as you had a large gathering of divines in Newcastle last week you will, I dare say, know the difference between an article of faith and a pious opinion. I am not aware that anybody has put forward the doctrine of protection otherwise than as a pious opinion. But this I have said, and I will say it again, that if it is true that we are so much oppressed, if it is true that the agricultural interest, upon the well-being of which the prosperity of the country depends so largely, is suffering from it, and if those other things be true which have been said in former years, to the effect that the agricultural interest depends, as Mr. Gladstone said in one of his Midlothian speeches, not on a single bad season, but upon the agricultural enterprise of other countries, then I do say we are bound to consider in what way we can diminish the pressure which weighs on that part of our interest, and if it can be shown that the agricultural interest suffers more than it ought to suffer from local or other burdens we have a right to ask for its

On Wednesday morning the Marquis Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, in fulfilment of one portion of the programme arranged by the organizers of the tive demonstration in which they are taking part, proceeded by steamboat down the river Tyne, and inspected the improvements made by the Tyne Commissioners. They were ac-companied by the Duke of Northumberland and other prominent members of the party, in the Charies Attwood steamboat, which had been placed at their disposal by the Tyne Commissioners, some of whom were also on hoard. Other visitors were conveyed in boats, which followed in processional order. These were the Cleveland, with the members

of the Newcastle Corporation; the Joseph Cowen, with the Brethren of the Newcastle Trinity House; the Loftus Perkins, with the National Union of Conservative and Consti-tutional Associations; the Robert Chambers, with the Tynemouth Conservative Association; the Coquet, with the Jarrow Corpora-tion; the Louisa Crawshay, with the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Northumberland and Durham; the Flying Dutchman and the Providence, with other Conservative Associations; and the Sarah Rogerson, with officers of the Tyne Commission. The train conveying the Duke of Northumberland and his distinguished guests arrived at Newcastle sta-tion shortly after eleven o'clock, where the large crowd which was in waiting in and large crowd which was in waiting in and around the station cheered the party very cordially. At the quay gate there was a large and enthusiastic crowd, and a smaller gathering on the quay itself. Among those present were General Burnaby, M.P.; Mr. J. Cowen, M.P.; Sir G. Elliot, M.P.; Mr. J. C. Stevenson, M.P.; Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P.; Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P.; Sir M. W. Ridley, M.P.; the Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle; Mr. J. G. Riddell, High Sheriff of Northumberland; Sir C. Legard, Bart.; Mr. G. Crawshay, and a number of other gentlemen connected with the town and disgentlemen connected with the town and disgentlemen connected with the town and dis-trict. The steamboats, gay with bunting and with bands playing, left the quay about half-past eleven, and steamed on their trip in bright sunshine and with a refreshing breeze blowing. They were loudly cheered.

CHEAP LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS.

Cheap dinners are a necessity to the vast

majority of the community. And to a most important section of that majority the dinner must not only be cheap, but fulfil one of two conditions besides. Either there must be a possibility of eating it in secret, or it must be served with a contain secret, or it must be served with a certain amount of outward show and circumstance. Not only is a clean table-cloth a pleasant accessory to any meal, but many men would be justly afraid of inbut many men would be justly afraid of injuring their social status, and consequently their prespects, by sitting down in public to a dirty one. And clean table-cloths, like everything else, must be paid for. Take the typical case of a young barrister in scant practice, or no practice as yet at all, and without, perhaps, even a fixed allowance from his friends. There are such; and there are services. friends. There are such; and there are certainly numbers who have to keep up appearances on £200 a year. Sir Henry Parnell, as Lord Melbourne told Mr. Sheil, used to boast that he lived on £200 a year, and lived like a gentleman. Sir Henry even worked up his way to a peerage; but his life closed in melancholy fashion nearly forty years ago. It is still possible to live like a gentleman on £200 a year; but then you must refrain from good dinners, except at your friends' expense. Sir Henry Parnell, when not asked to dinner, contented himself with a penny biscuit. The more luxurious Macaulay, in the days of his struggling youth, dined on bread-and-cheese and beer whenever he found himself in a similar position. Prudent, but ignoble, counsel to give to poor epicures would be to imitate the Chief Justice whom Lord Campbell records that he would take any "given" quantity of wine, but no more. If, however, a man dines on a biscuit, he must lunch on something more substantial. One solid meal nister? This absolute failure to maintain public order, and to secure the commonest rights of the subjects of the Queen, Lord Salisbury contended, was not only a serious injustice to them, but it also destroyed and the artisan. It matters not by what name he calls it, though it may matter very much at what hour he takes it. Thus the whole question of cheap dinners is inextricably mixed up with the whole question of dietary. A substantial breakfast necessitates a light luncheon. Is it then more prudent to eat heartily at eight or nine in the morning or at one or two in the afternoon? Captain Burton considers no man fit for African travel who cannot en-Transvaal throws a terrible light on the spirit that has ruled their councils. The Government is in the most pitiable of all conditions, because they have not only humiliated themselves, but they have humiliated themselves joy a beefsteak and onions at 4 a.m. In other words he makes the ability to eat an early and hearty breakfast a test of physical capacity. Gifford declared he would have no men on the Quarterly who could not eat their pound of beefsteak for breakfast. Some persons would feel too heavy for work after such an heroic repast; but neither would such persons feel in a bright condition for intellectual exertion after a substantial luncheon. And a great many men, again, must absolutely choose between a solid breakfast and a solid sions—to give up things which they never really considered to be essential and impor-tant, and to eat more dirt." Lord Salisbury luncheon, not being able to put off the principal meal of the day till the evening. over, the consensus of doctors seems to be against such a practice. It is impossible to lay down any general rule; but the safer plan, in the case of youth and health, would appear to be to take as good a breakfast as can be afforded and the lightest of luncheons. Cheap luncheons of this kind in abundance are to be had in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar. There is the Spanish Wine-shop, for

instance, as it is popularly known, close to the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, where a glass of pure light wine is to be had for three-halfpence. An added bun or three Albert biscuits will cost a penny. Then there are standing luncheons to be had at several respectable taverns, so far as custom of lawyers' clerks can render them respectable. Bread and cheese will cost two-pence or threepence, and a glass of ale twopence. A unique meal can be had at the Cock for the price of sixpence for those who like it, and who do not shudder at the idea of a Welsh rarebit in the middle of the day. The delicacy in question, be it observed, is The delicacy in question, be it observed, is by no means indigestible, if properly prepared. It costs fourpence at the Cock, and is wonderfully good. As it is served on a crisp piece of toast you have no need of bread. The extra twopence mentioned is to be the waiter's fee—a penny more than he usually gets—that he may not keep you waiting nor teaze you to order beer (supposing you do not wish for any), but rather waiting nor teaze you to order beer (supposing you do not wish for any), but rather bring the friendly glass of water. For those who dislike water and are afraid of wine or beer in the middle of the day, there is Groom's, with its famous cup of coffee for threepence, the receipt for making which is kept a profound secret.

The day's work over, and supposing there is no dinner awaiting you in your own home.

is no dinner awaiting you in your own home or another, there are few more interesting or exciting occupations than dinner-hunting. Assuming that you start with a vigorous appetite, and a slender purse, and are in no particular hurry, you may make wonderful discoveries. It may almost be laid down as an axiom that every eating-house, even of the poorest description, has a specialty something is pretty sure to be good there. The dinner-hunter will make notes, and in a few weeks will have a list of houses to choose from, according to his inclination, on any particular evening, for any kind of dish in the Bohemian menu he will thus have formed. He will scarcely find it possible to follow Abernethy's precept and dine on sixpence a day, but will infallibly discover many a "square meal," even in the West End, at the price of a florin .- Pall Mall Gazette.

English and Belgian Fishermen.-Some excitement was occasioned at Lowestoft on Monday by the landing of an instrument known as a Belgian "devil." At midnight on Sunday the Eagle, drift-net boat, was fishing fourteen miles east by south from Lowestoft, when an Ostend trawler sailed into the Eagle's net with a "devil" over her side, and tried to part the Eagle from her nets. The Eagle's warp, however, was too strong, and the "devil" got so entangled with the nets that it could not part them. Eagle hove up towards the Ostender, the trawl beam of the latter coming under the Eagle's bottom. The master of the Eagle, to save his boat from sinking, cut away the Ostender's gear, and on hauling up his nets found the Ostender's "devil" in them. Darkness prevented those on board the Eagle from seeing the mark and number of the

PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 12-13, 1881.

THE CABINET COUNCIL. Though we are not in the secrets of her Majesty's Government, we believe we are correct in saying that at the Cabinet Council which was held on Wednesday, and which lasted for the unusual space of four hours, the three principal topics that are at present engaging public attention—the Egyptian Question, the Transvaal Question, and the Irish Question—were successively and earnestly considered. It is not the business of the future, but the perplexities of the present hour, to which we owe this early meeting of the Cabinet. The situation in Egypt, to which Lord Salisbury referred with becoming gravity, largely occupied, we have reason to think, the attention of the Government on Wednesday afternoon, and we believe that an identical message was subsequently telegraphed by Lord Granville to our Representatives at Paris, Constantinople, and Cairo. If the Governments of England and France are determined to act in thorough concert, whatever dangers such action may possibly bring about in the future, it will, for the present, probably serve to simplify and ameliorate the situation. The Turkish Mission will be reduced to insignificance, and all will for the moment appear to be for the best. Temporary palliatives and momentary escapes are always welcome to distressed Statesmen, and it may be assumed with confidence that a solution of our perplexities in Egypt will be adjourned, even if by doing so their burden be aggravated for some future Cabinet. But no such staving off of the evil day is possible in the case of the Convention with the Boers, or yet in that most urgent question of all, the scandalous and alarming condition of Ireland. If the Cabinet did not arrive at some definite and clear decision upon these subjects on Wednesday, the omission will prove to be to the last degree serious. No complaint can be made of that portion of the language uttered by Mr. Gladstone at Leeds which concerned the duty of the Government respecting the yet unratified Convention. His account of the events that led to the negotiations from which the Convention issued was both inaccurate and defective, and his references to the future no doubt erred on the side of vagueness. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister did promise, if language is worth anything, to maintain a firm attitude towards the Boers on the two principal conditions they are seek. ing to elude. He engaged to protect the native races, and he intimated that he would uphold the demand that the foreign relations of the Transvaal shall be controlled by the British Resident. It would be more agreeable could we banish from our minds former promises of firmness given with equal solemnity, yet not executed. But on this occasion the country will hope that the Prime Minister may be as good as his word; nor will it believe that in confronting the Boers with tardy resolution he will lack the hearty co-operation of his colleagues. But, no matter how interesting or how grave the crisis which our affairs may have reached in any part of the globe, public writers and public speakers find themselves compelled upon every occasion to fix their attention chiefly on Ireland. What did the Cabinet Council on Wednesday decide about Ireland? Every day that passes seems to add something to the lawlessness of its condition, and every day some reed upon which the Government had trusted appears to break upon them. The Prime Minister must by this time bitterly regret the gratuitous panegyric he passed upon Mr. Dillon. He employed it, no doubt, as a rhetorical foil to his sweeping invective against Mr. Parnell; and he is now punished for rashly assuming what was not the fact, for the mere purpose of momentary effect. Mr. Dillon replies to Mr. Gladstone's compliments concerning his own patriotism by rudely doubting even Mr. Gladstone's honesty. This may not affect the belief of more disinterested persons that the Premier is animated by the purest intentions: but nobody will be able to deny that the scornful repudiation by Mr. Dillon of Mr. Gladstone's flattery greatly damages the effect of that portion of the Prime Minister's argument which it was intended to support. Mr. Dillon wil have nothing to say to Mr. Gladstone or to the Land Act, and he protests his full and unswerving confidence in Mr. Parnell, whom Mr. Gladstone so sweepingly denounces. It is the painful truth that the passing of the Land Act has not brought any increase of peace to Ireland, but rather the reverse, and now it would seem as though the speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone at Leeds have further aggravated the evil condition of that country. Were these disheartening facts recognised at Wednesday's Cabinet Council? If they were not, we fear Ministers met to very little purpose. Surely the Prime Minister and his colleagues perceive, in common with the rest of the world, that two methods have been tried towards Ireland and that each of them has failed. Conciliation has been tried, and has not succeeded. Denunciation and threats have likewise been tried, and these have not What remains? Nothing, we fear, but that force which Mr. Bright perhaps, would no longer venture to affirm is no remedy. At any rate, the vast majority of Englishmen have arrived at the conclusion that it is a remedy that ought to be tried. The real source of the disorders of Ireland is the Land League. It is a body aiming at the disintegration of the Empire by creating agra-rian discontent and dishonesty, and it fosters these mainly by organised terrorism. Is there really no means of coping with its disloyal and practically illegal operations Is the Land League to be left untouched Most of all, are the men who provide i with its main popularity to go unscathed In still plainer English, is Mr. Parnell to be left free to preach "plunder"—the word is Mr. Gladstone's own—systematic dishonesty, and sedition to the Irish people?

And is all the authority of the Govern-

ment, even aided by Coercive Acts, power-

less against him? Unfortunately, the

Prime Minister has represented the struggle

in Ireland as almost a personal one between himself and Mr. Parnell, and has thus rendered it more difficult for him to deal effectually with the main promoter of agitation without laying himself open to reproaches of a peculiarly damaging character.—Standard.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. DILLON.

If Mr. Dillon had not been in quite such a hurry to obey orders by rejecting the Prime Minister's commendation of his honesty with such limited powers of humour and sarcasm as nature has placed within his reach, he might have found time to understand as well as to read what

he was directed to contradict :-Mr. Dillon appears to have been under the impression that he was accused of approving the Land Law (Ireland) Act. Mr. Gladstone said nothing of the sort. What he said was that Mr. Dillon had not, like some members of the Land League, been actively engaged in obstructing the operation of that statute. That is true, whether Mr. Dillon denies it or not, as we do not understand him to do. Mr. Dillon is not a master of lucid statement, but his speech at Dublin on Tuesday cannot by the utmost ingenuity be interpreted into anything inconsistent with the part of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds on Friday to which it refers. He even announces that his policy in the future will be the same as Mr. Gladstone declared it to have been in the past. His dislike of the Land Act he describes as "the reason he gave when he last spoke in public for not taking an active part in politics for a few months," and in finally informing the meeting of the Land League which he addressed that he should "take leave of them for a short two or three months," he added that "if the Irish people hould decide to use the act after testing it, of course he should acquiesce in their deci-sion." Mr. Dillon has thus completely confirmed what the Prime Minister said, though it is possible that the Freeman's Journal, which Mr. Dillon derives his political infor-mation, may have misled him into the notion that he was refuting an English calumny. Mr. Gladstone has complimented Mr. Dillon on his intelligence, the speech of the latter might have been a very effective rejoinder.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Recent events have so completely altered the relations between England and the United States that it will soon be difficult to realise their pre-existing condition. The feeling of sympathy exhibited by the Queen and the nation with our kindred in their distress was so profound and universal as to have astonished the American mind :-

Its spontaneity, too, was an agreeable surprise to a people who had never brought themselves to believe such a feeling lay latent in us. It was soon obvious, however, that, without diplomatic action and from no political motive, an unforeseen change had taken place in the relations between the two branches of the English-speaking race. se desired that some formal expression should be given to the new-born international sentiment; that, in fact, the closer union which had been effected in the hearts of the two peoples should be complemented and supplemented by a closer political and commercial union. A confederation; a Zollve-rein, a "parliament of man;" a salutation of the British flag on the spot where the Ameri-can nation was born, were all talked of. What will be the outcome need not be predicted. One thing is, however, certain. There will be no longer any soreness between England and the United States touching our American dominions. The "annexation of Canada" cry is of the past. The Marquis of Lorne, in his speech at Winnepeg, dwelt, and perhaps rather too much, on the point. He assured his audience in Manitoba that in the United States the annexation of Canada was totally disavowed by all responsible leaders. The Marquis might have added that the tendency to bring together the two branches of the race does not lie in the direction of the annexation of Canada. It would seem more likely that the United States, alienated from us by the stubbornness of King George, will, in a considerable degree, be brought into closer political relationship by a womanly action on the part of his grand-daughter, Queen Victoria.—Globe.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS. (FROM THE " MORNING POST.")

It is rumoured in well-informed circles that the Earl of Aberdeen or the Earl of Rosebery will have the Green Riband of the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Airlie.

The military authorities have now consented to allow Lord Napier of Magdala to retain his appointment as Governor of Gibraltar for an extra period of 12 months. raltar for an extra period of 12 months, agreeably with the wish of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the renewed period dating from the 10th inst.

General Sir Evelyn Wood has abandoned

all idea of leaving Natal until the present difficulties in the Transvaal and Zululand

have been satisfactorily settled. Colonel Marter, aide-de-camp to the Queen, the capturer of Cetewayo, is, it is understood, about to be appointed to the command of the King's Dragoon Guards, in India, for five years, and will take up his duties in De-

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") The Secretary of State for War having decided to reduce the amount expended annually in providing distinguished service rewards for meritorious officers of the Army to twelve thousand pounds, no vacancies occurring among those in receipt of these rewards are to be filled until such time as the number of those drawing the one hundred pounds a year is reduced to the limit fixed by the War Office of the sum of twelve thousand pounds. Ten thousand pounds is to be expended in rewarding the services of combatant officers, two thousand pounds being reserved for distribution among the non-combatant ranks and the departments of the

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") We are requested to state that the Zenana Medical Mission Home in Vincent-square, Westminster, have taken another house to meet the increasing number of pupils. The leading object of the institution is, we learn, to train ladies to be missionaries, giving them, as one of their incidental qualifications,

a " fair knowledge of medicine. A general and an executive committee have been formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution passed at the public meeting held at Fishmongers' Hall, in August last, to the effect that a great International Fisheries Exhibition should be held in Lon-don in 1883. The Queen has become a patron of the Exhibition, as also have the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, whilst among a strong list of vice-presidents appear the names of the Prime Minister and other members of her Majesty's Government. Communications have been made soliciting the aid of the Secretarie of State for the Colonies and Foreign Affairs by asking them to notify to the several foreign Governments and the Governors of our colonies the aim and object of the Exhi-bition; and letters have also been forwarded to the Ambassadors representing the different

FLIGHT OF LAND LEAGUERS. MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

When Mr. Gladstone was about to reply to the address presented to him by the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall, on Thursday afternoon, a messenger from the Treasury arrived with a document, which was handed to the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Gladstone then announced that Mr. Parnell had been arrested, a statement that was received with uproarious applause, the whole audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs. A Dublin correspondent writing on

Thursday says :-Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., is at hength an inmate of Kilmainham Gaol, where he has been consigned as a reasonably suspected person under the provisions of the Life and Property Protection Act. Mr. Parnell returned last night from his residence in the county Wicklow, and was to have left this forenoon for Naas to attend the Land Convention there. He put up at Morrison's Hotel, in Dawson-street, and was found in bed there when Superintendent Mullins and other members of the detective police called between eight and nine o'clock this morning. The officers were armed with two warrants signed by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, who arrived by the morning boat from Holyhead—one charging Mr. Parnell with inciting the people to intimidate others from paying just rent, and the other for intimidating tenants from taking benefits under the New Land Act. When the superintendent saw the hon. member for Cork and announced the object of his early visit, Mr. Parnell appeared greatly surprised but asked for some little time to dress and breakfast. This request was granted, and about half-past nine the party left Dawson-street in a cab for Kilmainham, where Mr. Parnell was handed over to the custody of the Deputy Governor. The news of the arrest spread rapidly, and hss already caused considerable excitement in

the city.
On reaching the gaol Mr. Parnell was warmly welcomed by the "suspects" con-fined there, the cheers of the prisoners being heard for some distance around the prison. The Secretary of the Land League was interviewed shortly after Mr. Parnell's arrest. He expressed much astonishment, but exclaimed excitedly, "Let them come on, we are ready for them." Mr. Patrick Egan, Land League Treasurer, Father Sheehy, Mr. Dillon, and the Land League solicitor, left this morning or Paris. Mr. Parnell's position will be filled by Mr. Dillon. It is stated that the authoriies, fearing disturbances in the City of Dublin, have ordered two special trains to the Curragh to bring troops to the metropolis.

The Evening Telegraph advises the people

not to commit any illegal act, and says they will behold in the new outburst of coercion the malice of desperate and defeated Oligarchy, the attempt to goad them into the temper which would make them an easy prey. The Evening Mail, commenting upon the arrest, says the action of the Government, tardy though it be, will tend to give the Royalists in Ireland some hope that the be-ginning of the end of the reign of terror is at hand. The Land League, if the vigorous action of this morning is actively followed up, will fall to pieces in a very short space

Another Dublin correspondent writes :-The arrest of Mr. Parnell this morning will create a vast amount of sensation in this country, the result of which it will be extremely difficult to foretell. At this moment, eleven o'clock, the fact is not very widely known, although the news is spreading like wildire. The arrest is undoubtedly due to the decision arrived at at yesterday's Cabinet Council, concerning which the Central News Agency telegraphed last night:—"A considerable portion of the Cabinet's sitting was devoted to the Irish Question, Lord Harting-ton, Earl Spencer, and Lord Carlingford each being able, from personal experience, to materially assist the Irish Secretary and their colleagues in the discussion. It was decided that a more vigorous enforcement of the laws should be insisted upon, and the powers conferred by the Coercion Acts used to suppress disaffection. The Ministers were unanimous that the Land Bill should have a fair trial, and that all illegal impediment in the way thereof should be at once removed."
This is being carried out to the letter. Parnell's arrest is the first step. The arrest of Mr. Parnell was managed with the utmost expedition. Directly after his arrest an impromptu meeting of Land Leaguers was held in the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Dillon, who was present, denounced in fiery terms the conduct of the Government in arresting their leader, and a heated discussion ensued. A review was to have been held in Phoenix Park on Thursday but it was postponed, and the sol-

diers confined to barracks.

The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, near the gaol, is filled with troops under the command of Sir Gordon Cumming, and the soldiers have been served with ball cartridges. A magistrate is in readiness to take action in case of any threatened disturbance, and every possible precaution has been taken to put

down any popular display.

Mr. Parnell's procession to jail consisted of Mr. Parnell and a detective officer followed, another cab full of policemen came next, and finally, about two hundred yards off, eight

mounted policemen.

The highest satisfaction is felt in official circles in London at the arrest of Mr. Parnell, and several heads of departments have expressed their gratification at this decided step on the part of the Government. An opinion is pretty generally expressed that a continued energetic course of action will have a material effect in bringing about a better state of things in Ireland. More arrests are looked for by London officials.

THE "LION" SERMON.—The annual dis-course to which this singular title is given will be delivered in the church of St. Katherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, on Sunday next. It was originated under somewhat remarkable circumstances in the reign of James I. or Charles I. At this time Sir John Cayor, a wealthy merchant of London and a great benefactor to the above-mentioned parish in which he resided, undertook for commercial purposes a tour on the con-tinent of Asia, then rather a formidable project. He met with many adventures, the record of which was probably destroyed by the Great Fire of London, but one is commemorated to this day. Whilst separated from his companions in the desert of Arabia, Sir John was approached by a furious lion. When death seemed inevitable, he fell on his When death seemed inevitable, he fell on his knees and prayed for succour, whereupon the huge beast, instead of attacking him, stopped short, prowled round him, and finally trotted off without in the smallest degree injuring the praying knight. Upon his return to England Sir John heguesthed. Sir John bequeathed £200 to his parish church, for the relief of the poor, on conditinn that a sermon should be preached yearly to commemorate the marvellous deliverance vouchsafed him by God .- City Press.

FAILURE OF THE WHALE FISHING .- A Dundee correspondent, writing on Wednesday night, says:—"To-day the whaler Resolute arrived at Dundee from the Davis Straits whale fishing with 40 tuns of oil and about four tons of bone. The united catch of the 11 ships of the Dundee fleet is only 436 tuns against 1,077 last year. The catch is of the value of about £15,000-a wretched result. Owing to about £15,000—a wretched result. Owing to scarcity, bone will rise materially, the latest price being over £700 per ton. The failure of whale fishing is all the more deplorable after the failure of the seal fishing."

STEAMER. The blue Mediterranean was as calm as a millpond. The steamer ploughed her way along the coast, sullenly but steadily; but, along the coast, sullenly but steadily; but, and the half score scleen wise in their generation, the half score saloon passengers, who were all French people, had declined to pay in advance for that "restoration" of which they feared the elements might decline to allow them to partake. One government told me, with a write and the same told me, with a suite and the same told me, and the same gentleman told me, with quite pathetic can-dour, the story of a friend of his who had been so rash as to pay for his "nourriture" in advance. He partook at breakfast of some "civet de lièvre," "a dish which he adored." Five minutes afterwards he had the "mal de mer;" and "bang went," not only his peace of body and mind, but also eight francs. For he was not able to eat anything else that day; and one of the strictest maxims of maritime economy in the Mediterranean is "No money returned." I have rarely met with a band of such rigid total abstainers as those who were my fellow-passengers on board the Marie Louise. They are not, nor drank, neither did they smoke. Stay, one in a corner by the funnel was chewing green apples. The fruit in that condition was good, he was told, for the "mal de mer. was a second-class passenger, and swiftly, having turned nearly as green as the apples he had munched, he disappeared down a hole somewhere among the petroleum casks. Another, in the little glazed caboose by the companion-ladder, drank from time to time, and with a guilty expression of countenance, something from a little bottle. It was not brandy, I think; people do not make such wry faces when imbibing cognac. I fancy it was some medicament compounded by some cunning "pharmacien" of Marseilles as a preventive against the "mal de mer. Bless the poor gentleman! how he groaned in his state-room all through the dinner-hour! And yet the sun shone brightly; there was never a cloud in the sky, and scarcely a ripple on the sea. There was another gentleman with a red beard, and in a remarkably cut suit of what he told me was real "Twiddelle Ecossaise," but which more resembled buff baize, who, according to the Bunyanian system of nomenclature, might be described "Mr. Overweening Confidence." gentleman-he was from Dijon, and travelled in "conserves alimentaires" — was good enough to give me a lesson in what he called "The Art of Not Being Seasick." All that "conserves alimentaires" was required, according to his showing, was to have "le pied marin." I told him that we had an English colloquialism having reference to "one's sea-legs." He smiled with superb superciliousness, and remarked that 'le pied marin" was quite another thing. How was it to be acquired? Simply thus. If you wish to avoid seasickness never keep your knees stiff. Look at the professional mariner. He stiffens not his knees; he hinges them, loosely. Thus the whole of his frame is in repose, and the movement of the vessel does not beat against

the movement of his stomach. On the other hand, if you hold yourself like a Prussian grenadier, the rigidity of your limbs is in opposition to the oscillations of the ship, and the result—the sure and deplorable result—is the "mal de mer." It is thus that you practise "le pied marin," the proper execu-tion of which, you will observe, is not with-out a kind of grace. And my red-bearded adviser proceeded to give a practical illustration of the acquisition of sea-legs à la Française." Unfortunately, the Fates were in an unusually ironical mood that morning. One of his marine feet stumbled over a hawser, and he fell upon his nose. I am sure that I did my best not to laugh at his mishap, but he spoke to me no more that day, and glowered at me from far off, as though I had been his bitterest enemy or a rival traveller in the "conserves alimentaires" line. He had only his overweening confidence to thank for his disaster. But the humours of the Marie Louise were not yet exhausted; and the crowning piece of drollery was reserved for the conclusion of our voyage. We should have reached Nice by half-past six p.m. As a matter of fact, we did not make the entrance to the port by about a quarter to seven; but then came the fun of the thing. It transpired that the captain—he was a "capitaine au long cours," who had duly served his time in the French Navy-had just been taken off the Black Sea and Constantinople line, and transferred to

that between Marseilles, Nice, and Bastia, and that of the bearings of the ports of Nice and Bastia he was altogether ignorant. The first mate, or "capitaine en second," never made the Nice-Bastia voyage, and his boatswain, a hairy little man, whose light blue canvas vestments were covered by a perfect mosaic of dark blue patches, quite as unenlightened as his superior officers as to the navigation of the port of Nice. The result of this charming state of things was that we were a whole hour feeling our way into the port and another hour-and-half taking up a berth in the port itself. Even then we could not make a gangway close to the shore, but were fain to anchor a good two longboats' length from the wharf, so that the health officer had to board us by means of an aerial viaduct of quivering planks, un-comfortably suggestive of the bridge in the Vision of Mirza. The entrance of the Marie Louise into Nice was, in its way, almost as exciting as a trip by the Alarming Railway.

-G. A. Sala in the Daily Telegraph.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY. The Queen went out with Princess Beatrice resterday morning. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, attended by Lady Churchill and visited the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe at the Mains of Abergeldie, where Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Mary Pitt, met her Majesty. Prince Leopold also drove out. Colonel Farquharson, of Inver-cauld, and Mr. and Mrs. Standish had the honour of dining with her Majesty. Captain Edwards has left the Castle.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, went to Folkestone on Wednesday morning to lay the first concrete block of the new deep sea harbour.

The Duke of Teck has visited for the second

time this week the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and witnessed the performance of Mr. Irving in The Bells, and Mr. Irving and Miss Eller Terry in The Belle's Stratagem. The house was crowded to excess, and there was the utmost enthusiasm.

The Duke of Westminster has arrived at Eaton Hall, Chester, for Stack Lodge, Suther-

landshire. The Earl and Countess of Derby are about to receive a succession of guests at Knowsley.

The Earl of St. Germans has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-gardens from Port

Eliot, Cornwall.

The Countess Sondes and Lady Lilly Milles have returned to Lees Court, Faversham, from a tour of visits in Scotland. Viscount Baring, M.P., and Lady Emma Baring are expected in town to-day from

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—
"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were the telepring frame and brings chest. emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, 3fr. 50c., by most Chemists on the Continent. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADVr.

THE ARREST OF MR. PARNELL, SCENES ON BOARD A MARSEILLES MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LONDON CORPORATION.

Mr. Gladstone attended at Guildhall on Thursday to receive an address from the Corporation of the City of London. The preparations for his reception were on an unusually extensive scale, and included the covering-in of the Guildhall yard, in which seats were provided for 1,200 persons. In the great hall there was a profuse display of flowers, flags, etc. Long before the hour fixed for the arrival of the Premier, the seats in the hall, the yard, and the library began to be occupied. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and served to relieve the tediousness of waiting :--

Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, arrived at 12 o'clock, and was received at the pavilion entrance by a specially-appointed committee, who conducted the Premier through the pavilion and library corridor, where were awaiting him the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, together with the master and wardens of the Turners' Company, of which Mr. Gladstone is a member. After the presentation of the Sheriffs the procession passed through the Chamberlain's office into the Guildhall, and was conducted to a dais, and the presentation of the address was proceeded with. The address, which was as

ceeded with. The address, which was as follows, was read by the Recorder:—
To the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury.
Sin,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to you, in the name of our fellow-citizens, the expression of our cordial respect and our high admiration of your great qualities, intellectual and moral, and of your lengthened and self-sacrificing services to your country. Sprung from the ranks of the people, you have, with indomitable energy, devoted your long life and your great and varied gifts to public labours. You have brought to the service of the State an intellect highly endowed and carefully cultivated, brilliant talents, profound scholarship, and an eloquence unsurpassed. For a period of and an eloquence unsurpassed. For a period of fifty years, in Parliament and in the highest offices, you have, in the discharge of ar-duous and responsible duties, displayed unremitting industry, keen intelligence, conscientious earnestness, and unflinching courage. Having, in common with all your countrymen, watched with continually increasing interest your brilliant career, we recognise in a course so distinguished, and re-flecting so much credit on your native country, many signal illustrations of what may be achieved by a private citizen, without the advantage of illustrious birth or influential connections, who brings to the public service high character, un-tiring assiduity, and unwearied devotion to duty. In token of the estimation in which you are so justly held, we respectfully request that you will sit for a marble bust, to be placed in the Guildhall among those of some of your most illustrious predecessors, as a permanent memorial of those feelings of admiration and regard expressed in this address.—Signed, by order of the Court, John B. Monckton, Town Clerk.

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by the applause of the meeting. Mr. Gladstone (who on rising to reply was cheered by the upstanding audience) said that he returned his heartfelt thanks for the rare and unexpected honour, and intimated his compliance with the request in the closing part of the address. Looking back along the roll of the illustrious names to which his was added, he was painfully con-scious that the contemplation of it was a sharp and a valuable check to the feeling of selfesteem. As to the half-century of his public life there were those who had gone before him who could compete with him as to the number of years he had devoted to the public service. Looking back upon those fifty years, he could accept their compliment. period had been no common half-century: for there had been no period of time corresponding with it which had been marked by so many legislative measures, and so much real and substantial progress in the greatness and happiness and glory of our common country. The twelve Parliaments in which he had sat had surpassed all their predecessors in the amount of devotion-measured by time and actual expenditure of energy—
which they had given to the public service.
He could not speak as to the future—whether
as many and beneficial measures would be passed for the benefit of mankind and the country; but he was sure that the same spirit which had prevailed in the past in the breasts of his fellow countrymen would under circum-stances equally favourable not fail to produce equally favourable results. On such an occasion he would not refer to any subjects which divided political parties. But it was their happiness to occupy a large field in common in attachment to law, in desire for legislative progress, and in devoted lovalty to the Crown and the institutions of the country. At no period of our history was the business of Parliament so much in a state of arrear. That was due to the fact that the real progress of society had developed a state of public necessities previously unknown or unperceived. There was, therefore, a multiplication of the calls upon public legislation. Another cause was public legislation. Another cause was that a state of augmented demand had been taken advantage of by persons unloyal to the fair fame of the Legislature to which they belonged. Long as he had been in the House of Commons he had never known a time when every one of its members had not

looked upon the traditions of the House, upon its fame and efficiency in the discharge of its duties, with a feeling of loyal as well as patriotic affection, and when he did not regard his share in those traditions as among the most precious portions of his own personal inheritance. They had now come to a time when if the House of Commons was to continue worthy of its place in public estima-tion as heretofore, it would have to address itself in a bold and manful spirit to consider how, either by a more stringent or more strict rule or by the devolution of duties, it might place itself in a new condition to pursue regularly and efficiently the performance of its great duties. It was in 1835 that Parliament undertook the work of municipal reforms. (Cheers.) The effect of that legislative change had not been to destroy or degrade the municipal institutions of the country; but, on the contrary, it enabled them to con-tinue with renewed energies and develop those great services to local communities which were separated from the exigencies of party. He hoped the day might soon come when, in consequence of judicious measures to enable Parliament to deal with its arrears of business, the great question of local go-vernment of this vast metropolis might like-wise be entertained by Parliament. (Cheers.) He felt confident that nothing which Parliament would sanction would tend to degrade the great corporation or to impair its effienergy and further enlightenment, an increase of public confidence, and great service rendered to the country would be the unfailing consequence of any such measure as the Parliament of this country would attempt for the purpose of dealing with the municipal institutions of London.

With regard to the present state of Ireland, he said it ought to enter into the thoughts of every intelligent native of this country, and he was glad to see that they were not unprepared for some reference to it. The question had come too near them to be put back. (Hear, hear.) Pressed by enormous work, it was very difficult for them to have a due appreciation of every public question, however great; but at times some would assume prominence and assert themselves with a force that could not be mistaken. The issue that was raised in that country was no issue that was raised in that country was no issue of a political party. (Cheers.) Having had the opportunity of communicating with his colleagues, he had been assured that he did not in the slightest degree misrepresent their opinions. (Hear, hear.) The Government recognized itself as charged in Ireland with most arduous and solemn duties, and those duties, to the best of their ability, they

had determined to perform. (Cheers.) It was no unnatural criticism upon those words which expressed the hope that they would not be words alone. (Hear, hear.) The determination of the Government had been that to the best of their powers, they should be carried into acts, and even within these few minutes he had been informed that the first step towards the vindication of law and of step towards the vindication of law and of order, of the rights of property and of the freedom of the land—the first elements of political life—the first step had been taken in the arrest of the man who, unhappily, from motives which he (Mr. Gladstone) did not challenge and with regard to which he hed challenge and with regard to which he had nothing to do, had made himself, beyond all others, prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law—(loud and continued cheers, the whole audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs)—a man who would substitute what could end in being nothing substitute what could end in being nothing more nor less than oppression exercised upon the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) It was not with the people of Ireland that the Government were at issue. The firm belief was that they, and especially the masses of the tenantry, who constituted considerably more than a moiety of the entire people, were earnestly desirous of making a fair trial of the Land Bill. (Cheers.) What the Government were struggling with was the power which presumed to come here was the power which presumed to come be-tween the people and the law. They had no fear of the people of Ireland—(hear, hear)— but they did fear that some of them might be corrupted by the most demoralizing doctrine, and one by one be terrified and intimidated out of the exercise of their first constitutional rights, and induced to make over their pri-vate liberties and the exercise of their civil rights into the hands of those self-constituted dictators. (Loud cheers.) It was in no way connected with the local Government of the country, nor what was popularly known as Home Rule, which might be understood in one or a hundred senses. (Laughter.) With regard to local government, he might say that he was fully aware of its immeasurable benefits; and he for one would hail with satisfaction and delight any measure for local self-government, so long as it should not self-government so long as it should not break down or impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) The Go-vernment was but a portion of a community. elected by the community for the purpose of attending to their interests; but the efficient discharge of those duties depended upon the support they received from the community; and he appealed to the community in this matter not as a petition but as a claim. (Cheers.) They being charged with executive responsibilities, were entitled to lodge their claim, and they did lodge it upon all orders and degrees of men, upon all political parties—(cheers)—and upon all leaders of political parties—the dightest dead of the claim of the dightest dead of the community in this claim.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON GOSSIP.

the slightest degree desiring to impair or limit

the field of criticism. They were the Execu-

tive Government, and were entitled and

bound to claim for them a hearty and cordial

support in the great national crisis for the vindication of the law of the land. (Loud

and continued cheers.) Passing next to af-fairs in the Transvaal, Mr. Gladstone said

the Government intended to adhere to the

terms of the convention.

(FROM "TRUTH.") I regret to hear that the Bishop of Ripon's health continues very delicate, and his pro-longed weakness is causing considerable anxiety to his family. Dr. Bickersteth's illness has necessitated the indefinite postpone-

ment of the Diocesan Conference.

I read in a fashionable journal that "tournures of several flounces of horsehair are light and becoming," and further that "it is impossible to get the dress and tunic backs to set as they should unless some support is worn." The form, then, is to be made to fit worn." The form, then, is to be made to fit the dress, not the dress the form. Could there be a better illustration of the ignorance and crass stupidity of the so-called guides to

That the women of England are led by such guides is an undisputed fact, proved, if proof were needed, by the large sale attained by some of these "ladies' papers." One of the most important of these gives periodically to the feminine public a coloured fashion plate, supposed to illustrate the modes dopted by well-dressed women. Some of these lately issued have been hideous atrocities. In one figure, the hips rose in points several inches above the line of the waist. In another, the waist was in proportion to the shoulders as 1 1/4 to 6, the corner proportion being 4 to 6. In other words, the truly symmetrical figure has, with shoulders measur-ing 36 inches, a waist whose circumference is 24, but in the picture referred to, the waist would measure about 9 inches and the bust 36.

In another of these figures the neck was omitted, while the neck grew out from be-tween the shouders. This impossible being supported herself upon feet of which only the soles touched the ground, the whole proving that the laws of anatomy are utterly by those who lead the fashions, as well as by those who blindly follow them.

Netley Castle, a charming yachting residence on the banks of Southampton Water, which has for some time been the residence of Mrs. Eliot Yorke, has just been sold for

Mr. Baring-Bingham, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, has just purchased the Prest-bury Park estate from Mr. C. Dodson, for

The rebuilding of Lanhydrock, "the house under the hill," the fine family place of Lord Robartes, is being rapidly proceeded with, and one hundred and twenty men are now employed on the work. All traces of the fire have been removed, and the necessary excavations have been completed. Mr. Agar-Robartes visited the place last week, and went over the ground, in company with the architect and builder. The grand old Tudor manor-house, which perished in the fire last April, was insured for £20,000, but the new mansion will not be finished under £50,000.

The stag hunting of the Devon and Somer-set hounds will close this week. So far twenty-one stags have been killed, which is somewhat above the average; but deer are not very abundant on and around Exmoor. The pack will now commence hind hunting, which will be continued through the winter: Lord Ebrington has done very well on the whole, putting aside one or two flagrant blunders, which, however, might fairly be ascribed to inexperience. The annual venison feast to the farmers of the country was held last week at Dulverton.
Sir A. Campbell, of Blythswood, had a

hare drive last week on Invergeldie Moors, which he rents from Colonel Williams at £700 the season, and killed nearly 400. Earl Cairns, who was included in the party, leaves Dunira for the sesson in a few days.

I understand that if it becomes clear that

there is a real and general resolution to pre-vent the Curraghmore hounds from hunting. Lord and Lady Waterford will break up their Irish establishment, and will pass the winter with the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at

with the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton. They are so pepular in the county that this sudden outbreak is most astonishing and alarming. It can only result in a very serious loss to the whole district.

A splendid stag was killed last week in Ashdown Forest by one of Lord Delawarr's keepers. No doubt the beast had originally escaped from a park in the district.

Lord Breadalbane has been shooting at Blackmount Forest with Sir Henry Allsopp. Several "royal" stags have lately been killed on this noted ground. It is probable that Lord Breadalbane will take the Forest into his own hands next season, if he can come to his own hands next season, if he can come to a satisfactory arrangement with Lord Dudley, whose lease has several years to run. It is

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Great-Britain. LONDON. OCTOBER 13-14, 1881.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR.

PARNELL. At the Guildhall on Thursday Mr. Gladstone made an announcement which was received by all present with the utmost enthusiasm. The outburst of feeling was called forth by the news of Mr. Parnell's arrest; and we may safely say that an immense majority of the British nation and of loyal Irishmen will share that satisfaction. The Cabinet Council of Wednesday has had immediate results. Mr. Forster returned to Ireland armed with the decision of his colleagues, and before 10 o'clock on Thursday morning Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham. The insolent defiance of the Land League leader on Sunday was provoked by Mr. Gladstone's challenge at Leeds; but once given, this defiance could not rest unheeded and ignored. Mr. Gladstone can afford to disregard the taunt, certain to be flung, that Mr. Parnell's arrest is due to his offensive personalities. But the issue is one in which mere personal antagonism, if such exists, was far outweighed by other considerations. Law and lawlessness were, in fact, arrayed against one another; and the vindication of the law could no longer be deferred. For months past the law-abiding in Ireland have cried. How long?" They have said that the most prominent agitator ought to have been arrested long ago under the Protection of Person and Property Act; but his own guarded utterances, the odium which would have been caused by the arrest of Mr. Parnell during the Parliamentary session, and the anxiety of the Government to avoid extreme measures made such a course difficult. The Executive was satisfied to imprison those who were more directly concerned in physical violence and intimidation. The arrest of Mr. Parnell is a confession that the work had begun at the wrong end, or only at one end. To aim high as well as to stoon low is now the better motto of the Government. In this new rousing of the law, this girding on of new vigour, there is no fear that the Cabinet will not receive hearty and unwavering support from every party and nearly every section of a party in the country. It is known that one or two members of the Cabinet are opposed to the employment of force as a remedy; but there is no more reason why they should dissent from the arrest of Mr. Parnell than from the arrest of the most obscure Land Leaguer, unless the Coercion Act was meant for the satellite, and not for the arch-agitator. The general approval in the three kingdoms of Mr. Parnell's imprisonment will only be denied here and there by a few associations which habitually mistake licence for liberty. It is substantially just that the man who has organised intimidation in Ireland, who has stirred up, with all the ability and eloquence at his command, hatred between class and class and between nation and nation, whose acquittal by a Dublin jury was a notorious miscarriage of justice, and who now, in furtherance of political ends, has declared his intention of keeping the tenant-farmers in a state of permanent

discontent, should suffer and be made to

feel that he cannot thus act with impunity.

The Standard says :- Mr. Parnell has

been arrested because he has shown a de-

termination to do everything in his power to deter the Irish tenantry from letting the Land Act have a fair trial Sir Stafford Northcote, in his speech at Edinburgh on Thursday evening, admitted that on this account alone the Government were justified in the step they have taken. We fully agree with him in this respect; at the same time, it will be obvious to everybody, that though this may be a sufficient motive for the arrest of Mr. Parnell, and though the Legislature, which is the only judge and the jury in the matter, will be amply satisfied with it, and will be prepared to exonerate those who have authorised it, still it is an unfortunate, not to say an ugly, circumstance, that the first symptom of vigour the Prime Minister has displayed has been a blow struck, and struck scarcely indirectly, on behalf of his own reputation. It will inevitably be urged that Mr. Gladstone contemplated with indulgent eves the ruin of the landlords of Ireland, the overthrow of law, order, and social morality, the spread of disaffection and disloyalty, the dissemination of the most detestable doctrines, and the perpetration of the most detestable outrages, but that the moment his own Land Act was touched he was up in arms, he was inspired with an earnest zeal for the maintenance of its authority, and was instigated by prompt and active enthusiasm to vindicate his own labours. No impartial person will be able to deny that the Government have exhibited, on behalf of a questionable measure of their own creation, an ardour, a passion for seeing fair play, an eagerness for the triumph of its provisions, which they utterly failed to display for the ordinary laws of the land and the ancient Statutes of the Realm. The contrast is undoubtedly an unpleasant one; and it will be pressed home by the enemies of the Government. As dispassionate spectators of all the attendant circumstances of the present situation, we are obliged to recognise the presence of some disagreeable features in it, and to regret them. Nor are we honestly able to say that anything Mr. Gladstone let fall at the Mansion House on Thursday greatly mends his position in this respect. He said he did not fear the people of Ireland, but only those who were corrupting them by de moralising doctrines. He must surely be aware that a like accusation has been brought against himself, and by men of calmer judgment than he usually displays. Is it possible that he forgets the warning of Lord Beaconsfield, who distinctly foretold all that has occurred? Indeed, the Liberal Party are now only coping with the difficulties which Lord Beaconsfield explicitly predicted they would bring about. It is no exaggeration to say that in at length displaying some trace of vigorous action in Ireland, the Government are only doing at the eleventh hour what wiser and stronger politicians would have done long ago, and which it ought never

to have become necessary to do at all.

The Daily Telegraph remarks:—The arrest of Mr. Parnell shows that the warnings uttered by Mr. Gladstone at Leeds were seriously meant. It was high time that the open resistance to law and the organised disorder which have distracted Ireland for more than a year should at last be grappled with by the Government of the day. Mr. Forster was called Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutepant, but the member for Cork appeared to be the real Chief Secretary for Ireland, and when a few Sundays ago the latter functionary made a triumphal procession into his good city of Dublin escorted by all the rowdies of the Irish metropolis, Mr. Forster's policemen were only busy in clearing a space around the Harcourtstreet Station in order that Mr. Parnell might go unimpeded to his carriage. Other duties have been found for them now, and the leader of the seditious conspiracy is in gaol. We advisedly describe it as a conspiracy, and we do not refer to the occasional outrages—the shots fired at landlords, agents, and tenants; the mutilation of cattle, the midnight visits, the stones thrown at the police. It is a conspiracy so thoroughly organised and hitherto so successful, that the authorities and the police seem paralysed before it. The control of the South and West of the island have passed over to the executive of the Land League, and the leading organ of the party declared a few days ago that the only way of peace was a recognition by Mr. Gladstone of the authority assumed by Mr. Parnell. No doubt we might purchase a brief tranquillity by such a surrender, but apart from that ignoble and suicidal course the Government have adopted the only other alternative. They have flung down to the rampant ruffianism of the League a distinct challenge. They have arrested the man who, next to Michael Davitt, may be described as the head and front of the plot against order and law. Whether the act will be followed by a fresh outbreak of outrages, or whether, as usual, Irish sedition will collapse before Executive vigour, the course now adopted is as necessary as it is just. Of anything like a serious gathering of the people in an armed rebel-lion there is, we think, little chance. The peasantry, unfortunately, are armed, thanks to the expiration of the Act which would have placed difficulties in the way of their purchasing muskets : but they are not trained or drilled, and a regiment might disperse fifty thousand rebels. The people are shrewd enough to know this, and there will probably be nothing to deserve the name of open rebellion. Still there may be a renewed burst of violent and cowardly crimes, and landowners in isolated country houses will have to keep

arrest of Mr. Parnell will in any way solve the Irish difficulty. The evil is too wide and deep for anything mere than slow and prevent them from going into the patient care. Mr. Forster has shut up courts of law. Now these two statements Comus, but he may not be able to turn his wand and reverse his spell. It must, however, be remembered that Mr. Parnell was making a desperate struggle to prevent the Land Act from exerting its soothing and reassuring influence. He was afraid to let the Irish farmers know what had been done for them, lest they should lapse into content. His seclusion, which will if needful be followed up by other measures, is therefore likely to give the Land Act a chance. The Government has to contend with an organized system of terrorism which makes honest men afraid to pay their rents and paralyses the loyalty and law-abiding portion of the community. It is this terrorism which must be stopped; and that can only be done by dealing with its chief agents. The Irish tenants are placed in a position which makes them the envy of the tenants of the rest of the Kingdom; and if they are not even now content they will find no sympathy in the wide world for their complaints, but a hearty acquiescence in the means which may have to be taken to put an end to violence and disorder and to assert the

close watch and ward. For the fire which

judicious and timely action might have

quenched a year ago has now spread far

and wide, and will need very large and

vigorous measures before it is extin-

The public must not now, observes the

AYOUB KHAN'S FLIGHT. Fortune smiles upon England's protégé in Afghanistan, and there now at least seems some reasonable probability of his securing himself on the throne she placed at his disposal. The general-Abdul Kudus Khan-who was sent by him some time ago to operate in the direction of Herat while he himself struck at Canda-

har, reports that he has won two important

victories, the one at Joar and the other

somewhat nearer to Herat. The Globe

supremacy of the law in the Irish division

of the Kingdom.

savs :-

Joar is a town on the Heri-Rud, only about 120 miles further up that river than Herat, and Abdul Kudus Khan must have lost no time on the road, as the route thither from Afghan Turkestan, his starting point, is both circuitous and difficult. In the fight at this place he captured Ayoub Khan's father-in-law or rather one of them, as the Pretender is many-wived, we believe, like other Afghan chiefs. On hearing this bad news, the Luinab who was appointed governor of Herat during Ayoub Khan's absence went out to meet the victor, but with no better success. He, too, met with severe defeat, and at once seems to have recognised the logic of events by treating with the Ameer's general. Matters having reached this critical condition, Ayoub Khan thought it best to seek refuge in Persia, instead of proceeding to Herat, and the Ameer has, therefore, no open foc in the whole of Afghanistan. This is eminently satisfactory, so far as it goes, for either a reign of anarchy in Afghanistan, or the success of Ayoub Khan, our inveterate foe, must

have given rise, sooner or later, to serious complications. If Abdurrhaman Khan be wise, he will seek to conciliate the Duranis by all the means in his power. Numerically speaking, they are the most important tribe in Afghanistan, and if he can but win them over without giving offence to their hereditary foes, the Ghilzais, his rule will have every chance of permanency. It is a delicate and difficult business, we admit, to retain the affections of these two great and hostile clans, but the Ameer has shown so much ability during the last few months that some grounds are afforded for hoping that he will solve this problem too. Ayoub Khan will probably now turn his thoughts to intrigue at Tcheran. Most opportunely, Colonel Stewart was commissioned some six weeks ago to proceed to Kaf, a Persian town lying between Meshed and Herat, where he will be in a good posi-

tion to obtain early intelligence.

MR. PARNELL'S ARREST.

SPEECH BY MR. DILLON.

A special hastily summoned meeting of the Executive of the Central Land League was held on Thursday night at the rooms, Upper Sackville-street. A large crowd assembled in the street, and cheered the more prominent members as they arrived. Mr. Sexton, M.P., who has been absent through illness for a considerable time, Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., and other leaders of the movement were each loudly cheered on presenting themselves. Mr. Dillon, M.P., took the chair, and, amid loud cheers, Mr. Sexton, M.P., read the following telegram from the Hon. P. A. Collins, President of the National Land League, America :-

Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder. (Cheers. Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder. (Cheers.)
Parnell in prison must be the strongest force of
the League. (Cheers.) Continue his policy, stand
lirm, and keep cool. The British game always is
to crush agitation by provoking civil war. Defeat
it. Keep the League on the old lines. (Cheers.)
Be patient as you have been hold. The American League will redouble the work, and stand by
you to the end. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon, who was cheered upon rising
said. You will feel with the said of the presents.

said : You will feel with me, I am perfectly sure, when I say I have never risen to speak under circumstances of greater difficulty than do to-night. (Hear, hear.) However painful and humiliating it may be, it is our duty, as in some measure entrusted with the guidance of the fortunes of our country, to face this situation with coolness and with calculation. It is almost unnecessary for me to say that this is the most trying and critical moment that has occurred in the history of our country and people during the century. They were before placed fairly upon their trial, to prove what amount of courage and what amount of tenacity and perseverance is in our race, and I do trust that the Irish race will come out of this struggle with a greatly improved reputation. They will come out either deeply disgraced or with a very much higher name before the peoples of the world. (Cheers.) If they allow this movement and this agitation to be put down by the arrest of such a man as Mr. Parnell - (cries of Never")-if they allow him to lie in prison and be insulted in his prison by the Minister of England without taking these measures which are within their power to avenge his imprisonment and to avenge the insults heaped upon him, all I can say is, that I trust their fate will be a very evil one in the future. (Cheers) I have been informed that an indignation meeting of the citizens is convened to be held to-morrow in the Round Room of the Rotunda, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor Elect. (Cheers.) How ever, it is not possible that I should allow this occasion to pass over without saying a few words on the matter of this outrage-this arrest. (Hear, hear) What is the cause of Mr. Parnell's arrest? The cause alleged is that he strongly urged the people to abide by the programme laid down by the National Convention-that is, he urged the people not to go into the land courts until the Land Act had been tested. He has been arrested on state that he incited others to intimidate and Daily News, rush to the conclusion that the arrest of Mr. Parnell will in any way solve legally entitled to do—namely, to pay their rents; and the second warrant charges him with inciting men to intimidate other men, are false. Every one in this room remembers what Mr. Parnell has said. I defy any man to put his finger on a single sentence which was an incitement, directly or indirectly, to prevent anybody doing what he was legally entitled to do. It is perfectly true he appealed to the Irish people and to the Irish farmers to abide by the rules laid down by their own convention-by the representatives they them-It is true he urged on them the desirability of not pursuing a selfish and isolated course; but anyone who has carefully watched the course of public events in this country and in England for the past fortnight cannot escape the conviction that the arrest of Mr. Parnell is in a great measure, if not entirely, due to the private malice and spite of a certain Minister. It is a very strange thing that the arrest was pre-ceded immediately by an outburst of passion which astonished and disgusted even the warmest friend of Mr. Gladstone in this country. (Cheers.) The real truth is that Mr. Gladstone is a man of extraordinary vanity, and when he found the measure to which he had devoted months of labour was viewed by the Irish people, and rightly viewed, with suspicion and distrust, and that they had recognised that if there were benefits in the measure they had to thank Mr. Parnell for them and not Mr. Gladstone, he was carried away by ungovernable passion, and in his passion he broke through all restraints of law and all restraints of decency, and he now appears on the scene like a general of Mahomet, with his Land Bill in one hand and his sword in the other. His message of peace to the Irish people reminds one of the Queen in "Alice in Wonderland"—
This Land Act, or off with your head! (Hear,

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

hear.) Other speeches followed.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") The Lord President of the Council received on Thursday, at the Council Office, deputations from the boroughs of King's Lynn and Derby, and from Leyburne, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with reference to the restrictions on the cattle trade consequent on the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease. Mr. C. Lennox Peel, the Clerk of the Council, and Professor Brown were in attendance. We learn that Lord Lawrence will leave England on a visit to India in about a fort-night, and will return to England about the

time Parliament reassembles. He will be accompanied by Lady Lawrence. Mr. Orpen, late a member of the House of Assembly in the Cape Colony, has been appointed Governor's agent in Basutoland. Mr. Orpen took a prominent part during the

war in endeavouring to promote peace be-tween the Basutos and the colonists. He accompanied Mr. Sauer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, to Basutoland, and on August 24 was formally introduceed as Governor's agent to the Pitso of the sons and grandsons of the great chief Moshesh, with their headmen and followers, who remained true to the Government during the recent disturbances. This meeting, which lasted for two days, was held at Maseru, and was attended by several hundred Basutos, including fifteen descendants

of Moshesh. We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn, among the working-classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding out plants in Battersea, Hyde, the Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Pleasure Gardens, Hampton Court.

A correspondent who has recently paid a visit to Hordle, in the New Forest, informs us that Mrs. Girling and her followers are still encamped in that locality. In an interview which he had with that lady she stated that her disciples did not call themselves. "Shakers:" they were, she said "Porton "Shakers;" they were, she said, "Perfec-tionists, and the children of God who could not sin." Our informant counted in the principal tent about 50 females, of ages varying apparently from about 12 to 50. There are also in the settlement, it appears, about

TERRIFIC GALE IN ENGLAND. ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Early on Friday morning a gale of great force was experienced in the metropolis. The wind was accompanied by heavy showers of rain, and the Thames was lashed into a perfect sea by the wind, the spray flying in dense showers over the piers and the craft at anchor. Great damage was done in all directions by the blowing down of chimney-pots, walls, trees, and portions of newly erected buildings. In Old Burlington-street a public-house was blown down. A shop in the Haymarket sustained such severe damage that the police were stationed around it to prevent any one coming near the building until steps were taken to make it safe. In Charles-street, Westminster-road, the front of a baker's shop was blown in. About 7.30 m., at the new goods station of the Great Eastern Railway in course of erection in Shoreditch, a massive gable of brickwork and stone, weighing several tons, fell with a tremendous crash, bringing down some scaffolding, which about thirty men had just quitted, owing to the heavy rain. The pas-sengers in an omnibus which was passing at the time also had a narrow escape.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—About half-

ast eight o'clock this morning a serious acident occurred in Regent-street. The wind blew from the roof of the library adjoining the Polytechnic a piece of wood, which, in falling, struck a projecting window, and brought down with a loud crash a shower of glass, some of which fell upon the head of a young man who was passing and injured him severely. About ten o'clock a cabman, while standing on the rank opposite the George Inn, Haverstock-hill, was killed by a tall tree which was suddenly blown down upon him. A policeman on duty and another cabman had a narrow escape. The deceased's name is Thomas Wrighton, aged fifty-live, of Lismore-road, Kentish-town. the Victoria station a shoeblack was blown off the pavement under the wheels of a cab which was passing, and sustained such severe injuries that he had to be removed to the hospital by the police. A stack of chimneys was blown down this afternoon at the corner of Wych-street and Newcastle-street, Strand, without, however, doing any injury to

The storm appears to have been very general throughout the country. In Windsor Great Park many of the old trees were uprooted, and other damage done. At Oxford several of the trees in Broad Walk have been destroyed. In the Bristol Channel the shipping has been in much danger, but no us casualties are reported. At Swansea several of the triumphal arches erected in preparation for the Royal visit next week have been torn up by the wind, and now lie on the ground a ruined mass. The roads are strewn with Venetian masts. The shipping in the harbour has also suffered, and several

vessels have been driven ashore.

A telegram from Bishop's Stortford states that as the Great Eastern up express from Cambridge approached Shelford on Friday morning the driver saw a large tree blown down and fall across the line. Every effort was made to stop the train, but without success, until the engine and several carriages had cut through the obstacle. Happily the train did not leave the metals, and a number of passengers alighted and helped to clear away the obstacle. At Trowbridge station, as a fast train from Bristol to Salisbury was coming, a pair of trucks suddenly disappeared. The wind was so strong that it blew the trucks off the metals, but fortunately, with considerable effort, the driver of the engine was able to pull up in time to prevent what would have been a serious accident. A telegram from Royston states that a shooting saloon which had been attending the pleasure fair was blown over by the gale in the Royston market-place. Two boys were in bed in the caravan, and one of them was badly hurt. At Cambridge a large window at the town hall was blown in, and trees in the College grounds blown down. The gale has done considerable damage at Brighton in various parts of the town. Many of the shops on the sea-front remain closed.

A correspondent at Oxford telegraphs:-

irricane from the west and north is raging here. Although chimney-pots, tiles and branches of trees have been blown down in large numbers, no serious damage has

A Birmingham correspondent telegraphs: A terrible gale of wind prevailed in Birming. ham on Friday morning, and great damage was done to property. The roof of a chapel was blown in, several tradesmen had their large plate glass windows wrecked, and part of the roof of the county court fell with a terrible crash. Portunately the court was not sitting. The roofs of many houses are almost entirely stripped. Several persons have been slightly injured, and large numbers of trees blown down.
Lloyd's agent at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight,

telegraphs :- On Thursday night, about ten o'clock, it came on to blow a strong southwest gale, increasing to nearly a hurricane, and still continues thick, occasionally with rain. The South-Western Company's steamer

Fannie, with the mails and passengers from Southampton for Guernsey and Jersey, was compelled to anchor here and remein.

At Ilfracombe the sea is unusually high, the waves breaking over the Capstone Hill. A block of buildings in course of erection has been demolished, and a number of windows and doors blown in and doors blown in. Several persons who ventured on the parade were thrown down by the waves and received serious injuries. A vessel observed off Bull Point was suddenly missed, and it is feared that she has foundered. Many vessels in harbour broke from their moorings, and boats were washed away. According to a telegram from Lloyd's correspondent at the Lizard Point on Friday rning, it was blowing a whole gale there from the west-north-west. The Cornwal steamer had been sighted from the station

putting back through stress of weather. A Lytham correspondent telegraphs that a perfect hurricane has swept over that coast from the south-west. The sea was exceed-ingly rough, and most of the small craft lying at anchor have been swamped. loss of life has been reported. The gale had not abated on Friday evening.

The secretary of the General Post Office wrote :- In consequence of the gale telegraphic communication with all parts is much interrupted. There will be delay upon the news traffic. The delay at Newmarket races to-day will, it is feared, be very great.'

Shortly before one o'clock on Friday brick shaft, some 65 feet high, belonging to the works of Messrs. James Hancock and Co., indiarubber manufacturers, Goswellroad, London, was, owing to the power of the wind, thrown from its position, and, falling on to the premises of Joseph Wicks, a rag merchant, did considerable damage. Wick's premises are situated in Charles-street, St. Luke's, at the back of Messrs. Hancock's, and at the time of the accident about 13 men and women were engaged on the first floor of the building sorting cloth cuttings. The crash was so sudden that there was no time to escape, a portion of the shait, weighing between six and seven tons, falling on to the roof of the building, and carrying everything before it. Passing through the first and ground floors, it finally lodged in the basement of the building. The people employed on the first floor were all precipitated to the lower floor. William Minors, who was working in the foundry at the time, showed great courage, and rendered every possible assistance in rescuing his fel-low-workers. Upon an inspection of the premises, it was discovered that one lad only, named Hy. Nobes, aged 17, who was engaged at work at the extreme end of the building. had been killed, and that five others had sitating their immediate removal to the hos- Gazette.

pital. A gang of workmen was quickly upon the spot, and, under the direction of the fireman, set to work to clear away the debris After the lapse of half an hour they succeeded in finding the body of the unfortunate lad Nobes, which was fearfully mutilated. The injured persons were liberated as soon as possible, and were at once conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The names of the injured are as follows :- Rosie Tyler, head injured and much knocked about; Henry Wicks, head and face cut about; Jane Cross, aged 19, dislocated arm and cuts; Maria Godfrey, aged 17, dislocated shoulder and other injuries to the head and body; Charlotte Mullen, aged 24, dislocated shoulder; Ann Cooper, aged 34, injuries to the head and body. The injuries received by Rosie Tyler are of such a serious nature that the house surgeon entertains little hope of her recovery. The brick shaft was an old and substantial one and bolted with strong iron bands, and was calculated to have been capable of contending against almost any weather. The body of the lad Nobes was removed to the St. Luke's Mortuary, where it awaits an inquest. A body of constables was soon upon the scene of the accident, and under the direction of Inspector Maffey rendered assistance in keeping the approaches to the

The Evening Standard in a special edition on Friday night says :- This morning, at about half-past seven o'clock, an accident of an alarming character happened at the new goods station in course of erection in Shoreditch, belonging to the Great Eastern Rail-way Company. It seems that at the time way Company. It seems that at the time mentioned, when the gale was at its height, a loud crack was heard proceeding from the north side of the immense structure, and was ascertained by persons who were hastily on the spot that one of the massive gables, composed of brickwork, and comprising many tons of material, had given way to the force of the wind, and fallen outwards, nothing remaining but the iron casements of the windows. The brickwork was only finished vesterday, and three or four men would have been engaged upon the scaffold "pointing" the work, but for a heavy shower of rain that fell just at the time. As it was, there was not a living soul in close proximity. Had there been any men on the scaffold they could hardly have escaped with life, as the lowest fall they could possibly have had would have been 40 feet, and might have been a hundred. The massive scaffold-poles were snapped like firewood, and a small portion of the broken tops, together with some bricks, fell outwards across the railway company's roadway and over a parapet 50 feet high into the street. The passengers on one of the Old Ford omni-buses also had a narrow escape, for the vehicle had not passed the spot more than half a minute when the space it had just occupied was covered with pieces of timber and masses of bricks and mortar. The débris was speedily cleared away out of the road, and nothing remains to be seen of what might have proved a serious catastrophe but some scaffolding, heaps of rubbish, a dismantled building, and two railway trucks, which stood under the falling mass, and are nearly knocked to pieces. The exact amount of wall that fell was 50 cubic yards, and since then the contractors, Messrs. Vernon and Evans, have knocked down a similar quantity, which they con-sidered to be in a dangerous state. No further fall is feared.

CUB-HUNTING We have sat on till midnight over cigars and lemon-squashes after a hard day in pursuit of wild birds among scanty roots that offer meagre lying. We are still in our first deep sleep when reveille is sounded at the bedroom door, and are not thoroughly awake until we emerge from the matutinal tub steaming like the mist-shrouded meadows that we view from the window. We dress by candle-light and dawn blended, mislay the buttonnook, and tumble over the housemaid's bucket and broom on the stairs as we descend to snatch a hasty breakfast. Then we march round to the stables, where our mounts stand ready awaiting us. The meet is the "Forest Woods," a wild tangle of woodland that forms the main stronghold for foxes of our country. "Goose Green" was to have been he rendezvous-an open piece of commonland, sour and rush-patched, with a couple of hovels on either side of it, and a background of wood in all directions. But time was up, and the hounds had been thrown in before we reached the scene at 7.30 a.m. We did not need to be told this, for we heard the music of the pack to the right as we neared the green; they had found before they had been thrown in four minutes. More than one fox is already afoot, and halloosecho from two opposite directions. We canter down a ride, and there sits the master's younger brother, cheering on three couple and a half of hounds which have flown to his halloo, while the rest of the pack may be heard doing some uncertain hunting three hundred yards away in another direction. There is a ludicrous twinkle in Mr. Charles's eye as he notes our approach, and we see at once what he is after. He has viewed an old dog-fox across the ride—not the hunted one, which is probably a cub—and he is keen for a gallon and to get away with the three couple and a half before his eider brother can find out the mischief. He succeeds for five minutes, and there seems a fair chance of the old fox pushed to the open, for we are towards the edge of the woodland, and the scent is good on the morning dew. But the horn sounds far back in cover, and the first whip comes presently to the rescue and intercepts three couple and a half at the west side with a "Get away, back!" and Mr. Charles's fun is stopped for the present. The cub that had been first unkennelled is now rattled merrily for the best part of twenty minutes, and the is run into at the edge of Goose Green, and is broken up in the opening.

It does not take another ten minutes to find again; and this time even Mr. Charles is satisfied, for we get on to an old dog-fos, and

after a ten minutes' dodging in cover he pushes for the open, and there is some con-siderable grief in the field. The fences are so misleading that even old Sapper is sorely puzzled to know where the nettles end and the real obstacles begin. By the end of ten minutes in the open only five are with the nounds, and one of these is a loose horse. The young farmer who rode to sell got on well enough as long as he could negotiate gates and stiles; but the time came when he had to face a bramble-grown fence with a nettle-smothered ditch on the near side, and his four-year-old, taking off at the very edge of the blind stuft, could not cover the whole in his stride, and they parted company on mother earth. The fox presently rings to the right through some rick stacks, with the result of a check, and the arrival of the rest of the field in a state of egnsiderable lather. Then cold hunting for another ten minutes at a pace that affords time for hand-gates to come in useful to everybody. The dew is evaporating under the well-risen sun, and the scent goes aloft with it; the hounds need be on stilts now to view their fox, and the scent grows colder and colder on the ground until we lose him altogether in the middle of a stubble, and a cast forward tells us nothing more. Still, the shaded woodland will yet hold scent, and we return once more, for the morning is but half spent. Another cub is in due time afcot; and it is satisfactory to hear three more hallooed across the rides before the hounds have run him for ten minutes. The Forest Wood will stand plenty more rattling at this rate of population; and we can well afford the life of this one, that is run into half an hour later. We can turn home in time for us to join the family party by the luncheon hour; and to kill the afternoon, if we will, after birds on the root crops of the home farm, or at a lawn-tennis party, for which the carriage is in readiness sustained injuries of a serious nature, neces- convey the ladies of the household. - Pait Mail

The Durban correspondent of the Times The Volksraad is expected to ratify the Convention, but the complete fulfilment of the conditions is doubtful. All is quiet in Pretoria. Hudson or Reitz will probably be elected President. The fight in Zululand on the 6th inst. resulted in the complete defeat of the Bagulisini tribe by Oham. The most troublesome section of the Zulu people is thus crushed. It is said that Mr. Dunn will help Sibepu. The Colonial Secretary has officially denied in the Natal Legislature the story that the Zulu chiefs had asked for the return of their King. The contrary is very near the truth. The effect of the Transvaal settlement on the native mind in Natal is deplorable, by leading the natives to believe that they have but to make a stand to get their territory given up to them. The homeward movement of the troops has been suspended until the Convention is ratified. Sir Evelyn Wood remains here for the present.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, attended by Lady Churchill. Prince Leopold drove out, attended by Captain Waller. In the afternoon the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Amy Lambart, left the Castle for the Glassalt Shiel.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present on Thursday morning at the marriage at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, of the Rev. F. Hervey, rector of Sandringham, and domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness, with Miss Lennox, daughter of General

The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Thursday, and re-

mained to luncheon.

The Marchioness of Salisbury, accompanied by Viscount Cranborne and the Ladies Cecil, passed through town on Thursday evening to Hatfield House, Herts, from the Chalet Cecil,

near Dieppe.

The Lord President of the Council left Spencer House, St. James's, on Thursday evening, accompanied by the Countess Spencer, for Althorp, Northampton.

The Earl of Kimberley left town on Thursday is the Counters and Lady

day afternoon to join the Countess and Lady Constance Wodehouse at Prestwold, Leicestershire, where they are staying with Mr. and Lady Alice Packe.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived in town from Ellerbeck, Chorley,

The marriage of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, with the Lady Florence Bridgeman, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, will be celebrated early in November. Lady Taunton and Hon. Miss Labouchere

have arrived in town from Taunton.
The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., has left town for Conyborough, Lewes.

THE CASE OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN. At the Manchester Diocesan Conference on

Thursday, Bishop Fraser presiding, a long and animated discussion ensued on a resolution moved by the Dean of Manchester, a leading member of the High Church party, to the effect that the limits of toleration of ritual observances should be found in the use of the Church of England in the second year of King Edward VI. There was great diversity of opinion expressed in the debate, but the feelng palpably preponderated in opposition to the resolution, which was not pressed to a division. The Bishop, in summing up the discussion, complained that things had been done in the churches of the diocese without any reference to the sanction of the Bishop, and in direct contravention of his known wishes. He had done his best from the very beginning to prevent the proceedings in the case of Mr. Green. He never could have foreseen such an obstinate determination on above the recognized law. He had been much misrepresented in the matter, and it was due to himself that he should read to the conference the correspon-dence that passed between himself and Mr. Green before the proceedings were allowed to commence. His Lordship proceeded to read some of the correspondence, and at the end of the first letter the Rev. H. Heywood, a near relative of the patron of Mr. Green's church, rose and questioned the propriety of reading the correspondence in Mr. Green's absence. This interposition evoked loud cries of "Read" from many members of the conference. The Bishop thereupon continued his statement of defence and was repeatedly applauded. In concluding, he mentioned that in some correspondence which he had recently had with Mr. Green, that gentleman stated had with Mr. Green, that gentleman stated that he was prepared to accept what he had neverrepudiated—namely, canonical obedience to his Bishop, and he (Bishop Fraser) being centent to take him on the broad principle, and hoping he would act loyally up to it, had written to the Prime Minister to ask whether, under these circumstances. Mr. Green, each under these circumstances, Mr. Green could not be released from prison. (Cheers.) He received, in reply, an extremely kind letter from Mr. Gladstone, who said the province of recommending the exercise of the prerogative of mercy of the Crown did not rest with him, but that he had forwarded his letter, together with Mr. Green's, to the Home Secretary; that he had asked the Home Secretary to put himself in communication with the Lord Chancellor; and that if the question should come before the Cabinet as a matter of Cabinet policy, his (Mr. Gladstone's) aid should

House Property in Hong Kong .- A Parliamentary paper recently issued contains a report by Mr. Ayres, the colonial surgeon in Hong Kong, in which the peculiarities of its dwellings are described in detail; and those who have the courage to read through his two or three pages of criticism will not be in any great hurry to take up their abode in that centre of colonial commerce. Amongst the favourite social and domestic customs of the natives in this place is the Hibernian fashion of pig-keeping; but the Chinese householders do not limit their hospitality to this animal to the use of the dwelling-rooms. He is also admitted to the inner chambers, and is not unfrequently accommodated under the bed of his lord and master. A license is, to be sure, required before these animals can be kept; but it seems to be pretty freely granted by the authorities, as no less than twelve pigs were counted by the medical officer in one kitchen inspected. The sanitary arrangements of the people are not, however, such as would seem likely to bear with impunity such additions to the already numerous inmates of poor houses. Occasionally two houses are separated only by an open sewer about a yard wide. In other cases three or more families are stowed away in a single room, which is partitioned off for their several use. The upper floors are often made of boards which fit so badly that scrubbing is impossible, and the leakage of the second floor tenants comes down in unexpected showers upon the lodgers beneath. At the same time this species of house properly remains at a high premium, inasmuch as the landlord is never expected to do any repairs. A house of three rooms, each about fourteen feet square, lets for a rent of from £55 to £70 a year, and as long as it can be prevented from absolutely falling down, is the cause of no expense whatever to the owner.

REPORTED DEATH OF "LADY AVONNORE." According to a report which has reached the Cape Colony, Lady Avonmore, better known as Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, has died at PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15-16, 1881.

MR. PARNELL'S ARREST AND THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Saturday Review fears that it is an unfortunate accident that the necessity of arresting Mr. Parnell became evident only when he put himself in a position of special antagonism to the Land Act. The coincidence has already been ungratefully made use of by Mr. Dillon, and is not likely to be lost sight of. There was a certain naïveté in Mr. Gladstone's announcing that his Government in ordering Mr. Parnell's arrest, " had taken the first step towards the vindication of law and order. and of the rights of property "-the existence of which Mr. G.adstone has thus tardily and suddenly remembered; but the first step having been at last taken, it is to be hoped that others will follow, and that the Cabinet will do its best to atone for its previous shameful vacillation. To have arrested Mr. Parnell is to have done so far well, if it it is not quite the feat of daring that it might be thought from Mr. Gladstone's appeal at the Guildhall for encouragement and support. But, Mr. Parnell arrested, there remain others who are prepared to take his place and to make capital out of his arrest. The fact is that an organised scheme for destroying law and order, which might at one time have been checked with comparative ease, has been allowed to flourish and grow into alarming proportions. The beginning of its end has now been made, and it is to be hoped that the Government will no longer hesitate as to the course to be pursued.

The Spectator has no sympathy with

the storm of exultation which arose in the Guildhall as the arrest of Mr. Parnell was announced,-no feeling as regards the event, except that it is a most sad necessity. Whether his arrest will tranquillise Ireland does not depend upon the conduct of the Government, but upon that of the people of Ireland. . The Government will do whatever is necessary to make the law unmistakeably supreme, but the extent of that necessity does not depend on them. They have as little need as wish to tyrannise. If the Irish people, wakened out of the dream which they have been dreaming for two years, retire from the Land League organization, obey the law, and try whether the enormous gift they have received from Parliament will or will not remove their secular grievance, the Government will be as "inactive," as "weak," as "cowardly," as the worst Tory or Land Leaguer could desire. Its members are absolutely free from any desire to triumph over Irishmen, or even-though that word will annoy those who believe that true government implies a measure insolence-to offend Iris hmen In Ireland, as everywhere else, their policy is not violence, but that steady, continuous, irresistible pressure before which, when fairly exerted and with adequate force, all resistance not based on religious conviction invariably and inevitably gives way. Their work is not to conquer either Ireland or the Land League, but to re-establish law.

The Times calls attention to the fact that in the north of Ireland, at all events, the efforts of the Land League have not prevented farmers from taking steps to avail themselves of the new Act. The Commissioners have received a large number of applications from tenants desirous of having their rents fixed by the Court. This is, no doubt, a hopeful sign of the times. As a set off, however, must be mentioned the fact that the tenants on the Chatterton estate, near Bandon, have sent a communication to the head agent to the effect that they will not pay any rent until Mr. Parnell is released. This conduct is sure to be extolled and held up for imitation. It is manifest that if a movement of this sort spread it would be extremely inconvenient, though it might be met by frequent evictions. Whatever new developments may take place in the difficulties of the Government, their course is, in the main, clear. They cannot now turn back. They must persevere at all cost in the task of maintaining order. The leaders of the movement must be taught that their days of impunity and licence are over, and their followers or dupes, who now defy the police and soldiers, must learn by stern experience that they cannot always wage civil war without suffering the natural consequences and accompaniments of it. Firmness and vigour have been too long delayed. It would be folly and blindness to the lessons of the past to trust any longer to mild remedies suitable for a patient in the incipient stages of disease.

resolution displayed in the arrest of Mr. Parnell is carried no further, it will be said, and with some reason, that Mr. Parmell was arrested rather from a feeling of vexation and bewilderment than from motives of well-considered policy; from a desire to give the world the idea that the Government are in earnest, not from a sterling resolve to cope with disorder, dishonesty, and sedition in Ireland. The Government will commit the gravest mistake if they suppose that they can now afford to rest on their laurels while they drink in the hearty commendation of their countrymen, and watch the effect of one selitary act of firmness. The arrest of Mr. Parnell is some reparation for their long and lamentable inaction. But the public can accept it only as an instalment o what is due to the peace of the realm, to the honour of the Crown, to the rights and property of honest citizens in Ireland. Now that at last the Cabinet has awakened to a sense of what government really means, it will be its interest as well as its duty to make up for much lost time. Having struck, the Government must see that it strikes to good purpose. The Land League must be foiled; because the Land League means not only the beggary of the loyal and blameless landlords of Ireland. but the dethronement of the Queen's Government in that country.

The Standard asserts that if the tardy

The Economist says :- The Land Act before it had fairly started on its voyage bad fair to be shipwrecked in port. The question now to be considered is whether the Government have chosen the best way to paralyze the machinations of the League and to secure a fair trial for the Land Act. We desire to make no predictions, but there are several considerations which lead us to the opinion that the Government has followed the wisest course of which the circumstances admitted. With Mr. Parnell's removal, the great guarantee for the mechanical unity of action which has made the pressure of the League so irresistible is gone. It is not as though we were endeavouring to force an uncongenial solve, or the absence of a definite policy.

law upon a reluctant people. The imprisonment of O'Connell was a fatal blow to the factitious repeal movement of which he was the life and soul. It is not too much to hope that the equally hollow and far more dangerous agitation of the Land League may collapse in the same way with

the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell. The Statist says :- It is not through any apprehension of the immediate consequences of the act that we condemn the arrest of Mr. Parnell. But it seems to us inconsistent with every principle of Liberalism. If the English public would keep their heads, and the Government would have a little patience, the Irish people would have recourse to the Land Act in good time. But the Government, by its blundering, has marred the effect of their good legislation. They postponed the Land Bill for the sake of passing their Coercion Bill, and now, when the Land Act is law, and is actually about to be put in force, they show their want of confidence in it by arresting the man who, of all others, has the credit in Ireland of having compelled the passing of that Act. These measures will not prevent the Act being availed of by the Irish tenants; but they will destroy all its healing efficacy. They will prevent any gratitude or any good feeling from being entertained on account of it. Thus, by the hapless blundering of Ministers, a really good work is spoiled, and the fruits which we were all looking for are violently plucked from our lips. The old weary work of repression in Ireland has to be continued, and the task of conciliation is postponed to an indefinite

ENGLAND. FRANCE, AND EGYPT. The Morning Post asks what becomes of the position of Great Britain in Egypt and with respect to Egypt in view of what are likely to be the pretensions of France when the conquest of Tunis has been effected, assured as she is of the approval of Germany at the return to her ancient tradi-

tions of Mediterranean supremacy ?-The true policy of England in Egypt has always been to maintain as a self-evident fact that English interests there were simply indisputable, and not to be disputed. claimed no sovereignty or suzerainty over Egypt. On the contrary, while supporting the guaranteed rights conferred upon the Khedive and his subjects, we were unalterably convinced of the inseparable nature of the connection which bound Egypt to the Porte. To allow any breach of that tie was to throw wide open the doors to every kind and order of foreign intervention. Turkey can never be the foe of England unless England blindly becomes the foe of Turkey. Turkey and the Turkish Empire occupy precisely those regions of the earth's surface which in the oc-cupation of a rival of England would ensure the downfall of our pre-eminence and, perhaps, of our independence. We have not a single interest which the maintenance of the Turkish Power can endanger. Place what Power you will in authority upon the Nile, except Turkey and the vassal of Turkey, and what becomes of the balance of power in the East, what becomes of the route to India, what becomes of Syria, of Asia Minor, of the Euphrates Valley, of the commerce of the Levant, and the keys of India? The Liberal party and the Gladstone Government seem to be absolutely unconscious of the Imperial rights and enormous resources of their

AYOUB KHAN'S FLIGHT. Fortune smiles upon England's protégé in Afghanistan, and there now at least seems some reasonable probability of his securing himself on the throne she placed at his disposal. The general-Abdul Kudus Khan-who was sent by him some time ago to operate in the direction of Herat while he himself struck at Candahar, reports that he has won two important victories, the one at Joar and the other somewhat nearer to Herat. The Globe

Joar is a town on the Heri-Rud, only about 120 miles further up that river than Herat, and Abdul Kudus Khan must have lost no time on the road, as the route thither from Afghan Turkestan, his starting point, is both circuitous and difficult. In the fight at this place he captured Ayoub Khan's father-in-law or rather one of them, as the Pretender is many-wived, we believe. like other Afghan chiefs. On hearing this bad news, the Luinab who was appo governor of Herat during Ayoub Khan's absence went out to meet the victor, but with no better success. He, too, met with severe defeat, and at once seems have recognised the logic of events by treating with the Amcer's general. Matters having reached this critical condition, Ayoub Khan thought it best to seek refuge in Persia. instead of proceeding to Herat, and the Ameer has, therefore, no open foe in the whole of Afghanistan. This is eminently satisfactory, so far as it goes, for either a reign of anarchy in Afghanistan, or the success of Ayoub Khan, our inveterate foe, must have given rise, sooner or later, to serious complications. If Abdurrhaman Khan be wise, he will seek to conciliate the Duranis by all the means in his power. Numerically speaking, they are the most important tribe in Afghanistan, and if he can but win them over without giving offence to their hereditary foes, the Ghilzais, his rule will have every chance of permanency. It is a delicate and difficult business, we admit, to retain the affections of these two great and hostile clans, but the Ameer has shown so much ability during the last few months that some grounds are afforded for hoping that he will solve this problem too. Ayoub Khan will probably now turn his thoughts to intrigue at Teheran. Most opportunely, Colonel Stewart was commissioned some six weeks ago to proceed to Kaf, a Persian town lying between Meshed and Herat, where he will be in a good position to obtain early intelligence.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES. The Saturday Review regards it as unfortunate that Mr. Gladstone's pledge that he would not propose an Irish Land Bill for England or Scotland would, if it became necessary, be explained away. The Farmers' Alliance Bill is at least as revolutionary as the Irish Land Bill, without any excuse for the scheme of spoliation which

it contains :-If it suited Mr. Gladstone's purpose to promote the transfer of property from the present owners to claimants who might command more votes, he could prepare in ten minutes a speech of two hours in which he would prove that the application to Great Britain of the three F's was not made in conformity with the Irish precedent. His own prejudice against a class which includes extremely few of his supporters was strongly exhibited in his discussion of the question of local rating In this, as in most other cases, Mr. Gladstone has two weights and measures for those whom he regards as friends or as adversaries. It was both unnecessary and unjust to censure the annexation of the Transvaal, as Mr. Gladstone's colleagues for mally approved the transaction, while the leader himself was silent. Mr. Gladstone's reticence on the subject of the Egyptian com-plications was probably discreet. Diplomacy if it is to be successful, must be secret; and it is impossible to know where the reserve of the Government indicates a prudent re-

THE LAND LEAGUE PROCLAIMED. MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

A special Gazette published in Dublin on Friday night, under the signature of Mr. Forster and the Lords Justices, declares that-

"Whereas, in many parts of Ireland an organised system of intimidation is practised, whereby hundreds of her Majesty's subjects, under apprehension of violence to their persons or properties, or deprivation of the necessaries of life, or loss of business, are coerced to give up their lawful employments, to abandon their lawful occupations and pursuits, to abstain from the payment of rents lawfully due by them or the fulfilment of their lawful engagements, to become members of or subscribe to the funds of an association commonly known as the Land League, or to abstain from doing what they have a legal right to do, to abstain from doing, now we do hereby warn all persons that all such practices of intimidation are unlawful and criminal, and that any person engaging in any of such practices or inciting thereto is liable to be arrested and imprisoned." A Dublin correspondent, writing on Friday

night just before the despatch of the mail, says:—Mr. Sexton, M.P., and Mr. Quinn, Secretary of the Land League, were arrested

under the Coercion Act to-day, but owing to the total breakdown of telegraphic communication the news is almost unknown outside Mr. Sexton was arrested at his lodging, Upper Frederick-street, by Superintendent Mallon. When arrested he was ill in bed, and had just previously received a visit from Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P. Mr. Sexton was asked by the officer if he thought his removal would endanger his health, but he replied that he would make no statement in regard to his health, and he was thereupon removed to Kilmainham in a cab. Mr Quinn was arrested at his lodgings, in St. Vincentstreet, at seven in the morning, before he was out of bed. Mr. Mallon was also the arresting officer on this occasion. Quinn was given plenty of time to get ready. He carefully packed his portmanteau, and the books he took with him among was a volume of John Bright's speeches. He was driven to Kilmainham on an outside car. Mr. Sexton's arrest was totally unexpected. On Thursday night he came from a sick bed to attend the League meeting, to discuss Parnell's arrest, but he refrained from giving utterance to expressions likely to compromise him. He did not think he would be arrested, although there was a general feeling among the members of the League that the organisation would be suppressed. There is no doubt that the action of the Government has produced the utmost consternation among the members of the party. Mr. Forster is understood to have placed his signature at the foot of six warrants, two for the arrest of Parnell, one for Sexton, one for Arthur O'Connor, one for T. M. Healy, and another for Wm. O'Brien, the editor of the Land League organ, the United Irishman. Mr. Healy is said to be in England, and a special messenger has been sent to Holyhead to intercept him in case he was returning to Ireland. In Dublin tonight there is the greatest excitement. All is speculation and confusion, but in the midst of the excitement nothing is more remarkable than the quiet appearance of the streets, the heavy and continuous rain keeping most people within doors. The news of the fresh arrests cannot have reached the country districts, as the fearful storm has broken down the wires in all directions, and in some cases suspended postal traffic. Nothing has tended to confirm the belief that the League will be suppressed more than the arrest of Mr. Quinn, its secretary. Mr. Quinn never made any speeche either in the country or at its weekly meet-ings in Dublin. His duties were entirely of a secretarial character. The next step, it is believed, will be the seizure of the newspapers of the League. A mass meeting is called for Sunday in Phoenix Park to protest against Parnell's arrest. News from the provinces is extremely meagre, and is awaited with much anxiety. Mr. Forster and the Lords Justices were in consultation at Dublin Castle for the greater part of the day, and it is understood that they have resolved upon further decisive steps. There is to-night a rumour that several outrages of an alarming nature have been committed within the past week in Dublin, which have, however, beeu kept as secret as possible. Several persons of notoriety, in connection with their opposi-

tion to the League and its leaders, have their A communication from another source-dated Saturday, states:-The arrest of Mr. Arthur O'Connor will, it is expected, soon be an accomplished fact. A few hours after Mr. Quinn was taken into custody, two members of the Detective Department called at the Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street, and asked whether Mr. Arthur O'Connor was inside. The reply was in the negative, and the detectives then left. Inquiries were made for the hon, member in other parts of the city, but without effect. It was rumoured that Mr. O'Connor, who succeeded Mr. Sexton as the principal organiser of the Land League, was actually paying a visit to Mr. Parnell at Kilmainham at the time that the detectives were at the hotel. Cavalry, infantry, and police are on duty guarding Kilmainham Gaol and its approaches. At Island Bridge Barracks, in the immediate vicinity of the gaol, a reinforcement of the First Royals has arrived. The two guns which were placed in a posi-tion in the Upper Castle Yard in defence of Dublin Castle on Thursday afternoon were ordered yesterday (Friday) to the quarters of the Artillery in the Lower Castle-yard. Strong guards are being kept at the various posts. It was reported in Dublin last night that Mr. Healy, M.P., Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., and Miss Hannah Parnell would speedily arrive in Dublin, their return having een hastened by the arrests. Further telegrams from America have arrived at the offices of the Land League, condemnatory of the policy of Mr. Gladstone in arresting Mr. Parnell, and urging caution and moderation amongst the people as the surest way to take

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was arrested on Satur-

day morning in Dublin at the Imperial A newspaper reporter who interviewed Mr. Parnell on Thursday in Kilmainham Gaol says Mr. Parnell's cell is on the ground loor. It is a small boarded apartment. having no furniture beyond a medium-sized table and two plain chairs. In reply to a question as to whether his arrest was likely to have any prejudicial effect upon the Land League movement, Mr. Parnell said he did not think it would, as he had made all arrangements for the proper organisation of the country. He thought everything connected with the movement was in a most satisfactory condition. When asked if he had contemplated the probability of the Government taking wholesale measures for the suppression of the League, he replied that he did not think the Government contemplated the suppression of the League; they could only suppress it by arresting everybody con-nected with it, and that they would hardly undertake. He further said that he supposed the Government could proceed by issuing a proclamation in the Gazette and seize the Land League offices as they did those of the Irish People in 1865; but if they did, the people would then be driven back upon secret organisations, as in former times, which would be much more dangerous for the Government than the present organisation, which is perfectly open. Mr. Parnell assured his visitor that all measures neces-

FURTHER ARRESTS IN IRELAND. | sary to guide and carry on the League had been arranged before his arrest, and that his presence, practically speaking, was not absolutely necessary any longer. He strongly urged the League to carry out the policy declared at the National Convention. He thought further arrests would follow his, but maintained that the League was a perfectly legal association. The Government was probably waiting to see how they could aim a blow at it. Mr. Parnell thought that, if the land question were settled, autonomy and every other question would settle itself, the great difficulty about autonomy being the existence of the landlord class in the country. He said that he intended to make application to be allowed to work in the carpenter's shop, which work he was fond of when a youth Mr. Parnell's last words were-" I shall take it as an evidence that the people of the country did not do their duty if I am speedily released.

A public meeting was held in the Rotunda at Dublin on Friday night to protest against Mr. Parnell's arrest. The hall was crowded, and fully twenty thousand people assembled outside unable to gain admittance. Sackville-street was patrolled by mounted police, and a force of about two hundred constables was stationed close to the Rotunda. Mr. Dawson, M.P., presided, and there were also present Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Gray, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., M. Gill, M.P., Mr. Metge, M.P., Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Mr. Gray proposed a resolution condemning the arrest as one of the most arbitrary, lawless, and tyrannical acts that ever disgraced the annals of British Rule in Ireland. (Loud cheers, and shouts for an 'Irish Republic," and "No rent") .- Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Dillon, M P., who denounced the arrest as the bitterest outrage yet inflicted on the Irish people, and said he would be greatly disappointed if it facilitated the payment of rents. (Cheers.)—The resolu-tion was carried unanimously.—Mr. T. D. Sullivan then moved a resolution to pledge the people of Ireland to act on the advice given by Mr. Parnell.—Mr. Metge, M.P., having seconded the resolution, it was passed. Other resolutions were adopted, and the proceedings concluded. The mob in the street behaved in a tumultuous manner and sang "God save Ireland." They were, however,

ispersed by the police.
An effigy of Mr. Gladstone was dragged through the streets of Cork, followed by a hooting crowd, on Friday night. The shops were closed all day. Reports from all country towns describe a similar state of things pre vailing, business being generally suspended and meetings held, at which the Government action is denounced. In several instances farmers pledge themselves to pay no rent until Parnell is released.

Meetings are to be held in various parts of county Clare to denounce the arrests.

At an indignation meeting held on Friday night in Galway a resolution was passed to the effect "that this one act would be sufficient to inspire us with a lasting hatred of English misrule in Ireland, if that had not been already impressed on our minds by centuries of wrong; and instead of this unwar-rantable arrest having the effect of daunting us into lessening our confidence in the Land League it will make us more bold and determined in our action, and more confident in the triumph of the cause advocated by the

The Irish World says :- "The arrest has ncensed the Irish race in America. Mr. Gladstone stands revealed as the most vindictive and hypocritical foe Ireland has had to deal with. Never was Mr. Parnell nearer the throne of Ireland than now. Evidently Mr. Gladstone is determined upon goading Ireland into premature insurrection. It is hard for flesh and blood to preserve composure in the face of such a challenge; but Irishmen must restrain their impulses. Never was it more the duty of the Irish to exhibit the virtues of self-possession, discipline, and obedience to the Land League than now. Never did the Land League have a better opportunity to manifest its moral power. The English Ministry now assails Ireland through the Land League. Fortunately for Ireland's cause, she has a base of operations this side of the Atlantic from which the enemy cannot drive her. It is in the power of every Irishman to make this operations more effective. Gather round the Land League standard; fill up its branches, and furnish its treasury with the sinews of war.

Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Ashton Dilke M.P., spoke on Friday night at a political meeting at Newcastle. Mr. Burt said he voted against coercion, although there was some reason for it; but if we were to have men imprisoned without trial the Government could not have a stronger justification than in Mr. Parnell's case. They might have expected every patriotic Irishman to give the Land Act a fair trial. Mr. Ashton Dilke expressed entire concurrence with these views. He entered Parliament with the best feeling towards Irishmen, but had despairingly come to the conclusion that it was impossible to work with them.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—The dead body of a lad, aged ten years, named Charles Nurse, who resided with his mother at No. 1, Charles Buildings, St. Martin's-lane, has been found in an iron dust-bin in Taylor's Buildings, Bedford. bury, a narrow lane in the rear of the fireengine station in Chandos-street. The bin in question, which is six feet in height, ten in length, and three feet wide, is principally used for holding the refuse from the workshops and factory of Messrs. Benham and Froude, brass and coppersmiths The lad had been absent from home for three days. The conjecture is that he got into the dustbin to sort over the ashes for any pieces of copper that might be amongst them, this being a very common thing. He was then, it is believed, either overcome by the fumes, or the genial warmth induced him to lie down to sleep, in which he was suffocated.

RIOTS AT REDHILL. — A Redhill correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:— Serious riots are prevalent here. The occasion is a quarrel between the students of Mr. Jarman's military college on one hand, and the townspeople on the other. The origin of the difference dates from two months back when some of the students were accused by a son of the ex-Mayor, Alderman Lambert, with insulting a lady in the street, and a soreness of feeling has prevailed ever since. Last Sunday a few students were met by young Lambert and a companion named Miles, the son of a local fishmonger, when the quarrel was renewed and a stand-up fight arranged for, which, it is reported, eventually came off to the advantage of the student engaged. On Monday night some students, it is stated paraded the streets arm-in-arm, thrusting by tanders off the pavement. The anger of the little community was quickly aroused. , The alleged offerders were surrounded by a crowd, including some respectable tradesmen among them, for purposes of remonstrance. The rougher portion of the crowd, however, began to take the matter into their own hands, and the students were hooted, pursued, and freely stoned as they scampered back to the college. Mr. Jarman in vain appealed to the crowd to disperse. Stones were thrown, windows broken, and a few wounds inflicted on the heads of the inmates. Eventually the excited crowd dispersed; but on Tuesday night, two students being seen in the town, the disturbances were renewed. The young men were hunted along the streets, and seeking refuge in various shops and taverns were denied admittance. For several hours the mob kept the streets, waiting for more students to appear, and at length betook themselves to the college, which for some time was held in a state of siege.

TERRIFIC GALE IN ENGLAND.

Early on Friday morning a gale of great force was experienced in the metropolis. The wind was accompanied by heavy showers of rain, and the Thames was lashed into a perfect sea by the wind, the spray flying in dense showers over the piers and the craft at Great damage was done in all directions by the blowing down of chimneypots, walls, trees, and portions of newly erected buildings. In Old Burlington-street a public-house was blown down. A shop in the Haymarket sustained such severe damage that the police were stationed around it to prevent any one coming near the building until steps were taken to make it safe. In Charles-street, Westminster-road, the front of a baker's shop was blown in. About 7.30 a.m., at the new goods station of the Great Eastern Railway in course of erection in Shoreditch, a massive gable of brickwork and stone, weighing several tons fell with a tremendous crash, bringing down some scaf-folding, which about thirty men had just quitted, owing to the heavy rain. The pas-sengers in an omnibus which was passing at the time also had a narrow escape.

The Pall Mall Gazette of Friday says:—About half-past eight o'clock this morning a serious accident occurred in Regent-street. The wind blew from the roof of the library adjoining the Polytechnic a piece of wood, which, in falling, struck a projecting window, and brought down with a loud crash a shower of glass, some of which fell upon the head of a young man who was passing and injured him severely. About ten o'clock a cabman, while standing on the rank opposite the George Inn, Haverstock-hill, was killed by a tall tree which was suddenly blown down upon him. A policeman on duty and another cabman had a narrow escape. The deceased's name is Thomas Wrighton, aged fifty-five, of Lismore-road, Kentish-town. the Victoria station a shoeblack was blown off the pavement under the wheels of a cab which was passing, and sustained such severe injuries that he had to be removed to the hospital by the police. A stack of chimneys was blown down this afternoon at the corner of Wych-street and Newcastle-street, Strand, without, however, doing any injury to passers-by.

The storm appears to have been very general throughout the country. In Windsor Great Park many of the old trees were uprooted, and other damage done. At Oxford several of the trees in Broad Walk have been destroyed. In the Bristol Channel the shipping has been in much danger, but no serious casualties are reported. At Swansea several of the triumphal arches erected in preparation for the Royal visit next week have been torn up by the wind, and now lie on the ground a ruined mass. The roads are strewn with Venetian masts. The shipping in the harbour has also suffered, and several vessels have been driven ashore. A message from Bishop's Stortford states

that as the Great Eastern up express from Cambridge approached Shelford on Friday morning the driver saw a large tree blown down and fall across the line. Every effort was made to stop the train, but without success, until the engine and several carriages had cut through the obstacle. Happily the train did not leave the metals, and a number of passengers alighted and helped to clear away the obstacle. At Trowbridge station, as a fast train from Bristol to Salisbury was coming, a pair of trucks suddenly disappeared. The wind was so strong that it blew the trucks off the metals, but fortunately, with considerable effort, the driver of the engine was able to pull up in time to prevent what been a serious accident. A telegram from Royston states that a shooting saloon which had been attending the pleasure fair was blown over by the gale in the Royston market-place. Two boys were in bed in the caravan, and one of them was badly At Cambridge a large window at the town hall was blown in, and trees in the College grounds blown down. The gale has done considerable damage at Brighton in various parts of the town. Many of the shops on the sea-front remain closed.

A correspondent at Oxford says :- A perfect hurricane from the west and north is raging here. Although chimney-pots, tiles, and branches of trees have been blown down in large numbers, no serious damage has

A Birmingham correspondent writes : terrible gale of wind prevailed in Birmingham on Friday morning, and great damage was done to property. The roof of a chapel was blown in, several tradesmen had their large plate glass windows wrecked, and part of the roof of the county court fell with a terrible crash. Fortunately the court was not sitting. The roofs of many houses are almost entirely stripped. Several persons have been slightly injured, and large numbers of trees blown down.

Lloyd's agent at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, s'a'es: — On Thursday night, about ten o'clock, it came on to blow a strong southwest gale, increasing to nearly a hurricane, and still continues thick, occasionally with rain. The South-Western Company's steamer Fannie, with the mails and passengers from Southampton for Guernsey and Jersey, was compelled to anchor here and rem: in. At Ilfracombe the sea is unusually high, the

block of buildings in course of erection has been demolished, and a number of windows and doors blown in. Several persons who ventured on the parade were thrown down by the waves and received serious injuries. vessel observed off Bull Point was suddenly missed, and it is feared that she has foundered. Many vessels in harbour broke from their moorings, and boats were washed away. According to a message from Lloyd's cor respondent at the Lizard Point on Friday morning, it was blowing a whole gale there from the west-north-west. The Cornwall steamer had been sighted from the station, putting back through stress of weather.

waves breaking over the Capstone Hill. A

A Lytham correspondent states that a perfect hurricane has swept over that coast from the south-west. The sea was exceedngly rough, and most of the small craft lying at anchor have been swamped. loss of life has been reported. The gale had

not abated on Friday evening.

The secretary of the General Post Office wrote:-In consequence of the gale telegraphic communication with all parts is much interrupted. There will be delay upon the news traffic. The delay at Newmarket races to-day will, it is feared, be very great." Shortly before one o'clock on Friday brick shaft, some 65 feet high, belonging to the works of Messrs. James Hancock and Co. indiarubber manufacturers. Goswellroad, London, was, owing to the power of the wind, thrown from its position, falling on to the premises of Joseph Wicks a rag merchant, did considerable damage. Wick's premises are situated in Charlesstreet, St. Luke's, at the back of Messrs. Hancock's, and at the time of the accident about 13 men and women were engaged on the first floor of the building sorting cloth cuttings. The crash was so sudden that there was no time to escape, a portion of the shaft, weighing between six and seven tons. falling on to the roof of the building, and carrying everything before it. Passing through the first and ground floors, it finally lodged in the basement of the building. The people employed on the first floor were all precipitated to the lower floor. William Minors, who was working in the foundry at the time, showed great courage, and ren every possible assistance in rescuing his fellow workers. Upon an inspection of the premises, it was discovered that one lad only, named Hy. Nobes, aged 17, who was engaged at work at the extreme end of the building, had been killed, and that five others had sustained injuries of a serious nature, necespital. A gang of workmen was quickly upon Co., of Liverpool.

the spot, and, under the direction of the fireman, set to work to clear away the debris. After the lapse of half an hour they succeeded in finding the body of the unfortunate lad Nobes, which was fearfully mutilated. The injured persons were liberated as soon as ossible, and were at once conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The names of the injured are as follows:—Rosie Tyler, head njured and much knocked about; Henry Wicks, head and face cut about; Jane Cross, aged 19, dislocated arm and cuts; Maria Godfrey, aged 17, dislocated shoulder and other injuries to the head and body; Charlotte Mullen, aged 24, dislocated shoulder; Aun Cooper, aged 34, injuries to the head and body. The injuries received by Rosie Tyler are of such a serious nature that the house surgeon entertains little hope of her recovery. The brick shaft was an old and substantial one and bolted with strong iron bands, and was calculated to have been capable of contending against almost any weather. The body of the lad Nobes was removed to the St. Luke's Mortuary, where it awaits an inquest. A body of constables was soon upon the scene of the accident, and under the direction of Inspector Maffey rendered assistance in keeping the approaches to the

foundry clear.

The Evening Standard in a special edition on Friday night says:—This morning, at about half-past seven o'clock, an accident of an alarming character happened at the new goods station in course of erection in Shoreditch, belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company. It seems that at the time mentioned, when the gale was at its height, a loud crack was heard proceeding from the north side of the immense structure, and was ascertained by persons who were hastily on ascertained by persons who were massiny on the spot that one of the massive gables, com-posed of brickwork, and comprising many tons of material, had given way to the force of the wind, and fallen outwards, nothing remaining but the iron casements of the windows. The brickwork was only finished yesterday, and three or four men would have been engaged upon the scaffold "pointing the work, but for a heavy shower of rain that fell just at the time. As it was, there was not a living soul in close proximity. Had there been any men on the scaffold they could hardly have escaped with life, as the lowest fall they could possibly have had would have been 40 feet, and might have been a hundred. The massive scaffold-poles were snapped like firewood, and a small portion of the broken tops, together with some bricks, fell outwards across the railway company's roadway and over a parapet 50 feet high into the street. The passengers on one of the Old Ford omnibuses also had a narrow escape, for the vehicle had not passed the spot more than half a minute when the space it had just occupied was covered with pieces of timber and masses of bricks and mortar. The debris was speedily cleared away out of the road, and nothing remains to be seen of what might have proved serious catastrophe but some scaffolding, heaps of rubbish, a dismantled building, and two railway trucks, which stood under the falling mass, and are nearly knocked to pieces. The exact amount of wall that fell was 50 cubic yards, and since then the contractors, Messrs. Vernon and Evans, have knocked down a similar quantity, which they con-sidered to be in a dangerous state. No further fall is feared.

The Evening Standard of Saturday says :-'The severe gale which burst over the country during the later hours of Thursday night and the greater part of yesterday, caused the loss of several lives, inflicting great damage to property on land and amongst the shipping on the coast, and to some extent a general derangement of business. The inland telegraphic service was considerably delayed, owing to a large por-tion of the wires having been blown down or otherwise injured, whilst our foreign news is curtailed in consequence of still greater damage to the land lines in some parts of the Continent. There was no very long warning of the approach of this gale. The barometer in the early portion of Thursday had shown a slight tendency to rise, but about six o'clock in the evening it took a turn, and from that time there was a rapid fall every hour until nearly noon yesterday, when there was a difference of nearly an inch in the column of mercury as compared with the same hour of the previous day. After that there was a short period during which the barometer remained steady, and from that time onwards to an early hour this morning the rise was nearly as rapid as the previous fall had

Professsor Stone, of the Radcliffe Observatory, at Oxford, says that the wind began to freshen on Thursday, at eight p.m., from the south-south-east, and, increased in force, veered to south-south-west at ten p m. It was then blowing a violent gale, and its strength remained nearly constant ttll three p.m. yesterday. Since that time it has been gradually abating, its direction being due The maximum hourly run was 65 miles between one and two p.m., representing a pressure of 42lb. on the square foot, During the noted storm on January 18 the maximum hourly run was 76 miles, with a pressure of nearly 58lb. on the square foot. The horizontal movement from six a.m. yes-terday to six p.m. was 643 miles. The barometer fell 0 8 inch between noon of Thursday and eight a.m. on Friday, and has since been making rapid recovery. Over half an inch of rain fell in Oxford during the night.

Great damage was done in every direction of the metropolis, in the parks, and on the Embankment, by the uprooting of trees; in the streets by the blowing down of hoardings and the demolition of partly built houses, and shops, and old buildings. Several chimney-stacks fell upon houses and workshops, causing loss of life; while the casualties to limbs were numerous. The bed of the Thames was laid almost bare at low water, and the steamboats were unable to run.

The gale unroofed the Mill-hill Station of the Great Northern Railway, blowing the slates in all directions, but fortunately doing no further injury.

The full force of the gale was experienced at Blackheath from its exposed situation. The dust blew across the Common with extraordinary fury, against which it was impossible at times to make headway. Many trees in the gardens bordering the heath were blown down, and in Greenwich Park huge trees were torn up by their roots and boughs were strewn in all directions. At Greenwich parish church the force of the wind stopped the clock, and much damage was done in the town by falling tiles and chimney pots. A temporary building on the jetty at the

Cannon Cartridge Factory, Woolwich Arsenal, was carried away by the wind, and some men working a crane below had a narrow escape. A heavy chimney stack at the offices of the Ordnance Select Committee was blown over, seriously damaging part of the building and endangering the officials. Large trees on Woolwich Common were destroyed, and part of a house near Old Plumstead Post-office was blown down. A long wall, built to re-semble a fortress, at the summit of Sandy Hill, and enclosing the garden of the Fort Tavern, was levelled, and much other injury was done to property in the neighbourhood.

Reports from various parts of the coast report disasters to shipping during the gale of Friday. A vessel was lost off Bangor with all hands. At Shields a pilot boat was swamped and three men were drowned. Gallant rescues of imperilled crews by the boats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution are reported. Many vessels are missing, and it is feared the loss of life has been very serious. A message received in Liverpool announces that during the height of the gale the Liverpool steamer, Cyprian, was totally wrecked, and that of her crew, which would number between 30 and 40 persons, only eight are saved. The Cyprian sailed for Genoa on sitating their immediate removal to the hos- Thursday, and was owned by Leyland and

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Bankers, and Booksellers.

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Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 16-17, 1881.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES IN IRELAND.

The arrest of Mr. Parnell has been promptly followed up by other measures for the restoration of the supremacy of the law in Ireland. Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly have been taken into custody under the powers conferred on the Irish Executive by the Protection Act, and some other prominent members of the Land League organization have been arrested. It is believed that in two or three cases the police were unable to execute the warrants intrusted to them. Some politicians of Mr. Parnell's party, who had made themselves scarcely less conspicuous than the persons now lodged in Kilmainham for the violence of their language and the mischievous counsels they addressed to the Irish people, have placed themselves in security on this side of St. George's Channel. Others do not deem themselves safe within the jurisdiction of either English or the Irish Courts. From Paris and from New York patriotic indignation is transmitting telegraphic protests to the Land League head-quarters in Dublin. But in Ireland the vigour displayed by the Government has quelled the lawless spirit fostered by long impunity. There was some reason for apprehension lest when the blow fell upon the chief of the Land League his adherents and admirers, stung by the disappointment of the wild hopes they had been permitted to cherish, might be tempted to some passionate outbreak. The danger has not as yet entirely passed away, but it has greatly diminished as time has been given for reflection, and as it has become clear to the most reckless spirits that the crushing superiority of force on the side of the law is not to be disputed. It is satisfactory, however we may explain the fact, that the spokesmen of the Land League, while exhausting the vocabulary of invective in their denunciation of the course pursued by the Government, have, without exception, advised and adjured the masses to abstain from violence. It is happily most improbable that there will now be any threatening popular move-ment to encounter, though the Irish Executive would be wanting in its duty if it neglected to take ample and even superabundant precautions. It is not so easy to be assured that isolated outrages will not be perpetrated in a spirit of revenge, but in this respect also time is on our side. We are convinced that if the Irish masses see the Government resolved to carry out the law, they will not engage in a disastrous contest out of any romantic loyalty to their imprisoned leaders. It is noteworthy that at an excited meeting of the Cork Land League, where the "outrage" of Mr. Parnell's arrest was denounced with almost inarticulate fury, the chairman declined to accept a resolution enjoining the people to pay no rent whatever until the captive was released. If this shrewd desire to keep the door open for retreat from a position which might become untenable prevailed even in the first flush of wrath against the Government, it may be expected that as popular excitement abates there will be a widespread defection from the policy avowed by the Land League. In a few weeks it will be known whether the common sense of the Irish people has at length rallied to the cause of law and order, or whether Mr. Parnell is to be consoled in Kilmainham by learning that thousands of his

effect of the Ministerial policy upon Ireland can yet be estimated, the result appears to be satisfactory. Compared with much of the vituperative and incendiary rhetoric which has lately been the fashion at meetings of the Land League, the remarks of Mr. Dillon and Mr. T. D. Sullivan in the Rotunda are tame and commonplace. The "assassination Press," as Sir William Harcourt called it, is of course still itself: denouncing tyranny and appealing for subscriptions in as bad grammar as ever. Here again revolutionary fury is matched by Tory rage, and an evening contemporary amiably insinuates that it is the duty of English patriots to assassinate Mr. Gladstone, and the intention of Irish patriots to murder his son. The :appeals to the people to be calm, while they are creditable to the agitators who make them, are significant of increasing caution. There can be no doubt that numbers of people, with more prudence than courage and more discretion than patriotism, have hitherto sullenly acquiesced in a movement which they were too timid or too feeble to resist. These will naturally fall away from the Land League when that body is robbed of its power to do hurt. The most active organisers of social tyranny are now themselves under lock and key. Two of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Healey, are believed to be wisely remaining in England, beyond the reach of warrants under the Protection Act. The escape of Mr. O'Connor reflects more credit upon his own coolness than upon the skill of the police. If terrorism be completely broken down, and every man in Ireland be free to live as he pleases and take what benefit he is entitled to from the Land Act, it may soon be possible once more to govern the country under the provisions of the ordinary law.

countrymen have been ruined by blindly

The Daily News says :- So far as the

following his reckless counsels.—Times.

SOUTH AFRICA. The Durban correspondent of the Stan-

dard telegraphed on Sunday:-The seizure by the Boers of Zeederberg's waggons and oxen beyond the Coldstream was reported in Newcastle yesterday, and is sequence moving up the country. Zeederberg is a Boer who remained conspicuously loyal to England during the hostilities. A very uneasy feeling still prevails in reference to Transvaal affairs. Mr. Gladstone's statement that the Convention must be insisted upon is received here with great satisfaction. It is believed that the Boers will eventually ratify the Convention, but with no intention to act up to it. There is great disunion amongst the Boers themselves. Reports from the native districts are still of a warlike com-

News has reached here from Ladysmith to the effect that Oham has driven the Abaqualuse tribe over the border into the Transvaal near Luneberg, killing many men, women, and children. The remnant of the tribe is now located in the Wakkerstroom district.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The Standard correspondent at The Hague telegraphed on Sunday:-On Friday night and Saturday morning the Netherlands were visited by a hurricane which has caused considerable loss of life and a great destruction of property. In every town many dwelling-houses and a large number of churches and other public and private buildings have suffered more or less damage, while the falling débris has killed several persons and injured many more. For several hours almost the entire telegraph system was thrown out of operation. Great damage has also been done to several railways. In the open country the losses are even greater than in the towns. There are partial inundations in several districts, and many cattle and sheep have been lost. Many churches and large buildings have been blown down or un-roofed. The havoc committed by the uprooting of trees and the blowing down of branches in plantations, woods, and gardens is unpre-cedented within living memory. The Forest at the Hague is a perfect chaos. Here and at Amsterdam and Rotterdam the Zoological Gardens have suffered heavily. During the storm there were several great fires. One at Joure, in Friesland, was the most destructive, but, fortunately, involved no loss of life. The losses sustained by the shipping in Rotterdam and Amsterdam, as well as on the North Sea coasts generally, are not ascertained, but are known to be very heavy, and it is feared that several vessels have gone down with all

THE PILGRIMS IN ROME.

The Rome correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night :-

I have just returned from St. Peter's, where the Italian Pilgrims were received by the Pontiff in solemn audience. The admission to the church was by tickets, and many thousands of persons were present. The assemblage comprised considerably more men than women; as many young as old men; a few of the labouring class of the country; but mainly persons of the lower middle class in the provincial towns. The ceremony was announced for eleven o'clock, but the Pontiff entered the church from the Vatican at twelve. Certainly, at that moment the scene was a very striking one. At the door of the chapel opposite the Canon's chapel, from which the Pope entered, he placed himself in the Sedia Gestatoria, and was lifted on to the shoulders of the Sediarii, with the huge Flabelli borne on either side in all respects according to the ancient ceremonial, which has for so long been disused. The Swiss Guards and some two hundred of the Palatine Guards lined the route through the crowd up the nave and to the throne prepared at the extremity of the northern transept. A numerous court of Cardinals, Bishops, and nobles of the guard preceded him, as well as the choir singing the "Tu es Petrus" ' Tu es Petrus."

An order had been issued that applause was forbidden, but an immense shout of Viva il Papa" broke from the multitude, making every vault in the vast church echo the cry. There were heard a few isolated cries of "Viva il Papa Re;" but they were immediately hushed down. The whole air was white with the waving of handkerchiefs. The Pope stepped into the Sedia Gestatoria with apparent animation and cheerfulness. He bestowed blessings right and left as he passed up the church. The Patriarch of Venice read an address. The Pope was speaking in reply for twenty minutes. His voice was weak, but he spoke with much emo-He referred to the terrible danger which threatened Italy from the work of sects striving to banish the religion of Christ, and also to the accusations made against Catholics of a want of patriotism, insisting warmly that the best Catholics were the best patriots, and that in this respect also victory would be found to be on their side. He alluded to the present intolerable condition of the Pope in Rome, surrounded as he is by enemies and outraged in a thousand ways in his person

and his dignity. Referring to the affair of the 13th July, the official account of the Pope's speech adds to the above complaints that "he is not secure in his own place." No such words as the latter, however, reached my ears, and I doubt their having been uttered. They were in any case very notably contradicted by an im-mense display of force, destined by the Government to prevent all riotous or anti-clerical demonstrations. This had been much feared, the Radicals having intended to go in force to the spot in Campo Dei Fiori, where Giordano Bruno was burned; but the precautions taken by the Government caused the Radicals to abandon the idea. The streets were full of police, and all passed off orderly. When the Pope left the church in the same state as on entering, the applause was again most vociferous and long continued. The Pope was evidently gratified. He appeared feeble, and he has certainly much aged in appearance during the last two years. The emotion with which he spoke again and again brought tears to his eyes, and when he had finished he sank back in the chair apparently much exhausted.

REPORTED THREATENING OF MINISTERS. The Central News is requested to state that there is no truth in the announcement which has been published, in connection with recent events in Ireland, that by special order a police guard is now maintained over the official residences of the members of the Cabinet, although the Ministers are out of town. The other portion of the same statement, that since Mr. Parnell's arrest "threatening letters of an unusual character have been re-ceived by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt," is also a pure invention. No such letters are known of by Mr. Gladstone's private secretary or any other official.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL .-DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Halfpints, 3fr. 50c., by most Chemists on the Continent. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Advr. THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

RIOTING IN DUBLIN.

The latest reports from Dublin are of a very grave character. Rumours, which were at first discredited, of serious rioting in that city have now been fully confirmed. Writing on Sunday night the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says :—
The most serious incident which has as yet

occurred in consequence of the arrests by the

Government of Mr. Parnell and his fellow-

Leaguers took place on Saturday night. At a late hour the crowd which had collected at an early period of the day in front of the Imperial Hotel did not disperse all the evening, although at times it became much thinned All the day it was under the eye of the police, and Colonel Conolly, who was in command of a troop of horse, was constantly in the streets, riding up and down at the head of his mounted About five o'clock Mr. Biggar left the troop. Imperial Hotel, and he immedialely became the centre of a cheering crowd, which followed him to the Freeman's Journal office, on the other side of the road. The crowd then returned to watch outside the hotel, and as the evening wore on the excitement grew more intense. There were insulting cries at the police, groans for them and the Government, and spents of "Burkelet" with shouts of "Buckshot," with savage hooting. A few stones were thrown; but at this time the police confined themselves to warning the people not to show any violent gestures or make any observations likely to create disturbance. The excitement, however, rapidly increased as the crowd grew to greater dimensions, and the police, who moved about either singly or in small bodies, were threatened and loudly groaned at. One sergeant fled from a knot of persons, and another policeman, who was also chased, sought refuge in a tram car, the windows of which were broken, but the car moved off and took the constable away in safety. The crowd meanwhile massed around the Imperial Hotel and Nelson's pillar, the steps of which were densely thronged. The cries from the crowd continued most threatening, and reinforcements of police were marched to the scene. Bodies in close and solid order pushed their way through the crowd in every direction. across Carlisle Bridge and up Sackville-street to the pillar. This was the signal for a renewed outburst of hooting, deafening shouts of "Buckshot," "to hell with Buckshot," cheers of Parnell, Dillon, and the Land League, and groans for the police. A scene then occurred which almost baffles description. Apparently those who were in authority over the police, of which there was altogether a force of about 400 on the spot, lost control over the men to a considerable degree, and the darkness of the night no doubt contributed to the confusion which prevailed. The police commenced a series of charges on the people. Carlisle Bridge was several times swept by large bodies of constabulary, who had drawn their bâtons and used them without mercy or regard to persons. In Sackville-street similar charges were made. The people were struck down indiscriminately by the police, and many when they fell to the ground were kicked and again struck. These charges were over and over again repeated, although no resistance was de on the part of the people but cries of Shame," and cries for quarter, which were unheeded. The police seemed to have lost command of themselves, and several times their officers interfered to restrain them, with the effect that the men struck at the people with their batons and with their clenched hands, kicking and hitting savagely in every direction. Even respectable persons on the outskirts of the crowd, who had been conducting themselves quietly, were beaten down, and their protests were unheeded. In one case a policeman went up to a gentleman at some distance from the surging crowd, and violently struck him to the ground. Many incidents of this character occurred. It was impossible in the heaving crowd and the excitement of the time to observe accurately all that occurred, but it could be seen how the people fell before the charges, smitten down by the policemen's batons. Many have been brought to the hospital. Some are most seriously injured. There are loud protests against the behaviour of the police, and the numbers of many of them have been taken by persons in the crowd, with a view to complain of their conduct. This series of charges continued until nearly half-past twelve o'clock at night. The people dispersed very slowly, and it was remarkable that the crowd massed together again after every charge, although they

offered only a passive resistance. This (Sunday) night, says the correspondent, in continuation, there are grave fears that another riot of even more alarming character may occur. The city is, as I tele-graph, full of people. They are in a state of the greatest excitement, and this is increasing. Large bodies of police are in the thoroughfare, and already the police have been obliged to make several charges to clear the street. Crowds have been gathering since six o'clock, and show every sign of being excited to a dangerous degree.

In a later despatch the correspondent says: -The scenes which took place in the streets of Dublin on Saturday night have not in any degree been exaggerated. The leaders of the police bodies on Saturday evening endeavoured to check the violence displayed, and one officer rushed between the police and the people, crying "No brutality, men! Don't strike innocent people! This command was, however, un-heeded in the general excitement which prevailed. Undoubtedly, the police received much provocation, but nothing could excuse the brutality some of the force displayed. Even this evening there are evidences of the same spirit. A gentleman standing on the steps of the Imperial Hotel, and observing he scene before him, was struck violently in the face by a policeman. At this time (10.30) there are still large crowds in Sackvillestreet. A shot, apparently from a revolver, has been fired in the crowd, but I am not disposed to attach any importance to the occurrence. It has, however, caused some alarm. The police are not armed, except with their batons, and they are still being hooted and groaned at. Several attempts have been made by persons to address the crowd; but these have been prevented in nearly all cases by the police. There is, without doubt, a great deal of excitement, but it is not of a dangerous kind, and there is no reason to fear a serious riot. One thing is perfectly evident. There is no organisation whatever among the people, nor any attempt to create such on the moment. The feeling is one of hostility to the police, in a great degree based upon their conduct to-night and last night. The crowd is now not so large as during the earlier part of the evening. The meeting which was to have taken place in Phoenix Park to-day (Sunday) was abandoned by the leaders of the party, owing to the knowledge that the authorities had decided to proclaim it and disperse the

crowd by force.
One incident, which might have been attended with dangerous consequences, has occurred. A police-inspector, who was standing near Nelson's pillar, was menaced by a knot of persons who stood around him. A gentleman, stated to belong to the Four Courts, Dublin, interfered to protect the policeman, raising his stick. The crowd then turned upon him, and he sought escape in flight. He ran down Sackville-street, and in turning the corner into Lower Abbey-street produced a revolver from his pocket and fired it in the air to intimidate his pursuers. This exasperated the crowd, and they followed him with more threatening gestures. The gentleman took refuge in the Irish Times office in Lower Abbey-street, and a volley of stones was fired after him. This foolish act was very nearly the cause of a serious dis-

A serious riot occurred in Mallow on Saturday night in connection with an unsucessful attempt to rescue Mr. Hesserman whilst the latter was being conveyed to Limerick Gaol. A large crowd, accompanied by a band and torchbearers, stoned the police, seriously wounding the head constable. The sub-inspector was also kicked and the sword of a policeman carried away. The prisoner, however, was got off in the train, after which the mob wrecked the refreshment rooms, and on their return to town attacked and damaged the houses of those who did not close in con-

sequence of Mr. Parnell's arrest or illuminate on Father Sheehy's release. The meeting intended to be held in Limerick on Sunday was proclaimed. Notices conveying that intimation were posted at three o'clock in the morning by the constabulary, but the posters were immediately afterwards torn down. The leaders of the move-ment thought they might hold the meeting outside the city, but the authorities informed them it would be dispersed wherever held. The Coldstream Guards arrived from Dublin in Limerick by special train, to assist the local authorities in preserving order. The suppression of the meeting which was called to express sympathy with Mr. Parnell and the other imprisoned suspects was a complete surprise to the people. The ground designated for the meeting was occupied by a squadron of Dragoons, Scots Greys, and about two hundred of the Royal Irish Constabulary. During the course of the morning and forenoon considerable excitement was manifested on the part of the people, who expressed their views about the action of the authorities with warmth. Thousands of people flocked into the city for the purpose of being present at the meeting. By two p.m. the streets were crowded with an excited mob. The military and police were under the command of Mr. Rolleston, R M. In the afternoon the crowd moved towards Bank-place, where the meeting was first intended to be held. The mayor, and several other prominent citizens, met Colonel Knox, commanding the Scots Guards, in the Mechanics Institute. The colonel cautioned the mayor against holding the meeting, saying he would not have his men injured, and would ask, if they were assailed, the resident magistrate's permission to fire on the people. The requisition for the meeting was signed by the mayor, who urged the people to assemble in thousands. In addition to the troops already mentioned, the 57th Regiment and the Artillery were standing ready in the barracks to march out

at a moment's notice.

Matters progressed with comparative quiet during the day, the only incident worthy of notice being the forming into order by the military. Shortly after four o'clock the troops and police began to move off from Bank-place. Stones were immediately thrown in vast quantities at the police, who were in addition hooted and groaned at in the most violent manner. The troops were thereupon halted and ordered to charge the mob, which they did, partially clearing the streets. At this time there were over 600 military and police in the thoroughfare. The mob closed upon the force again, when the police once more charged. They were then ordered to load, and having done so with fixed swords they gain advanced against the people, scattering them in various directions, only, however, to see them gather together and renew the disturbance. The police made several similar charges with drawn swords; but at length, worn out, they made a rush for their bar-racks in William-street, into which they retired by order of the authorities. The mob gathered around the barrack buildings. throwing showers of stones, but the police took no notice for some time of this. Subsequently a squadron of the Scots Greys charged the mob down George-street, and repeated the charge up the street. Showers of stones were also thrown at them by the mob, many of those composing it having collected in the by-lanes and streets. As the evening wore on, the police sallied forth, again charging the people up and down the streets. At six o'clock the city was in a most excited state. The police were becoming provoked at the treatment they were receiving, and it was feared they would fire on the mob if further violence was used towards them. While the troops were passing the Town Hall, the Mayor, standing in the window

of his office, shouted to the soldiers, "You have won the day this time, but I advise you to walk easily over the stones.' A later message says: "A party of constabulary, under the command of Major Rollestone, R.M., fired on a mob in Denmarkstreet. One man was wounded by a bullet in the side. Several charges of the constabulary were subsequently made and over twenty rioters arrested. In all cases stones were found in their pockets. While the police were marching past slates were thrown on them from the roofs of houses. Several of the constabulary have been wounded but none severely. The city still continues in a fearful state of disorder, many houses having been wrecked. The club-house was subsequently attacked, and the windows broken. Shortly afterwards the police were withdrawn into barracks, which were in half an hour's time violently attacked by a large mob with stones, and the windows broken. fired on the mob, and rushed out of the barracks, charging the people with fixed swords, scattering them in all directions. The streets remained crowded with the worst classes, and the mob having quenched all the lamps in the city, total darkness prevailed, and there was great terror. At ten o'clock, however, the city was quiet.

THE DRAMA.

GAIETY THEATRE. Somewhat before it had been expected a new "burlesque drama," in three acts, from the pen of Mr. F. C. Burnand, was produced on Saturday night at the Gaiety. Like its predecessor, The Forty Thieves, the new production deals with a familiar subject, the story of Whittington and his Cat being once nore laid under contribution to act as a vehicle for incessant punning, vivacious dances, and frequent snatches of music-hall melody. The most striking feature of the entertainment is a panorama representing in broad caricature the Lord Mayor's Show, the figures cleverly painted, introducing all sorts of public men of the present day, from Captain Shaw to Mr. Gladstone, with an intervening body including the Temple Bar Griffin, Sir John Bennett, Mr. Irving, Mr. Labouchere, Bradlaugh, the æsthetic Wilde, and many others. The boldness of the picture and its whimsical treatment had an irresistible effect, and the canvas moved to a ripple of hearty laughter, culminating in mingled cheers and hisses when the climax represented the Premier with a return ticket for Leeds under his arm. The acting of the piece receives careful treatment from the capable company. Miss E. Farren is the Whittington, being, as usual, full of life and spirit, and singing and dancing with untiring energy, and Miss Connie Gilchrist in a pretty dress is the dandy of the period, Lord Lar-dida. At the fall of the curtain Mr. Burnand was called for, but it was announced that he was not in the house.

This beautiful theatre, as we have already stated, was successfully opened on Monday last. Respecting Patience; or, Bunthorne's Bride, the successful joint work of Messrs.
Gilbert and Sullivan, with which the current season commenced, it is needless to say much

turbance, and it increased the excitement of | Sullivan's melodious music, elicited laughter and applause from an audience that filled every part of the theatre. The cast was almost the same as that when the work was first produced. MM. Goldsmith, Barrington, Lely, Thornton, and Bowly, Miles. Braham, Barnett, Gwynn, Fortescue, and Bond filled the rôles in which they had for many months. won applause at anther theatre, and Mr. Walter Browne was the best Colonel Calverley yet seen. Mr. Arthur Sullivan on this occasion conducted his opera, and at its con-clusion was called—with Mr. Gilbert—before clusion was called—with Mr. Gilbert—before the curtain and heartily cheered. Similar compliments were paid to the leading performers, and to Mr. Carte, who may be congratulated on the happy results of the liberality and taste evinced in the brilliant mise en scène, presented on Monday last. He may justly be proud of the fact that he is the first theatrical manager who has employed electricity as a means of illuminating an entire theatre.

The revival of that lively and amusing piece Brighton proves to have been a very judicious move. No character suits Mr. Charles Wyndham better than that most catholic of lovers. Mr. Sackett; and no actor now on our stage can make so much of such a part and such a play. As Mr. Windham rattles through scene after scene of ingeniouslydevised complication he carries with him not only his audience but also his coadjutors upon the stage, who, indeed, are for the most part happily chosen for comedy of this lightest description. Mr. Standing, who artistically suppresses here his natural inclination towards mere robust dramatic work; Mr. Giddens, with a distinct vein of humour of his own Mr. Lytton Sothern, who is making rapid strides as a comedian; Miss Rose Saker, and Miss M. Rorke are amongst those whose presence in the company enables the per-formance to be as smooth and effective as it is. Their efforts are so highly appreciated that it has actually been found necessary to increase the accommodation by placing rows of chairs in the orchestra to make room for playgoers anxious to enjoy a laugh over Mr. Bronson Howard's merry and ingenious non-sense. Often as Brighton has before this been presented in London it has not, within our recollection, scored hitherto so marked a success as this.

A little piece called Bubbles, by Mr. Faw-cett, has during the week preceded The Forty Thieves at the Gaiety, Mr. Fawcett himself, with Mr. Dallas, playing the chief characters. These are a retired tradesman and his too ambitious son; the latter of whom gets severely snubbed in his foolish and ungrateful efforts to advance himself socially by slighting his own relations. Mr. Fawcett works out his effective subject rather crudely but Bubbles, which was spiritedly acted, seemed to fill its modest place in the programme to the satisfaction of its audience.

It now seems probable that Mrs. Scott Siddons's production of Queen and Cardinal may take place at the Haymarket somewhat earlier than had been at first arranged. In this case Mrs. Scott Siddons's occupation of the theatre will commence next Saturday.

A very handsome donkey played an impor-tant part on the first night of *The Foundlings* at Sadler's Wells. He was introduced in the third act, and was so tickled by the novelty of the situation that he laid down, stared at the audience, and then, turning on his back kicked up his heels with evident delight, the voices of the actors being drowned in the uproarious laughter of the spectators, which continued until the animal was put on his

MUSIC.

LYCEUM ITALIAN OPERA. Mr. Samuel Hayes may be congratulated on the success of his first venture as an operatic manager. During the past week the Lyceum Theatre has been visited by large numbers of amateurs, and the performances have in most instances been worthy of patronage. Mlle. Rosina Isidor made a successful début as Elvira in I Puritani on Monday last. On Thursday Il Don Giovanni was produced, with Signor Padilla as the Don, in which character he greatly enhanced his reputation; and Madame Rose Hersee as Zerlina, a rôle in which she appeared to even greater success than that of Gilda on the warmly applauded. Respecting the representatives of Donna Anna and Elvira criticism must be deferred until they can be heard hereafter. MM. Vizzani, Zoboli, Grazzi, and Antonucci filled satisfactorily the rôles of Ottavio, Leporello, Masetto, and Il Com-The orchestral accompaniments were not uniformly well played, and Signor Samuelli's conducting merited little praise. On Saturday afternoon Gounod's Faust was produced, with Mlle. Marimon as Margherita, Mlle. Le Brun as Siebel, and MM. Frapolli Ponsard, and Padilla as Faust, Mefistofile, and Valentino. Signor Padilla, though suffering from a cold, sang in his usual finished style, and Mlle. Marimon's vocalisation was all that could be desired. On Saturday night La Traviata was produced with Mile. Isidor as Violetta, Signor Vizzani (suffering from a cold) as Alfreda, and Signor Dantoni as Georgio. Mlle. Isidor elicited well-deserved applause, and Signor Dantoni succeeded in obtaining an encore for "Di Provenza." OPERA COMIQUE.

Princess Toto, with which Messrs. Hollingshead and Barker commenced their management of the Opera Comique, may be remem-bered by those who saw it at the Strand some five or six years ago with Miss Kate Santley in its title role. But if so it will be recollected as a piece very different from the comic opera produced on Saturday night with such marked success. Princess Toto was originally played before Mr. Gilbert had induced performers and listeners to approach his humorous libretti in the proper spirit. Represented as it now is, the piece has almost all the effect of a brand-new producduction. It takes its place worthily by the side of works such as Patience, the Pirales of Penzance, and the Sorcerer, and bids fair to share their popularity; for its story is a most amusing one, and Mr. Clay's music, although not so intrincically laughter-moving as Mr. Sullivan's, is very fresh and very charming. The musical rendering of *Princess Toto*, not only by the singers already mentioned, but by chorus and orchestra, fully reaches the comparatively high standard for which we nowadays look in this form of entertainment at the theatres. Miss Albu's flexible voice does justice to the heroine's showy and tuneful ditties. Mr. Loredan is a fair tenor as stage tenors go; and the Messrs. Temple with Mr. Bishop all make something of their opportunities for distinction. Mr. Clay has elaborated and added not a little to his picturesquely-scored music. The barcarolle, "When you're afloat," the vocal waltz, 'The World of Dreams," and "I'm a Foolish little Maid" are all sure to be favourites.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE. The new theatre built for Mr. Henderson in Panton-street, Haymarket, was opened on Saturday night with a performance of The Mascotte, an English adaptation, by Messrs. Farnie and Reece, of the popular opera La Mascotte, which has continued to draw large audiences to the Bouffes-Parisiens since its production there on the 29th of December last. The French librettists, MM. Chivot and Daru, have invented a plot which, though productive of much amusement, is quite unpresent-able on the English stage; and the English adapters have shown great ingenuity in preserving almost all the fun of the original, while entirely discarding offensive features. The name of M. Audran is associated in England with the success of Olivette, the English version of his opera Les Noces d'Olivette. In La Mascotte he has provided better music, and has not only furnished more welcome melodies, but has enriched them with more ela-

borate and piquant orchestration. The English adaptors have adhered almost completely to M. Audran's score, and have judiciously refrained from the introduction of selections from other composers, notably from the tedious "topical" songs by which too many English versons of foreign operas have been disfigured. To enumerate the songs, duets, etc., which elicited plaudits and encores would occupy more space than can be spared, but special mention should be made of the quartett sung in the last act by Bettina, Pippo, the Prince, and Rocco-a melodious, dramatic, and well-constructed morceau d'ensemble. The artists did ample justice to their respective rôles. Mr. Lionel Brough (Prince of Piombino) awakened roars of laughter by his quaint and spontaneous humour. Miss Violet Cameron (Bettina) achieved a signal success, and was rewarded with hearly and well-deserved applause. The opera was warmly applauded, the leading performers, with Messrs. Farnie and Reece and Mr. Henderson, being called before the curtain to receive greetings from the large audience, in-cluding the Prince and Princess of Wales.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

LORD RENDLESHAM, M.P.

Over a hundred years ago Peter Thellusson, a Geneva banker of Jewish race, having become enriched by fortunate banking operations during the French Revolution, came to England, increased his wealth, bought a pro-perty in Yorkshire, and married the sister of an English baronet. Peter died at the end of the last century, leaving an enormous fortune and a son, Peter Isaac, who in 1806 was made an Irish Peer under the name of Baron Rendlesham. The original Peter had directed that his property should be accumulated during two generations, in order that the family of Thellusson might develop into the richest in England. More than half the accumulations however were thrown away in Chancery suits, and the rest was divided between Mr. Charles Thellusson, who took the Yorkshire estates, and Frederick fourth Baron Rendlesham, who took the Suffolk estates. The present and fifth Baron is a grandson of Peter saac, and a great-grandson of the original Peter. He was born one-and-forty years ago, succeeded to histitle at the age of twelve, ago, succeeded to histile at the age of weive, and at one-and-twenty married the elders daughter of Lord Eglinton, by whom he has eight children. He was at Eton and at Oxford, and in 1874 he was elected as Member of the House of Commons for East Suffolk, a seat which he still retains. He is naturally a Conservative, for he is a wealthy man and the possessor of property in Suffolk and elsewhere worth some £25,000 a year. He was early left an orphan; yet, though rich, handsome, and uncontrolled, he has not been spoilt by the favours of fortune.

I learn from a source of undoubted trustworthiness (it is perhaps necessary to say that the information did not come from Lord Selborne) that there was what my informant calls "a devil of a row in the Cabinet" yesterday over the ques-tion of arresting Mr. Parnell. I am further informed that Mr. Gladstone showed the strongest determination on this point, and that Mr. Bright is very sulky with him.

What is noteworthy is that, so long as Mr. Parnell confined himself to the pursuit of landlords and policemen, he was allowed to continue his career with impunity; but that as soon as ever he opens his mouth against Mr. Gladstone he is forthwith clapped into gaol. That was merely shocking; this is blasphemous as well as seditious.

Mr. Gladstone gave Mr. Dillon a testimonial. About that testimonal I want to ask a question. Justly or unjustly, Mr. Gladstone put the noble creature whom he described into prison. Supposing new that a Pacha had imprisoned a prominent Bulgarian in like manner during the revolt, how many newspaper columns would have been needed to contain Mr. Gladstone's earnest howls? Do we not remember how he chanted about the Geshoffs? Yet no ore of the Geshoffs possed such a model character as that which Mr. Gladstone bestows on Mr.

The hotel proprietors, lodging-house keepers, theatrical managers, restaurateurs, doctors, and undertakers at Algiers, headed ly the British Consul, are imploring the Times to advertise gratis the perfect security of life, limb, and property in that city and its neighbourhood. The winter is fast coming on, hotels are empty, houses are unlet, and the tarrying of the chariot-wheels of the British tourist is unmistakable. The Algerian press is inconsolable. M. Fiévée, of the Akhbar, in spite of his star and ribbon, deeply regrets that he ever stirred up Tunisian mud; while his colleague of Le Petit Alger weeps over the anticipated absence of "les étrangers amoureux de notre doux et bienfaisant hiver," and protests that " notre ville d'Alger ne se ressent aucunement du mouvement insurrectionnel." All this is very fine, but there can be no longer any doubt that the worm has turned at last, and that France has thoroughly aroused Mohammedan antagonism from Tangiers to Alexandria. Let Bou Amema gain some signal success, let one-handed Ali Ben Amar continue to outwit General Saussier. and let Kairwan be thoroughly descerated and defiled, and the same spirit which prompted the Oued Zerghua massacre may at any moment show itself in the streets of Algiers. In matters of this kind coming events cast their shadow before. I should certainly prefer Cannes, Nice, or Monaco for the coming winter.

It is perhaps no wonder that the public remains in error when they who take upon themselves to instruct the public persist in inculcating error. For instance, the public has been told fifty times within the last week that the Riband of the Garter just conferred upon the King of Spain is "that vacated by the de-cease of the late Lord Beaconsfield." It is no such thing. A vacancy has never—for many years now—been fil'ed up by the election of a foreign sovereign. Such knights are admitted into the Order by the promulgation of a Statute especially enacted for the purpose; and it so happens that when the late Emperor of the French, when the late Sultan, when the present Shah of Persia, and when the present King of Italy were appointed K.G., there was no vacancy in the Order at all. The per-manent Statutes provide for the election of any lineal descendants of King George the First, which of course may include many foreigners not sovereigns, and of such Prince William. the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, is an instance at present.

An old officer suggests to me that it would be a good thing were the Sandhurst cadets put through a course of musketry. The idea is a good one, and ought to be improved upon to the extent of completely drilling all the cadets, so that on joining a regiment they might be qualified to at once take up the duties of an officer. The theory is that the instruction at Sandhurst is altogether pracinstruction at Sandhurst is altogether practical; but such it cannot well be called if the result is not a complete knowledge of company drill and musketry practice. Neither do I think it very practical to teach the cadets tactics and military history. It is surely letting them run before they can walk, and tactical instruction would be infinitely more profitable after joining a regiment.

Mrs. Foxpaw said to a friend a few days ago, "That poor dear Mr. Green is still in gao! I am so sorry for him, and do sympathise with him so much. Of course, my

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1881.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

with which the new course that a new

situation must be supposed to have pressed

on the Government is now regarded. That

force is no remedy we at least still believe,

and if it becomes a momentary necessity

it is a necessity which nobody with the

slightest capacity of looking before him

will face without reluctance and mis-

giving. Nothing can be more indecent

or more childish than the noisy satis-

faction of the rabid dog school. Can

they not feel how disgraceful it is

to England that after eighty years of legis-

lative union we should now be driven to

put a whole group of Irish members of

Parliament into prison, to suppress dis-

cussion, and to stifle freedom of the press?

Crazy abuse of Mr. Gladstone has not

directed British policy since the Irish Par-

liament took the government of Ireland

into its own hands. Each political party

had its turn in dealing with this inveterate

patient, and both systems of policy have

been tried. The ablest statesmen of every

school have had their chance. After six

years of office Lord Beaconsfield was com-

pelled to say that Ireland was in a dan-

gerous state, and to admit by implication

that six years of Conservative Government

had not been able to prevent it. What is

the sense, then (we say nothing of the

public spirit and the patriotism)—what is

the sense of an attempt to turn the most

serious crisis in English government since

the Indian Mutiny into a shrill spiteful

wrangle between two sets of partisans? Is it a trifle that in a province of what is technically called the United Kingdom

freedom of meeting, of discussion, of

writing, is coming to an end? As we

know that Lord Salisbury would be

equally bound, as Lord Beaconsfield and

Mr. Lowther were actually prepared if

they had won the election, to resort to the

same violent measures, what is this but

to say that constitutional government is

proved to have broken down in Ireland?

Yet to say this is to make an admission

which is not exactly a good reason for

national complacency on our part. Re-

presentative government will not look very

admirable next session with the represen-

tatives who unfortunately have Ireland at

their back fast under lock and key .- Pall

THE RECENT FIGHTING NEAR SUSA.

in a letter dated October 9, says :-

The correspondent of the Times in Tunis,

Yesterday morning, at 5.30, I started with the French column for Mesaken, a village

about 12 miles from Susa, in the direction of

Kairwan. The column was 4,500 strong, including 450 men of the 6th Hussars who had

just arrived here. Nothing of any moment

occurred till we arrived there, when the camp

was pitched about a mile from the village,

which about a fortnight since sent in its sub-

mission. The cavalry made a reconnoissance

with the Arabs. At night a strong cordon of

outposts was made all round the camp, con-

sisting of a number of guards broken up into

what the French call petites postes. I myself

accompanied one of these guards and slept out

(or rather did not sleep) all the night. About

10 p.m. it began to rain heavily, and as we

were talking under some olive trees one of

the two sentries suddenly fired his rifle. Going

out to see what had happened, we found an Arab about 40 yards off quite dead. There

had been two there, but one escaped

in the darkness and confusion. On the

other side of the camp the Arabs crept up close to our guard and shot two of the 138th

Regiment dead and wounded another. The

next morning a reconnoissance in force was made, and one could see on the hills all

round a great number of horsemen. I went

with a squadron of cavalry in the direction of

a village due south of Mesaken. At the top

of the hill we suddenly came on the Arabs in

the olive forest, and a skirmish took place.

The troopers dismounted and fired their car-

bines like infantry, but we soon had to fall

all sides of the camp were sharply engaged

with the enemy. I am sure they must have had rifles, as at 500 yards they sent a lot of

out and encamp to exercise his men. All the

for by this time the Arabs had cut off com-

Governor sent out some Guards and Hussars,

evening one soldier was shot dead and

By this time the chasseurs-à-pied on

Mall Gazette.

SERIOUS RIOTING.

FRESH ARRESTS.

Still more arrests are reported from Ireland. It would seem that for the moment the authorities have exhausted their Dublin list of "suspects," and are now turning their attention to the provinces.

Three arrests were made on Monday morning near Tullamore. One was Mr. James Lynham, Poor Law Guardian, Tullamore Jnion, organiser of the Land League for the King's, Queen's, and West Meath counties. Messrs. P. J. White, Secretary of the Clara Branch, and Mr. Henry Ewan, Secretary of the Tullamore Branch, were also apprehended. They have been lodged in Naas Gaol. James Power, Secretary of the Midleton (co. Cork) Land League, and Denis M'Carthy, Poor Law guardien, were arrested on Monday under the Coercion Act, charged with inciting tenants not to pay rent, and conveyed to Limerick Gaol. The town watchman was arrested at the same time to prevent his giving the alarm. Mr. M'Carthy was at one time chairman of the Midleton League. His house was lately wrecked in consequence of his having paid his rent. At Tullow, county Carlow, on Monday morning, Mr. Lennon, one of the hon. secretaries of the local branch of the Land League, and Mr. Gerald O'Toole were arrested at five o'clock, and conveyed by train from Mageny for detention in Naas Gaol, under the Coercion Act. The warrants charge them with having without legal authority incited others to intimidate others. Mr. William Abraham, treasurer of the Limerick Land League, was arrested on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, on a warrant, charging him with being reasonably suspected of treasonable practices. Mr. Abraham had been attending the indignation meeting of citizens in the Town Hall Andrew Gallagher, secretary of the Ballybrittas Land League, and Patrick Gallagher, his brother, secretary to the Killman League, were on Sunday arrested on suspicion, and brought to Maryborough. Mr. Murphy, the Chairman of the Maryborough Town Commissioners, was arrested on Sunday, under

It is rumoured that a warrant under the Coercion Act has been issued for the apprehension of the Rev. Harold Rylett, late Parnellite candidate for Tyrone, who for a considerable time past has occupied the position of Land League organiser for Ulster. The rev. gentleman left Belfast on Monday morning to attend an emergency meeting of the League in Dublin. District branches of the League are being formed in Belfast, and since the arrest of Mr. Parnell 800 members have been enrolled. All officers of regiments quartered in Ireland who are at present on leave have received orders to return at once to duty. The Dublin Corporation adjourned on Monday in order to seek an interview with the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, in accordance with the terms of a resolution, to endeavour to obtain an assurance that the ostentatious display of the police force which took place in the city on Saturday and Sunday with such lament shall not be repeated."

the Coercion Act.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing at a late hour on Monday night, says : "There is a gang of roughs numbering some 300 or 400, parading Sackville-street, and the police are being hooted and groaned at. Stones have been thrown at them, and some are hurt. The police have several times dispersed the mob, which is animated by a spirit of mere rowdyism more than of political feeling. Stones have been thrown at the Imperial Hotel, where Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was staying at the time of his arrest, and at which it has been usual for prominent members of the Land League to assemble for the discussion of their business. The windows in public-houses and shops have also been broken."

Another correspondent, telegraphing at midnight, says: "Disturbances were renewed in the principal streets of Dublin to-night. The police were obliged to retreat over Carlisle Bridge under a shower of paving stones. In all probability it will be necessary to call out some of the troops of the garrison.' From the Irish provincial towns the reports

are still of a somewhat exciting, not to say

alarmist, character. There is very grave dis-

content still in Limerick, and serious appre-

bullets over our heads. Orders were now hensions existed of a renewal of the outbreak given to strike camp and fall back, as it was on Monday night. On Monday the Limerick Town Council passed the following resolu-General Etienne's intention merely to march tion respecting the disturbances of Sunday way back to Susa a running fight took place, night : " That we, the members of the Town Council of Limerick, desire to express our munication with Susa and disputed every condemnation of the conduct of the Governinch of the way. The artillery fired 20 ment in suppressing the public meeting of citizens to have been held on Sunday, and that the conduct of the police on the occasion was the reason of the melancholy occurrence, which may result in the deaths of several in nocent persons." The state of affairs seemed so alarming on Monday that the local authoreached the gates at 5 o'clock, being folrities telegraphed for a reinforcement of 200 constables. Twenty-eight persons were charged before the magistrate, who held a another wounded, both near the town. It is special court in the William-street Police Barracks, with having taken part in the riotous proceedings of After a lengthened investigation, during which several witnesses were examined, the prisoners were all committed for trial to the winter assizes. Large and occasionally violent crowds assembled during the afternoon, and some slight disturbances took place, but the police were prepared, and acted promptly. As it proved, however, all the precautions of the police were required, for a despatch from Limerick, dated five o'clock Monday afternoon, says: The rioting has just recommenced, and the police have again fired on the people. William Abraham was escorted to gaol by three companies of the 57th Regiment and sixty police. They were groaned at and stones were thrown at them. The police charged the people several times, scattering them, but they again collected and renewed the attack. The police and military, under a continuous fire of stones and other missiles, proceeded to the gaol where they lodged their prisoner, and then re-formed. They had marched as far as Mulgrave-street, when they were again stoned by the mob, which had largely increased. The military halted, and the police again repeatedly charged the people, but, as in the former case, they re-collected, and continued the stone-throwing. This state of things continued until the escort arrived at the head of William-street, where they were also received by a perfect fusillade of stones. The constabulary, who formed the vanguard, then faced the mob in High-street and fired into them. A woman was struck, but the firing had very little effect on the mob. The police arrested two men and conveyed them to William-street Barracks. One struck a young lady, named Moloney, in the arm, but the wound is not dangerous. Further particulars state the police were so maltreated that they had to take re-fuge in Mallow Club-house. The Riot Act was read, and the men ordered to prepare to fire upon the mob, who thereupon dis-

persed. A serious riot occurred at a land meeting at Meelin, near Kanturk, on Sunday, but no particulars are yet to hand. At a meeting at Youghal a Land Leaguer, named Hyde, was refused a hearing, upon which a free fight ensued, and several persons were severely

The tenants on Lord Leconfield's property, county Clare, who had arranged to meet the agent in Ennis to pay rent, have all been peremptorily warned by the Land League at Tulla, county Clare, not to pay the coming winter as they faced the last. the memorial shall take, and this will, of rent, on pain of their lives, until Mr. Parnell is hard to understand the complacency course, depend greatly on the sum subscribed.

During Saturday night a disguised band visited several houses near Farranfore, levying black mail. The police came upon the raiders on the farm of a man named Kelleher, and some shots were exchanged. A manservant in Kelleher's employ who was watching the conflict was shot, and died instantly.

One arrest has been made.
Stringent orders have been issued to officers commanding Irish garrisons to send an experienced officer in charge of troops attending Roman Catholic places of worship; and, if any allusion be made to Land League or political matters, he is instructed to take prompt measures for removing his men, and reporting the occurrence to headquarters.

A Land meeting, attended by about 5,000 people, was held on Monday at Dunlavin, county Wicklow. Mr. Magee, secretary of the Hollywood Land League, said Mr. Gladstone had thrown down the gauntlet to the whole Irish race at home and abroad. They would take it up and plant the banner of the League upon the ruins of landlordism and British misrule in Ireland. He advised the people never again to fight the battles of England, for the Victoria Cross upon an Irisiman's breast would be regarded as the brand of Cain. Mr. E. J. Hoare, secretary of Castledermot Land League, said Gladstone's and Forster's names would go down accursed to all succeeding generations of Irishmen. He advised the people to raise the banner of "No rent until every suspect is released."
He warned the landlords not to attempt to drive back the Irish tenants to the oppression from which they had all but emerged. If they did so there was great danger-and he would fall this winter by the bullet of the avenger. If human blood were spilled it would lie heavy on the souls of William Ewart Gladstone and Mr. Forster.

An indignation meeting to protest against the arrest of Mr. Parnell was suppressed in Charleville, co. Cork, on Monday. Great excitement prevailed, and the police several times charged the people, who threw back stones. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., read the Riot Act, and the military were called out and the streets cleared. Thirty-five arrests were made. One man named Joseph Murphy was arrested on a charge of treason-felony, for posting placards declaring Parnell the uncrowned King of Ireland. A collection for the Land League was made at the Catholic churches in the morning, and a body of police noted the subscribers.

Various other meetings are reported from provincial places, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the arrest of Mr. Parnell and the other Land League leaders. Roman Catholic clergymen presided at several of these gatherings, at one of which it was urged that the Land Act should be tested in the manner recommended by the con-

Various movements of troops are reported. The 52d Regiment, which was ordered on Sunday to prepare for immediate departure for Ireland, left Chatham on Monday afternoon. Instructions were received at Aldershot on Sunday evening, by telegram from the Horse Guards, directing that the 2d Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, was to be held in immediate readiness to proceed from the camp to Chatham, to relieve the 2d Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barwell, which, it was stated, had been placed under orders to embark forthwith for Ireland. A detachment of the regiment left the North Camp on Monday for Chatham, to take over the barracks, etc. The same afternoon a sudden order was received at Aldershot from the Horse Guards countermanding the arrangement, and directing that the 2d Battalion South Lancashire Regiment was to proceed to Devonport, instead of Chatham, and that the 2d Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gregorie, was to be held in readiness to move to Chatham. As at present arranged both regiments leave Aldershot to-day (Wednesday) for their new stations. grams were received at Devonport on Monday evening directing the 13th West Somersetshire Regiment of Infantry to be ready to embark on Wednesday in the Assistance troopship. They are not to take wives or any heavy baggage. The 57th Regiment will be conveyed from Portsmouth by the same vessel.

A private meeting of the Liberal members of the Dublin Corporation was held on Monday in one of the committee rooms at the City Hall. Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., Lord Mayor Elect, having been called to the chair, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., moved that the freedom of the city should be forthwith conferred Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P. Mr. Gill, M.P., seconded the motion, which, after a warm discussion, was carried by a majority of seventeen to six. Mr. Brooks, M.P., was

On Monday afternoon a number of prisoners were charged at the Dublin police courts with being connected with disturbances on Saturday and Sunday. Great precautions were taken against a threatened rescue, and the conveyance of the prisoners from the lock-up to the court created the greatest excitement, a large body of police being groaned at and hissed, while the occupants of the prison van were loudly cheered.

At the Barrington Hospital, Limerick, the surgeons have had a busy time of it, having 23 cases to attend to, all with one exception -that of Casey-suffering from bayonet wounds. Most of these are in a dangerous condition. Among the patients are two troopers of the Scots Greys severely wounded. One has a scalp wound, and the other, who was knocked off his horse by a blow from a stone, in George-street, has his face slit.

Twenty-nine persons have been arrested. A message from Limerick on Monday morning says :- Terence Casey, who received a rifle wound in the abdomen during the firing in Denmark-street last night, was taken to the Barrington Hospital, where the surgeons have pronounced his case to be hopeess. A magistrate was sent for, and took his depositions.

The correspondent of the Standard in Ireland sends an account of an interview which he had with Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham Gaol on Friday, but the particulars of which he was unable to send earlier in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication by the gale. The correspondent was admitted to an interview, in presence of an official, after the departure of Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., who had arrived before him. Mr. Parnell occupied the best room at the Governor's disposal, and it had been rendered as cheerful as possible by the care of the ladies of the Land League. The correspondent says :- "Mr. Parnell was deadly pale. He appeared to be cheerful. and I may at once say that throughout the interview he abstained from any expression of hostility or resentment against the Govern-ment or any member of it. Mr. Parnell told me that he had expected ever since reading the Premier's speech at Leeds to be arrested and that he had received certain intelligence of the determination of the Cabinet on Wednesday evening last. He had not attempted

to evade capture, as he was aware that it would have been almost impossible. The arrest, or, as he preferred to describe it, the return to the policy of coercion, was, he thought, due to the misinformation of the Government, who were under the impression that the League would prevent tenants with really good cases from going before the court. On the contrary, he said, the League had taken up great numbers of cases of every description all over the country, and his only object had been to prevent the farmers from indulging in needless litigation, when, by watching the decision in similar test cases, they would be able to judge of the views of the court about their own cases and make agreements accordingly."

Mr. Parnell affirmed that he had not committed the offences charged against him in the warrants on which he was arrested, and defied the Government to prove them out of his speeches. He said he believed that Mr. Gladstone by returning to the coercion policy had seriously injured the prospects of his Act, as the tenants would not now go so freely into the court as before. There were great defects in the Act, and he doubted whether each left. whether one-half of the tenant-farmers had anything to expect from it. With regard to the arrest of Mr. Dillon, which Mr. Parnell said he anticipated, he observed :- "Dillon is more advanced than I am, and I have not hitherto held his views in full; but if the Government should suppress the League, as is rumoured, I should in that case feel it my duty to advise the farmers to pay no rent whatever. I told you a week before I was arrested that even if the Government seized me there would be no fear of disturbances, and I am still of that opinion. One effect of the course taken by the Government will be that every Irish voter in England will vote

against them for the future."
A proclaimed meeting of the Land League was held at Killeenadeema on Sunday at eight o'clock, about five thousand people attending. The meeting was held in the centre of an almost inaccessible bog, where military movements were impossible. The authorities made attempts to disperse the meeting, but the men failed to cross the bog.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

We (Athenxum) are authorised to say the we (Athenxum) are authorised to say the report of the proceedings of the meeting of Americans at Exeter Hall held on the occasion of the death of President Garfield (to which is added, by permission, the address delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of Cantachury at the church of St. Marting in Canterbury at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields at the hour of the funeral) will be issued on the 20th inst. by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of Trafalgar-square. "Garfield's Life and Words: Suggestive Passages from the Public and Private Writings of James Abram Garfield, and a Memoir," by Mr. W. R. Balch, will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., who will issue the volume by special arrangement with the author and American publishers. Canterbury at the church of St. Martin's-inauthor and American publishers.

The new edition of Arnold's Life which Mr. Murray will issue during the season will contain an unpublished poem by Keble, as well as the last corrections made by the late Dean Stanley, in this the most popular of his many popular editions.

The College for Men and Women, Queen-

square, Bloomshury, has reopened under Mr. Stopford Brooke as principal. There will be no further change in the officers of the institution, and it will be worked on precisely the same principles as before, with the advan-tage of greater force on the side of literary

Mr. Murray promises for the present season a volume of sermons preached by the late Dean Stanley at the Abbey. The same publisher announces the third volume of the Life of Bishop Wilberforce." It is the concluding volume, beginning in 1860 and closing with the bishop's death. He further promises the Bishop of Rochester's first charge, which is to be delivered next month and will be entitled "The Outlook."

The Academy says that there is to be a debate on Mr. Browning's poetry both at the Cambridge and Oxford Unions during the present term.

"Sarah Brook," the name appended to a volume called "French History for English Children," and published the other day by Messrs. Macmillan, is said to be a pseudonym adopted by a daughter of Sir Fitziames

At the suggestion of the Mayor, a committee has been appointed to examine the old court leet records in the possession of the Corporation of Manchester, and to report on the advisability of having them printed. It is much to be hoped that this will soon be carried into effect.

Canon Barry will supply a memoir of his brother, E. M. Barry, in the volume which Mr. Murray is to publish containing the lectures on architecture delivered at the Royal Academy by the deceased architect.

Mr. Fawcett has ready for the press a new edition of his "Free Trade and Protection," in which he has discussed the more recent development of protection in foreign countries, and the fair trade movement in England. The November number of Good Words will

contain an article by J. Harris Stone, M.A. upon the Viking ship which was discovered last year in Norway. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author. It is semi-officially announced that the Government of India intend to take up practically and at once the subject of Eurasian education; and Archdeacon Bayly, who has just returned to India, has been specially summoned to Simla in connection with the matter. One of the first steps likely to be taken is, the Bombay Gazette states, a mea-

sure for establishing a training college. The Athenaum says :- "Our last number was the two thousand six hundred and tenth issued by Mr. John Francis, he having be-come the publisher of this journal on the 4th of October, 1831. The fact is, we believe, unprecedented in journalism; no other London publisher, at any rate, has been connected with the same paper for a period of lifty years."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne proposes, it is said, going to Italy shortly, and on his return he will proceed to the United States, abandoning England, where he has lived for some years past. A novel of his will be begun in next month's Macmillan.

We are glad to note the arrival in England, from Zanzibar, of Sir John Kirk, who has done more than any other man to promote the cause of exploration in Eastern Africa. For this, as well as his services in connection with the suppression of the slave-trade, he lately had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Livingstone, and was associated with him in some of his journeys in the Zambese region, etc.

The subscriptions received for the Rolleston Memorial Fund up to the present date amount to £530. It is hoped that this sum may shortly be considerably augmented especially by subscriptions expected to be received from Oxford at the beginning of the present term. The treasurer is Mr. E. Chapman, of Frewen Hall, Oxford.

At the usual annual competition for the Howard Medal (1882) the council of the Statistical Society have again decided to grant the sum of £20 to the writer who may gain the medal in November, the essays to be sent in on or before June 30, 1882. The subject is:—"On the state of the prisons of England and Wales in the eighteenth century, and its influence on the severity and spread of small-pox among the English population at that period. The essays also to present a comparison of the mortality by small-pox among the prison population of England and Wales during the eighteenth century, with the mortality from the same cause during the last 20 years."

We learn from the Scotsman that an interesting object of ecclesiastical art, wrought entirely by hand, has just been finished by an Edinburgh jeweller. This is a cross, over three feet in height, to be placed on the reredos of St. Mary's Cathedral. It is composed of four distinct crosses, arranged in a single cruciform design. The material is oxidised silver and silver gilt. The details are elaborated from old examples of Scottish ecclesiastical art; and the centre is ornamented with bright Scotch crystals.

The Sussex Advertiser states that it is now definitely settled that an Exhibition of Works of Art. etc., is to be held at Lewes early in the year 1882. The exhibition will probably take place in the month of February. Those who know Bristol, and all who are

interested in old English domestic architecture,

will be concerned to hear that " the Canynge apartments" in Redcliffe-treet have been seriously (and it is feared irretrievably) damaged by the great fire that took place on the premises of Messrs. Jefferies on the night of October 10. The timber roof of the old half, famous for its quaint corbels, is partially destroyed; and "Canynge's parlour," with its ornamental fire place and its carved furniture, has also suffered greatly.—Academy.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY. Divine service was performed yesterday at the Castle by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of St Giles's, the Castle by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of St Giles's, Edinburgh, chaplain to her Majesty, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. The Rev. Dr. Lees and the Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

On Monday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales left Paddington Station for Swansea, to open the new docks on the day following. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Lord Northbrook, Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir Dighton Probyn, the Countess of Macelesfield (in waiting), and Colonel Clarke. The Royal travellers and their friends reached Singleton, near Swansea, the residence of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., at a quarter to seven. Five or six thousand people assembled to greet their Roy I Highnesses.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have assigned at Haron Counter near Christeleurch.

arrived at Heron Court, near Christchurch, from his lordship's shooting quarters in the north of Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Kimberley and

Lady Constance Wodehouse have arrived at Kimberley Hall, Norfolk, from visiting Mr. and Lady Alice Packe at Prestwold, their seat in Leicestershire.

The Earl of Wilton has nearly recovered

from the effects of his recent attack of gout. The Earl and Countess are still at Heaton The Countess of Galloway has joined the

company visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

Viscount Baring, M.P., left town on Monday for Stratton Park, Winchester.

The Right Hon. William Cogan has arrived

in town from his residence in Ireland.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND LADY BECTIVE'S MOVEMENT.

The Times prints a correspondence which has taken place between the Princess of Wales, through her private secretary, Mr. Holzmann, and Lady Ilchester, with reference to the movement among ladies of rank for the purpose of rescuing the British woollen trade from its present depressed state. Lady lichester wrote on the 19th of July to Mr. Holzmann asking for the patronage of the Princess of Wales to the Association for the Encouragement of British Woollen Manufac-tures, to which the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Christian, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck had already lent the sanction of their names. On the 22nd of July Mr. Holzmann replied that the Princess had already answered a similar application in the form of a memorial addressed to her by the Associated Chambers of Commerce; but that he was directed by her Royal Highness to state some of the principal considerations which prevented her from joining the association of ladies on whose behalf Lady Ilchester had written. The letter continues:—"The main reason of the de-preciated value of wool in its raw state is the enormous importation of colonial wools; and as colonial sheep-farming has by no means reached its highest development yet, it is to be apprehended that this cause must continue to act injuriously to the British wool-grower. It could be removed only by a prohibition of the free importation of wool, a measure to which the great majority of the nation would never consent. If the importation of the manufactured article has considerably increased during the last twenty years, it ought not to be overlooked that, side by side with the rapid growth of wealth and population, the quantity of woollen fabrics made in this country has also risen very largely. The check which has manifested itself during the last few years has been experienced in nearly all other branches of trade and industry. It ought to be remembered also that a large proportion of the imported goods is actually the product of the raw material bought in the London market."

Mr. Holzmann concludes by saying that, assuming that all the propositions put forward in the circulars of the association were well founded, and they could succeed in raising the price of home-grown wool to its former height, it is evident that the cost of woollen fabrics would thereby be nearly doubled, to the inevitable injury of the many millions of people who use them. The whole question would then resolve itself into a conflict between consumers and producers. Although the efforts of the latter to protect their interests may be perfectly legitimate, it is impossible for the Princess of Wales, having regard to the public position occupied by her Royal Highness, to take such a prominent part in a contest between different classes of the population as would be assumed by her if her Royal Highness were to allow her name to head the list of supporters of the association in question. As regards her Royal Highness's personal action in the matter, Mr. Holzmann had already pointed out to Lord Carrington that the Princess of Wales had recently been using British woollen manufactures much more largely than formerly, but he may add as a fact her Royal Highness and the young Princesses have for years been wearing home-made woollen dresses during the greater half of the twelve months. Considering all these circumstances, her Royal Highness trusts that the ladies who are interested in this matter will not press her to become one of the patronesses of their association.

Times observes that while the decision of the Princess of Wales with regard to the question of the encouragement of English woollen manufactures is sensible and right. some of the reasons assigned for that decision are not, perhaps, incontrovertible. The French tariff, for instance, is no higher now than in 1874, the period of the greatest prosperity of the Bradford woollen trade. does it appear very clearly that what is for the benefit of the manufacturers of lustrous woollens would be to the detriment of manufacturers of frieze, homespun, and flannel. The increased use of long-haired wools for ladies' jackets would not oust the rough frieze used in the ulster nor the homespun suitable for the country suit. If fashion again chooses, from motives which do it honour, to raise artificially the price of lustrous wools, fashion is presumably able and willing to pay the enhanced price. But Mr. Holzmann indicates a perfectly adequate and proper reason why the Princess of Wales should not associate her name with this movement. The question is more or less mixed up with considerations of a political character. Fair trade has made the French tariff a grievance of its own; and though every Englishman and Englishwoman, first and foremost the Princess of Wales herself, will sympathize with a scheme which aims at relieving a declining industry and, in some measure, the agricultural interest, the name of the Princess of Wales is wisely kept from association with a movement which might even be suspected of a political bias.

LORD CARLINGFORD ON IRELAND. Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, and formerly the Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Radstock, Somersetshire, on Monday night, said there was one subject upon which he felt sure they would be agreed,

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17-18, 1881. THE FRENCH TROOPS IN AFRICA. The French Army in North Africa, in spite of victories like that which General Sabatier is this morning reported to have won, cannot be said to be in a healthy condition either of body or mind. This is due partly to an organisation faulty from the first, and partly to a want of administrative capacity in the Supply Depart-The Autumn Manœuvres are worked under simpler conditions, and the battalions are made up from the Reserves. But even here, as we constantly learn from eye-witnesses, the men sometimes throw away with loathing the mouldy provisions issued to them, and sometimes they receive none at all. Of all evils that can beset an Army, short of cowardice and mutiny, this break down of the Supply Department is perhaps the worst. Even courage itself fails in too many instances when the stomach is empty. So great has been the failure of the Intendance

in the Tunisian campaign, and so extraordinary its want of sympathy with the suffering troops, that proposals have actually been made to pay the working members of the Commissariat a percentage on the amount of provisions delivered to the men, in order that there may be at least some stimulus to exertion. If we attempt to judge by the failure of the present case, the probability of better work in a future European campaign, we cannot but see much that is dangerous in the condition of the Army. The French soldier is clever at taking care of himself; but the habit of trusting to his own exertions for food and forage leads too frequently to loss of time and to pillage, with its attendant evils of irritating the surrounding population, and producing insubordination. Even without reckoning these, it is impossible to believe that troops destitute of the feeling of comradeship; officers to whom the men are connected by no ties except those of an enforced discipline; Generals whose thoughts must be as often fixed on the chances of keeping their men alive, as upon defeating the enemy, and, speaking comprehensively, an Army in which each individual feels that he must take care of himself, instead of having faith that he will be taken care of by the proper authorities, can ever succeed in war against an organisation such as that of the Germans, wherein every unit has his responsibility, and acts upon it, and in which every detail of administration has been the subject of care, after many years' experience. We may believe that the present African muddle arises from exceptional causes not likely to repeat themselves in European warfare. But in the ordinary details of everyday campaigning so much mismanagement has declared itself, and the system, irrespective of mobilisation, has worked with so much friction, that all the arguments of partisans cannot make us believe that the French Army is in a fit state to undertake a great war. Meanwhile, the battalions left at home are so weak that neither drills nor exercises of any kind can be carried out properly. The North African

THE NEW PHASE OF THE IRISH CRISIS.

campaign has not only displayed defects

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ing the efficiency of the whole French

Army.—Standard.

The Irish Executive is pursuing with more than vigour the course on which it has entered. It has now four members of Parliament in prison, and it is only owing to an accident that it has not at least two more. That we should have half-a-dozen members of Parliament locked up is what has never happened in our history before. Another new feature is the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, the editor of the organ of the League, and of Mr. Quinn, the League secretary. As neither Mr. O'Brien nor Mr. Quinn has taken part in public meetings their arrest is naturally taken to mean that the Government will tolerate no form parently remote from overt acts.

of intimidation, however indirect or apmay go further than this, and infer that the Castle will construe even a too vigorous criticism of its action as intimidation. The proclamation which has been issued leads to the same inference. The Land League is to be suppressed by force. That is the long and short of the matter. Let us recognize the facts as they are. What is now being done cannot possibly be made to fall within the lines of the Coercion Act, either as read within its own four corners or as interpreted by the speeches which were made by Ministers in Parliament at the time of its introduction. Their view of the situation must have undergone a change since last January. Things must have happened to show that the mischief is no longer confined to a few village ruffians and dissolute miscreants. We were among the few who insisted all along that the movement went much further and much deeper than this. That view has been amply confirmed. The various steps which are being taken to-day are only explicable by what it has been the fashion among high-handed Governments, whether autocratic or revolutionary, to style Reason of State. When Parliament assembles the

Government will, we may take for granted,

be able to produce sufficient evidence of

the radical aggravation of Irish disorder

which made it impossible for them to face

the coming winter as they faced the last.

shells into the insurgent villages. While we were marching home, the Arabs made a raid on Susa and killed and carried away a lot of cattle quite close to the town. The

but only two Arabs were caught.

lowed by the Arabs up to the walls.

quite unsafe now to leave Susa at all.

INDISPOSITION OF MR. GLADSTONE. Our Chester correspondent, says the Daily News, telegraphing on Monday evening, says

that Mr. Gladstone since Sunday has been suffering from a severe cold. On Friday evening he travelled from London during the storm, and left for Hawarden by carriage. Whether he then took a chill is not known; but on Saturday he telt no ill results from exposure. During the day he went out into the woods with his axe timber felling. The weather was very stormy, and in consequence of injudicious exposure he caught a cold and sore throat, which confined him to his bed during the whole of Sunday. As no more alarming symptoms were developed, he was enabled by careful nursing to dress on Monday at noon. No medical man has been summoned, and it is now expected that Mr. Gladstone will be enabled to attend to his usual duties, and that no further concern

need be entertained on his behalf.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS .- A report has gone through military circles that Sir F. Roberts does not go back to India after all, but may remain in England to step into the appointment of Quartermaster-General when the vacancy is ready for him. This is not altogether correct. General Roberts returns to India almost immediately to assume the Madras command, but that he will remain at the "benighted" Presidency beyond six months or so is "quite another thing." If he gives up that command to come home, the prophets who have placed him in the Quarterster-Generalship may have not erred after all. With England's "two only" generals at the head of the two most important departments in the service-viz., with Sir Garnet as Adjutant-General and Sir Frederick as Quartermaster ditto-the British army should be as near perfection as it is possible for it to be.—United Service Gazette.

THE 66TH REGIMENT. - A committee has been formed to carry out the proposal to place a memorial in Reading to the officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the 66th Berks Regiment, who fell during the Afghan campaign last year. Contributions have already been received to the amount of about £400 The subscription list will remain open until the 31st of December. when the committee will decide on the form the memorial shall take, and this will, of

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Woreat-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 17-18, 1881.

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Sabatier is this morning reported to have won, cannot be said to be in a healthy condition either of body or mind. This is due partly to an organisation faulty from the first, and partly to a want of administrative capacity in the Supply Departments. The Autumn Manœuvres are worked under simpler conditions, and the battalions are made up from the Reserves. But even here, as we constantly learn from eye-witnesses, the men sometimes throw away with loathing the mouldy provisions issued to them, and sometimes they receive none at all. Of all evils that can beset an Army, short of cowardice and mutiny, this breakdown of the Supply Department is perhaps the worst. Even courage itself fails in too many instances when the stomach is empty. So great has been the failure of the Intendance in the Tunisian campaign, and so extraordinary its want of sympathy with the suffering troops, that proposals have actually been made to pay the working members of the Commissariat a percentage on the amount of provisions delivered to the men, in order that there may be at least some stimulus to exertion. If we attempt to judge by the failure of the present case, the probability of better work in a future European campaign, we cannot but see much that is dangerous in the condition of the Army. The French soldier is clever at taking care of himself; but the habit of trusting to his own exertions for food and forage leads too frequently to loss of time and to pillage, with its attendant evils of irritating the surrounding population, and producing insubordination. Even without reckoning these, it is impossible to believe that troops destitute of the feeling of comradeship; officers to whom the men are connected by no ties except those of an enforced discipline; Generals whose thoughts must be as often fixed on the chances of keeping their men alive, as upon defeating the enemy, and, speaking comprehensively, an Army in which each individual feels that he must take care of himself, instead of having faith that he will be taken care of by the proper authorities, can ever succeed in war against an organisation such as that of the Germans, wherein every unit has his responsibility, and acts upon it, and in which every detail of administration has been the subject of care, after many years' experience. We may believe that the present African muddle arises from exceptional causes not likely to repeat themselves in European warfare. But in the ordinary details of everyday campaigning so much mismanagement has declared itself, and the system, irrespective of mobilisation, has worked with so much friction, that all the arguments of partisans cannot make us believe that the French Army is in a fit state to undertake a great war. Meanwhile, the battalions left at home are so weak that neither drills nor exercises of any kind can be carried out properly. The North African campaign has not only displayed defects in, but is actually at this moment destroying the efficiency of the whole French Army .- Standard.

THE NEW PHASE OF THE IRISH

CRISIS. The Irish Executive is pursuing with more than vigour the course on which it has entered. It has now four members of Parliament in prison, and it is only owing to an accident that it has not at least two more. That we should have half-a-dozen members of Parliament locked up is what has never happened in our history before. Another new feature is the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, the editor of the organ of the League, and of Mr. Quinn, the League secretary. As neither Mr. O'Brien nor Mr. Quinn has taken part in public meetings their arrest is naturally taken to mean that the Government will tolerate no form of intimidation, however indirect or apparently remote from overt acts. may go further than this, and infer that the Castle will construe even a too vigorous criticism of its action as intimidation. The proclamation which has been issued leads to the same inference. The Land League is to be suppressed by force. That is the long and short of the matter. Let us recognize the facts as they are. What is now being done cannot possibly be made to fall within the lines of the Coercion Act, either as read within its own four corners or as interpreted by the speeches which were made by Mini sters in Parliament at the time of its introduction. Their view of the situation must have undergone a change since last January. Things must have happened to show that the mischief is no longer confined to a few village ruffians and dissolute miscreants. We were among the few who insisted all along that the movement went much further and much deeper than this. That view has been amply confirmed. The various steps which are being taken to-day are only explicable by what it has been the fashion among high-handed Governments, whether autocratic or revolutionary, to style Reasons

of State. When Parliament assembles the Government will, we may take for granted, be able to produce sufficient evidence of the radical aggravation of Irish disorder which made it impossible for them to face the coming winter as they faced the last. It is hard to understand the complacency with which the new course that a new situation must be supposed to have pressed on the Government is now regarded. That force is no remedy we at least still believe, and if it becomes a momentary necessity it is a necessity which nobody with the slightest capacity of looking before him will face without reluctance and misgiving. Nothing can be more indecent or more childish than the noisy satisfaction of the rabid dog school. Can they not feel how disgraceful it is to England that after eighty years of legislative union we should now be driven to put a whole group of Irish members of Parliament into prison, to suppress discussion, and to stifle freedom of the press? Crazy abuse of Mr. Gladstone has not directed British policy since the Irish Par-liament took the government of Ireland into its own hands. Each political party had its turn in dealing with this inveterate patient, and both systems of policy have been tried. The ablest statesmen of every school have had their chance. After six years of office Lord Beaconsfield was compelled to say that Ireland was in a dangerous state, and to admit by implication that six years of Conservative Government had not been able to prevent it. What is the sense, then (we say nothing of the public spirit and the patriotism)-what is the sense of an attempt to turn the most serious crisis in English government since the Indian Mutiny into a shrill spiteful wrangle between two sets of partisans? Is it a trifle that in a province of what is technically called the United Kingdom freedom of meeting, of discussion, of writing, is coming to an end? As we know that Lord Salisbury would be equally bound, as Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Lowther were actually prepared if they had won the election, to resort to the same violent measures, what is this but to say that constitutional government is proved to have broken down in Ireland? Yet to say this is to make an admission which is not exactly a good reason for national complacency on our part. Representative government will not look very admirable next session with the representatives who unfortunately have Ireland at their back fast under lock and kev .- Pall Mall Gazette.

A NEW DANGER TO AMERICA.

The possibility of American wheat being eventually driven from the markets of Europe by grain from Tunis has been suggested. Land can be bought in Tunis, it is said, for half the price it costs in the Western States of the American Union. and it is so fertile that it will yield two crops in the year :-

The quality of the grain, moreover, is equal to that of the much-prized Hungarian wheat. Excellent horses, though of a lighter breed, can be bought for a fraction of the cost of horses in the United States, and draught oxen far less than one-half the American price. Finally, while the American product has to be carried hundreds of miles to the coast, and has then to undertake a long sea voyage, the most remote Tunisian farms will be comparatively near the coast; and the port of La Goletta is only sixty hours distant from Marseilles. rather less from Genoa, and only twenty-four hours further from Trieste and Fiume. The farmers, moreover, will be able to grow a vast amount of other produce, which will greatly increase the remunerativeness of their farms, and consequently decrease the cost of raising wheat. All that is required to develop this competition is the extensive immigration of industrious European settlers with European capital and agricultural appliances; and the wealth waiting to be secured is so great that such immigration, we are informed, is sure to follow French annexation, and the security for life and property consequent thereon. It may be suggested that recent events in Algeria do not promise that security to life and property would necessarily follow French annexation. Leaving this consideration on one side, however, the argument is interesting as bearing on the future of the American farmer. Granted the full settlement and development of North Africa under a more liberal commercial regime than the French seem disposed to introduce where they set foot, the American farmer would soon fine out the injury which the American tariff in-flicts upon him.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE RECENT FIGHTING NEAR SUSA

The correspondent of the Times in Tunis, n a letter dated October 9, says :-Yesterday morning, at 5.30, I started with the French column for Mesaken, a village about 12 miles from Susa, in the direction of Kairwan. The column was 4,500 strong, including 450 men of the 6th Hussars who had just arrived here. Nothing of any moment occurred till we arrived there, when the camp was pitched about a mile from the village, which about a fortnight since sent in its submission. The cavalry made a reconnoissance the same evening, and had a slight brush with the Arabs. At night a strong cordon of outposts was made all round the camp, consisting of a number of guards broken up into what the French call petites postes. I myself accompanied one of these guards and slept out (or rather did not sleep) all the night. About 10 p.m. it began to rain heavily, and as we were talking under some olive trees one of the two sentries suddenly fired his rifle. Going out to see what had happened, we found an Arab about 40 yards off quite dead. There had been two there, but one escaped in the darkness and confusion. On the other side of the camp the Arabs crept up close to our guard and shot two of the 138th Regiment dead and wounded another. The next morning a reconnoissance in force was made, and one could see on the hills all round a great number of horsemen. I went with a squadron of cavalry in the direction of a village due south of Mesaken. At the top of the hill we suddenly came on the Arabs in the olive forest, and a skirmish took place. The troopers dismounted and fired their carbines like infantry, but we soon had to fall back. By this time the chasseurs-à-pied on all sides of the camp were sharply engaged with the enemy. I am sure they must have had rifles, as at 500 yards they sent a lot of bullets over our heads. Orders were now given to strike camp and fall back, as it was General Etienne's intention merely to march out and encamp to exercise his men. All the way back to Susa a running fight took place, for by this time the Arabs had cut off communication with Susa and disputed every inch of the way. The artillery fired 20 shells into the insurgent villages. While we were marching home, the Arabs made a raid on Susa and killed and carried away a lot of cattle quite close to the town. The Governor sent out some Guards and Hussars, but only two Arabs were caught. We reached the gates at 5 o'clock, being folowed by the Arabs up to the walls evening one soldier was shot dead and another wounded, both near the town. It is

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN PROCLAIMED.

The excitement in Ireland continues to increase, and the most stringent measures are being put into force to prevent an outbreak amongst the people. In Dublin the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council decided on Tuesday afternoon to proclaim Dublin City, and the proclamation warns all loyal citizens to remain at home after nightfall at their own peril :-

At Limerick, so great is the fear of another outbreak, that the resident magistrates in charge of the military and police have issued orders for the closing of all the public-houses from five this afternoon until to-morrow morning, while additional police and military were expected in the course of the evening. The persons injured in the riots of Sunday and Monday were all progressing favourably. Mr. Forster for the first time since he came to Ireland, was escorted this morning from his residence to Dublin Castle by mounted police. The recent conduct of the Dublin police while clearing Sackville-street still coninues to excite much feeling amongst the citizens.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing at a late hour on Monday night, says: "There is a gang of roughs, numbering some 300 or 400, parading Sackville-street, and the police are being hooted and groaned at. Stones have been thrown at them, and some are hurt. The police have several times dispersed the mob, which is animated by a spirit of mere rowdyism more than of political feeling. Stones have been thrown at the Imperial Hotel, where Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was staying at the time of his arrest, and at which it has been usual for prominent members of the Land League to assemble for the discussion of their business.

The windows in public-houses and shops have also been broken.'

Another correspondent, telegraphing at midnight, says: "Disturbances were renewed in the principal streets of Dublin to-night. The police were obliged to retreat over Car-lisle Bridge under a shower of paving stones. In all probability it will be necessary to call out some of the troops of the garrison."

From the Irish provincial towns the reports

are still of a somewhat exciting, not to say

alarmist, character. There is very grave dis-

content still in Limerick, and serious apprehensions existed of a renewal of the outbreak on Monday night. On Monday the Limerick Town Council passed the following resolu-tion respecting the disturbances of Sunday night: "That we, the members of the Town Council of Limerick, desire to express our condemnation of the conduct of the Government in suppressing the public meeting of citizens to have been held on Sunday, and that the conduct of the police on the occasion was the reason of the melancholy occurrence, which may result in the deaths of several innocent persons." The state of affairs seemed so alarming on Monday that the local authorities telegraphed for a reinforcement of 200 constables. Twenty-eight persons were charged before the magistrate, who held a special court in the William-street Police Barracks, with having taken part in the riotous proceedings of Sunday. After a lengthened investigation, during which several witnesses were ex-amined, the prisoners were all committed for trial to the winter assizes. Large and occasionally violent crowds assembled during the afternoon, and some slight disturbances took place, but the police were prepared, and acted promptly. As it proved, however, all the precautions of the police were required, for a despatch from Limerick, dated five o'clock Monday afternoon, says: The rioting has just recommenced, and the police have again fired on the people. William Abra-ham was escorted to gaol by three companies of the 57th Regiment and sixty police. were groaned at and stones were thrown at them. The police charged the people several times, scattering them, but they again collected and renewed the attack. The police and military, under a continuous fire of stones and other missiles, proceeded to the gaol where they lodged their prisoner, and then re-formed. They had marched as far as Mulgrave-street, when they were again stoned by the mob, which had largely increased. The military halted, and the police again repeatedly charged the people, but, as former case, they re-collected, and continued the stone-throwing. This state of things continued until the escort arrived at the head of William-street, where they were also received by a perfect fusiliade of stones. The constabulary, who formed the vanguard, then faced the mob in High-street and fired into them. A woman was struck, but the firing had very little effect on the mob. The police arrested two men and conveyed them to William-street racks. One struck a young lady, named Moloney, in the arm, but the wound is not dangerous. Further particulars state the police were so maltreated that they had to take re-

A serious riot occurred at a land meeting at Meelin, near Kanturk, on Sunday, but no particulars are yet to hand. At a meeting at Youghal a Land Leaguer, named Hyde, was refused a hearing, upon which a free fight ensued, and several persons were severely

fuge in Mallow Club-house. The Riot Act

was read, and the men ordered to prepare

to fire upon the mob, who thereupon dis-

The tenants on Lord Leconfield's property, county Clare, who had arranged to meet the agent in Ennis to pay rent, have all been peremptorily warned by the Land League at Tulla, county Clare, not to pay rent, on pain of their lives, until Mr. Parnell shall be liberated.

During Saturday night a disguised band visited several houses near Farranfore, levying black mail. The police came upon the raiders on the farm of a man named Kelleher. and some shots were exchanged. A manservant in Kelleher's employ who was watching the conflict was shot, and died instantly. One arrest has been made.

Stringent orders have been issued to officers commanding Irish garrisons to send an experienced officer in charge of troops attending Roman Catholic places of worship; and, if any allusion be made to Land League or political matters, he is instructed to take prompt measures for removing his men, and

reporting the occurrence to headquarters. A Land meeting, attended by about 5,000 people, was held on Monday at Dunlavin, county Wicklow. Mr. Magee, secretary of the Hollywood Land League, said Mr. Gladstone had through Jones 1. Gladstone had thrown down the gauntlet to the whole Irish race at home and abroad. They would take it up and plant the banner of the League upon the ruins of landlordism and British misrule in Ireland. He advised the people never again to fight the battles of England, for the Victoria Cross upon an Irisiman's breast would be regarded as the brand of Cain. Mr. E. J. Hoare, secretary of Castledermot Land League, said Gladstone's and Forster's names would go down accursed to all succeeding generations of Irishmen. He advised the people to raise the banner of "No rent until every suspect is released."
He warned the landlords not to attempt to drive back the Irish tenants to the oppression from which they had all but emerged. If they did so there was great danger—and he prayed God to avert it—that many of them would fall this winter by the bullet of the avenger. If human blood were spilled it would lie heavy on the souls of William Ewart Gladstone and Mr. Forster.

An indignation meeting to protest against the arrest of Mr. Parnell was suppressed in Charleville, co. Cork, on Monday. Great excitement prevailed, and the police several times charged the people, who threw back stones. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., read the

and the streets cleared. Thirty-five arrests were made. One man named Joseph Murphy was arrested on a charge of treason-feld for posting placards declaring Parnell the uncrowned king of Ireland. A collection for the Land League was made at the Catholic churches in the morning, and a body of police noted the support of police noted the subscribers.

Various other meetings are reported from provincial places, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the arrest of Mr. Parnell and the other Land League leaders. Roman Catholic clergymen presided at several of these gatherings, at one of which it was urged that the Land Act should be tested in the manner recommended by the con-

Various movements of troops are reported. The 52d Regiment, which was ordered on Sunday to prepare for immediate departure for Ireland, left Chatham on Monday afternoon. Instructions were received at Aldershot on Sunday evening, by telegram from the Horse Guards, directing that the 2d Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, was to be held in immediate readiness to proceed from the camp to Chatham, to relieve the 2d Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel which, it was stated, had been placed under orders to embark forthwith for Ireland. A detachment of the regiment left the North Camp on Monday for Chatham, to take over the barracks, etc. The same afternoon a sudden order was received at Alder-shot from the Horse Guards countermanding the arrangement, and directing that the 2d Battalion South Lancashire Regiment was to proceed to Devonport, instead of Chatham, and that the 2d Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gregorie, was to be held in readiness to move to Chatham. As at present arranged both regiments leave Aldershot to-day Wednesday) for their new stations. grams were received at Devonport on Monday evening directing the 13th West Somerset-Regiment of Infantry to be ready to embark on Wednesday in the Assistance troopship. They are not to take wives or any heavy baggage. The 57th Regiment will be conveyed from Portsmouth by the same

A private meeting of the Liberal members of the Dublin Corporation was held on Mon-day in one of the committee rooms at the City Hall. Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., Lord Mayor Elect, having been called to the chair, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., moved that the free-dom of the city should be forthwith conferred on Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P. Mr. Gill, M.P., seconded the motion, which, after a warm discussion, was carried by a majority of seventeen to six. Mr. Brooks, M.P., was

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. We (Athenxum) are authorised to say the

report of the proceedings of the meeting of Americans at Exeter Hall held on the occa-sion of the death of President Garfield (to which is added, by permission, the address delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at the church of St. Martin's-inthe-Fields at the hour of the funeral) will be issued on the 20th inst. by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of Trafalgar-square. "Garfield's Life and Words: Suggestive Passages from the Public and Private Writings of James W. R. Balch, will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., who will issue the volume by special arrangement with the author and American publishers.

The new edition of Arnold's Life which Mr. Murray will issue during the season will contain an unpublished poem by Keble, as well as the last corrections made by the late Dean Stanley, in this the most popular of his

many popular editions.

The College for Men and Women, Queensquare, Bloomsbury, has reopened under Mr. Stopford Brooke as principal. There will be no further change in the officers of the insti-tution, and it will be worked on precisely the same principles as before, with the advantage of greater force on the side of literary

Mr. Murray promises for the present season a volume of sermons preached by the late Dean Stanley at the Abbey. The same pub-lisher announces the third volume of the Life of Bishop Wilberforce." It is the concluding volume, beginning in 1860 and closing with the bishop's death. He further promises the Bishop of Rochester's first charge, which is to be delivered next month and will be entitled "The Outlook." The Academy says that there is to be a de

bate on Mr. Browning's poetry both at the Cambridge and Oxford Unions during the present term. 'Sarah Brook," the name appended to a

volume called "French History for English Children," and published the other day by Messrs. Macmillan, is said to be a pseudonym adopted by a daughter of Sir Fitzjames Stephen.
At the suggestion of the Mayor, a committee has been appointed to examine the old

court leet records in the possession of the Corporation of Manchester, and to report on the advisability of having them printed. It is much to be hoped that this will soon be car-

ried into effect.

Canon Barry will supply a memoir of his brother, E. M. Barry, in the volume which Mr. Murray is to publish containing the lectures on architecture delivered at the Royal Academy by the deceased architect. Mr. Fawcett has ready for the press a new

dition of his " Free Trade and Protection, in which he has discussed the more recent de velopment of protection in foreign countries, nd the fair trade movement in England. The November number of Good Words wil

contain an article by J. Harris Stone, M.A. upon the Viking ship which was discovered last year in Norway. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author. It is semi-officially announced that the Go-

vernment of India intend to take up practically and at once the subject of education; and Archdeacon Bayly, who has just returned to India, has been specially summoned to Simla in connection with the One of the first steps likely to be taken is, the Bombay Gazette states, a measure for establishing a training college.

The Athenxum says:—"Our last number was issued by Mr. John Francis, he having become the publisher of this journal on the 4th of October, 1831. The fact is, we believe, unprecedented in journalism; no other London publisher, at any rate, has been connected with the same paper for a period o

Mr. Julian Hawthorne proposes, it is said going to Italy shortly, and on his return he will proceed to the United States, abandoning England, where he has lived for some year A novel of his will be begun in next month's Macmillan.

We are glad to note the arrival in England,

from Zanzibar, of Sir John Kirk, who has done more than any other man to promote the cause of exploration in Eastern Africa. For this, as well as his services in connection with the suppression of the slave-trade, he lately had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Livingstone, and was associated with him in some of his journeys in the Zambese

region, etc.
The subscriptions received for the Rolleston Memorial Fund up to the present date amount to £530. It is hoped that this sum may shortly be considerably augmented, especially by subscriptions expected to be received from Oxford at the beginning of the present term. The treasurer is Mr. E. Chap-

man, of Frewen Hall, Oxford. At the usual annual competition for the Howard Medal (1882) the council of the

Riot Act, and the military were called out | Statistical Society have again decided to grant the sum of £20 to the writer who may gain the medal in November, the essays to be sent in on or before June 30, 1882. The subject is:—"On the state of the prisons of England and Wales in the eighteenth century, and its influence on the severity and spread of small-pox among the English population at that period. The essays also to present a comparison of the mortality by small-pox among the prison population of England and Wales during the eighteenth century, with the mortality from the same cause during

the last 20 years."

We learn from the Scotsman that ar interesting object of ecclesiastical art, wrought entirely by hand, has just been finished by an Edinburgh jeweller. This is a cross, over three feet in height, to be placed on the re-redos of St. Mary's Cathedral. It is com-posed of four distinct crosses, arranged in a single cruciform design. The material is ed silver and silver gilt. The details are elaborated from old examples of Scottish ecclesiastical art; and the centre is ornamented with bright Scotch crystals.

The Sussex Advertiser states that it is definitely settled that an Exhibition of Works of Art, etc., is to be held at Lewes early in

the year 1882. The exhibition will probably take place in the month of February.

Those who know Bristol, and all who are interested in old English domestic architecture, will be concerned to hear that " the Canynge apartments" in Redcliffe-street have been seriously (and it is feared irretrievably) damaged by the great fire that took place on the premises of Messrs. Jefferies on the night of October 10. The timber roof of the old hall, famous for its quaint corbels, is partially destroyed; and "Canynge's parlour," with its ornamental fire place and its carved furniture, has also suffered greatly.—Academy.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

Prince Teck is believed to have accepted the Presidency of a Land Corporation for Ireland with a capital of seven millions, the object being to purchase large estates and reclaim waste lands, especially in the district of Connemara, dividing these estates into lots and reselling them on easy terms, thus establishing a peasant proprietary without injury

Sir Garnet Wolseley was actually agitated last week. While attending on the Duke of Cambridge at a review of troops on Southsea Common, Portsmouth, he lost his K.C.B. decoration. Intrinsically the cross was of little value; but it was jewelled, and consequently was said to be worth fifty guineas. The three thousand troops on parade were not, how-ever, permitted to break up line for the purpose of searching for it. A reward was offered by placard, and the military police sounded an alarm. Soldiers and civilians turned out by the score, and a corporal of the Engineers was the lucky finder, and received from the hero of Coomassie a sovereign.

The Duke of Cambridge, during his stay at Portsmouth last week, gave some blunt words of advice to the officers who took part in a sham-fight near Fort Cumberland. were recklessly valiant, and exposed their men unnecessarily; and his Royal Highness was not the less inclined to look with an extenuating eye upon this thoughtless blum ering, because it is no profound secret that he has had to complain of similar indiscretion by officers in other garrisons, and because it had been hoped by the authorities Horse Guards that the painful experiences of our troops in the Transvaal would have im-pressed the absolute necessity on the minds of military commanders of moving their men, even in a very mimic engagement, under every possible bit of cover. But, apart from frank criticism on this point, the Duke was rather amiable, and, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and their respective staffs, attended balls given by the North Lincolnshire Regiment and the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), both affairs being remarkably successful, the fashion, beauty, and chivalry of Portsmouth attending them, as they were considerately arranged so as not to clash. The picturesque uniform of the Highlanders

gave a charming effect to their ballroom.

Lady Florence Chaplin's sad untimely death, though so fearfully sudden and unexpected, was inevitable, as she was suffering from an internal complaint which could only have ended fatally. She was unconscious from the moment of the commencement of her illness to the end, and was thus spared the terrible grief of parting with the husband and child she loved so dearly. The Duchess of Sutherland, who was telegraphed for on the Saturday, arrived from Dunrobin in time to catch her daughter's last breath, but not to be recognised by her. Lady Florence herself only puitted Dunrobin the previous day, and was taken ill the day after her arrival at Blankney.

Although not a deer-stalker myself, I can duly appreciate the intense excitement of the sport to those who participate in its success. During a recent visit to Scotland, Viscount Cole had the good fortune to bring down three stags in successive shots as they emerged from a wood, and the performance so elated his lordship that he gave his gillie what was intended as an endearing poke in the ribs. But the gillie was felled to the ground by his lordship, who is no chicken; and on being picked up, Lord Cole was overwhelmed with sorrow on discovering that the poor fellow had three broken ribs.

A cause célèbre is likely to occupy the at-

tention of the law-courts before long, an action for breach of promise having been commenced by a young lady of good position, whose sister's name figured prominently in an Irish law-court a short time ago. The young lady in question has travelled far in pursuit of the faithless one, and has at last brought him to book.

The action which Mr. Belt the sculptor has

brought against a contemporary is likely to make a considerable stir. The artistic world make a considerable stir. is all agog already about the trial. Sir Hardinge Giffard is retained for the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., will lead for the defence.

Lord Northbrook's proposed new changes

n the Royal Marines are apparently greatly exercising the lieutenant-colonels of that dis-tinguished corps, and certainly not without good reason. By present regulations lieutenant-colonels are compulsorily retired at the age of fifty-four, and under these regulations every lieutenant-colonel now serving must be promoted before arriving at that age; but in the new scheme Lord Northbrook proposes to retire them after serving six years in that rank, thus not only depriving the majority of them of service varying from two to nearly five years, but also depriving some of promotion of which they were certain under the existing Order in Council. To obviate this most palpable act of injustice, the lieutenant-colonels have, I understand interviewed Lord Northbrook, and suggested that the new scheme should not be applied to those officers at present serving upon that list, measure of justice which Lord Northbrook will no doubt at once accord. The naval mail directions, as far as they

affect the Mediterranean Fleet, are suggestive. After the 13th inst. letters for her Majesty's ships Monarch, Falcon, Bittern, and Decoy are to be addressed to H.B.M.'s Consul, Cagliarli, Goletta, Tunis; for the Cockatrice to Galatz, for the Cruiser the Consul at Brindisi, and for the Cygnet the Consul at Patras. The Monarch is an armour-plated iron screw turret-ship of 8,320 displacement and 7,840 horse-power, and the Falcon,

Bittern, and Decay are composite gun-vessels. Surely there can be no truth in the startling rumour that an economical craze has led the Admiralty to decide on introducing American salt-beef into the navy in substitution for the English beef that is cured at Deptford? A more vexatiously irritating innovation could hardly be conceived.

By the death of Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls, another headship is vacant in Ox-ford, perhaps one of the most comfortable and easy berths that any man can desire. His probable successor will be Sir William Anson, unless either the Hon. Montague Bernard or Robert George Herbert propose

Bernard or Robert George Herbert propose himself as a candidate.

Mr. Henry Moseley, F.R.S., will in all probability be elected Linacre Professor of Physiology to succeed Dr. Rolleston.

We have a new plunger from across the Atlantic; I suppose a natural adjunct of the American invasion. A Mr. Walton came over from New York in the spring on purpose to back Iroquois for the Derby, and has so manfully stuck to his colours that up to the present time he is credited with having taken a very large sum of money out of the Ring. Well and good. No one grudges Mr. Walton his success. But he has imported an (I presume) American custom, which I think open to objection, especially on the part of owners of horses, and that is the habit of "tipping" jockeys.

tipping" jockeys.
Mr. Walton is extremely liberal and kindhearted. If he wins, say, two or three thousands pounds on a race, he will seek out the jockey who rode the winner, and reward him with a very handsome, not to say extrahim with a very handsome, not to say extra-vagant, douceur. On the occasion of Nellie's win in the Great Challenge Stakes on Friday last, Mr. Walton landed £10,400, and gave little Barrett, who rode her, the odd £400. I do not know what Mr. Leopold de Rothschild thought of the matter, but I should not have liked my servant to have been "tipped" in

that manner for simply doing his duty.

Some big cheques were flying about Newmarket last Thursday, and, amongst others,
John Osbarna, I hear was accounted with John Osborne, I hear, was presented with one for a hundred thousand pounds! The donor was a large winner over the Cesarewitch, who subsequently dispensed his paper broadcast, and increased his stud at Tom Brown's by giving Mr. W. Blenkiron 1,500 guineas for a yearling filly by Scottish Chief out of Hilda. Everybody has heard of the £3,000 Johnny Daley received for winning the Derby on Hermit, and of the "thousand to nothing" Archer and Constable were put on for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire by the owner of Rosebery. But even the John Osborne, I hear, was presented with by the owner of Rosebery. But even the latter sum was eclipsed by the £3,000 W. Macdonald received for riding Foxhall. Judge, therefore, the astonishment of the staid steady "Pusher," who rarely has more than a "couple" on a "good thing," when he came in for such a windfall for riding only the second in the Cesarewitch. Some people's

heads appear to be easily turned. Not the least attractive of the many handsome women amongst the recognised habitues of Newmarket were the Viscountess Castlereagh and her sister, the Viscountess Helms-ley, as they drove about the Heath last week ley, as they drove about the Heath last week in a gig or dog-cart. Equally admired, too, was the skilful coachmanship of another fair charioteer, Lady de Clifford, who "tooled" her husband in the neatest of donkey-carts behind the smallest and fastest-trotting speci-

men of the Jerusalem species ever seen.

I am sorry to hear that M. de Neuville's noble picture, "The Defence of Rorke's Drift," is to be allowed to go out of the country, having been purchased for a museum at Sydney. It is to be hoped that we shall not lose Mrs. Butler's work on the same subject in the same way. These are among the things which are managed better in

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY. Divine service was performed yesterday at the Castle by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, chaplain to her Majesty, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. The Rev. Dr. Lees and the Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family

On Monday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales left Paddington Station for Swansea, to open the new docks on the day following. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Lord Northbrook, Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir Dighton Probyn, the Countess of Macclesfield (in waiting), and Colonel Clarke. The Royal travellers and their friends reached Singleton, near Swan-sea, the residence of Mr. Hussey Vivian, sea, the residence of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., at a quarter to seven. Five or six thousand people assembled to greet their

Royal Highnesses.
The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at Heron Court, near Christchurch, from his lordship's shooting quarters in the

The Earl and Countess of Kimberlev and Lady Constance Wodehouse have arrived at Kimberley Hall, Norfolk, from visiting Mr. and Lady Alice Packe at Prestwold, their seat in Leicestershire.

The Earl of Wilton has nearly recovered

from the effects of his recent attack of gout. The Earl and Countess are still at Heaton

The Countess of Galloway has joined the company visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

Viscount Baring, M.P., left town on Mon-day for Stratton Park, Winchester.

The Right Hon. William Cogan has arrived

in town from his residence in Ireland.

INDISPOSITION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Our Chester correspondent, says the Daily News, telegraphing on Monday evening, states that Mr. Gladstone since Sunday has been suffering from a severe cold. On Friday evening he travelled from London during the storm, and left for Hawarden by carriage. whether he then took a chill is not known; but on Saturday he felt no ill results from exposure. During the day he went out into the woods with his axe timber felling. The weather was very stormy, and in consequence of injudicious exposure he caught a cold and sore throat, which confined him to his bed during the whole of Sunday. As no more alarming symptoms were developed, he was enabled by careful nursing to dress on Monday at noon. No medical man has been

A Hawarden correspondent writing on Tuesday morning, says:—Mr. Gladstone is rather worse this morning than he was last night, his cold having increased. He has not yet risen. It is hoped, however, that he will have sufficiently recovered by the 26th, to pay his promised visit to Earl Derby at Knowsley According to present arrangements, after returning from Knowsley, Mr. Gladstone will remain at Hawarden until November 6th, when he leaves for London, to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th

LORD CARLINGFORD ON IRELAND. Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, and

formerly the Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Radstock, Somersetshire, on Monday night, said there was one subject upon which he felt sure they would be agreed, and which he could not refrain from touching upon for a moment—that was the question of Ireland. He knew very well that an audience like that would most thoroughly approve the painful but necessary measures which the Government had taken to restore the authority of the law and of the Crown in that country (cheers); and he also knew full well that their approval, like the enthusiastic respo which was given in the great assembly at the Guiddhall the other day to the appeal of the Prima Minister (character) Prime Minister (cheers), had in it nothing whatever of hostility or ill-feeling towards Ireland or her people. (Hear, hear.) If he thought it had he would earnestly p against it, and for himself he could nothing to do with it; but he knew that it was not so. It was universally

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THE LAND LEAGUE.

The campaign of the Land League has been, as Lord Carlingford said in his admirable speech at Radstock on Monday night, "a campaign of violence and of force." The leaders made speeches denouncing men who paid their lawful debts. These speeches were enforced by murder, by cruel beatings, by the torture of carding," and by abominable torments inflicted on the harmless cattle of persons obnoxious to the League. England has endured this kind of behaviour long enough. The question has come to be this-Are the laws of the land to be obeyed, and are delinquents to be punished, after due trial, by the Executive, or is another law to be set up and enforced by another power, and those who disobey its behests to be punished without trial by Rory of the Hills? It is impossible that this debate can be left in doubt. Even Irishmen of the most extreme opinions and the most violent practice must see that if the matter is to be settled in any way, except by the submission of the Government, force must be used. It is itself childish of a party to employ physical force, and then to denounce the use of force as cowardly and hypocritical, Never was the last resort of civil society employed with such reluctance, or with such mildness. The officers of the law and the soldiery have been standing for months in the public pillory. They have been the patient butts of crowds of ruffians or of thoughtless larrikins. Gentle measures have been tried. We have turned the other cheek, and the Land League, far from being disarmed, has slapped it. No injunction bids us offer people of this disposition a third chance of insulting us. Even now, we repeat it, there is no feeling of national hatred to Ireland in the hearts of Englishmen. We have not replied to the copious verbal insults of the League. We have heartily and practically sympathised with the grievances of the peasant; we have only stopped short of the position of the Land League, which is that, by some law of nature, land belongs to the person who is cultivating it at any given moment. " A great class," as Lord Carlingford says, " cannot be plundered of its property, and a great country like this is not to be torn asunder." That plunder and that partition the Government is prepared to resist by force, and the nation is prepared to back the Government to the end. In this determination there is no malice and no rancour. In spite of the howls of a portion of the Irish Press, in spite of the epileptic eloquence of ardent and gifted public speakers, doubt whether there is much rancour in the breasts of the Irish peasantry themselves. There are, indeed, many signs that the farmers feel the weight and oppressiveness of League dictation, and will be ready to throw it off. They have been bribed, bullied, "ballyragged" into a course which is naturally tempting to most people, the course of shirking the

THE ENGLISH LAND BILL.

payment of their debts .- Daily News.

Although it was affirmed on behalf of the Farmers' Alliance at its last meeting that it has carefully abstained from borrowing the provisions of the Irish Land Act, both the draft bill it has approved and the observations made by the more prominent speakers go to show that the essential principle of the Irish Act dominates the proposed legislation for England:—

Much stress is laid by the Alliance upon

compensation for improvements. This is a claim whose justice cannot be denied, and they are perfectly right to make the most of it. But behind that claim there is another, only half avowed, and referred to in vague and ambiguous language. It is a claim on behalf of the farmer to an interest in his holding, apart from and beyond any claim he may have for improvements effected by his own capital and skill. This is precisely the claim so insidiously put forth in the original seventh clause of the Irish Land Bill; and it is one iniquitous enough to call for all the disguises that ambiguous phrases can give. The farmer's right to enjoy the fruit of his own energy and expenditure is perfectly unassailable; and although we believe it to be much more generally respected than agitators would have us suppose, still it would long ago have been wise on the part of landowners to give perfect legal security against its infringement. But no amount of improvement can ever confer upon a farmer any equitable right to a share in the fee-simple as it was before his improvements were made. No contract of hiring can ever invest the hirer with propriein the thing hired, however fully we may admit his right to be paid for every addition he makes to its letting value. The Farmers' Alliance would do well to clear its language of ambiguity upon this cardinal point, and to eliminate from its bill every allusion to an interest in the holding itself conferred by mere occupancy without regard to improvements. Such an interest can only be carved out of the landlord's property, and the principle, if once admitted in will rapidly be applied by the self-interest of the majority to houses, shops, and offices of emolument, including the humbly and poorly-paid one of the agricul-tural labourer.—Globe.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH LIGHT-HOUSES.—A public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding, for the purpose of discussing the desirability of establishing telegraphic communication with lighthouses. There was a large attendance. The chairman said that he had received a requisition, signed by 1,204 gentlemen, to call a meeting for the purpose of promoting telegraphic communication with lighthouses and light-vessels, with which he had been glad to conform. He thought that question was one of national interest; and if the telegraphic communication were established, it would be the means of saving a large amount of property and a large num of valuable lives. The question should be taken up by the Government. The Reverend J. Gilmore moved the first resolution, which "That this meeting is convinced that there is annually a great loss of life and property arising from the want of sufficient communication between the several lighthouses and light-vessels and the harbours and lifeboat stations situated round the coast of Great Britain." The resolution was passed; as were also others to the effect that i matter of urgent necessity that electric com-munication should be established between the various lighthouses, light-vessels, and the shore, in order that more speedy intimations of vessels wrecked and life and property in peril might be afforded to those ready to come to the rescue; and that the Lord Mayor should be requested, as chairman of that meeting, to forward the foregoing resolutions to Mr. Gladstone to take some practical steps in the matter.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

THE POLICE NOTICE. LAND LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

The Times correspondent at Dublin,

writing on Tuesday, says :-The experiment of making some concession to the exquisitely sensitive susceptibilities of "the people" was tried last night by the authorities, the police force being partially withdrawn from view, so that there might be no footing for irritation. The result was not at all encouraging, and it is not likely that the new reading of the old maxim, fortiter in modo, suaviter in re, will be again adopted. The mob did not appreciate the considerate forbearance shown to them, but availed themselves of the absence of the strong force previously collected to enjoy the agreeable exercise of stoning any constables whom they saw and smashing all the windows within range. The fronts of the Friendly Brothers' Club and several other houses in Sackville-street exhibit in their riddled sashes proofs of their successful practice. When bodies of police came upon the scene to restrain them they turned their fire, with more damaging effect, upon the constables, and as there was abun-dance of ammunition in the street the macadamised roadway being, opportunely for this purpose, broken up as if in thoughtful preparation for the work, the volleys fell thickly among the guardians of the peace. They charged repeatedly into the crowd, who, as usual, scattered and came together again, the police making little more impression upon them than if they were a bank of sand that the hand of authority tried to clear away. Some of the mob flung large paving stones at the police, and one constable received a blow in the mouth. The police were obliged to retreat and return in stronger force. Many of the men have been rendered unfit for duty by the violent treatment they received. As the chief strength of the police body was centred in Sackville-street and its vicinity, the other parts of the city were left with very little police protection, and the consequence was that crowds of from 50 to 100 fellows chiefly young men and lads, detached themselves from the mob in Sackville-street and passing through North Great George's-street where Mr. Dillon's residence is and Mr. Goddard also lives, they smashed the windows right and left without any hindrance, and proceeded through various other streets, their numbers swelling as they went along, and scattered stones indiscriminately at the windows. There was no distinction of class or creed. They broke the windows of the Presbyterian Church and of several publichouses, as well as the street lamps along the quays, Capel-street, Parliament-street, and other streets. The destruction of plate-glass windows is extensive. The spirit of the mob was chiefly that of wanton mischief; but in their attack on the police they showed a very vicious temper, and whenever they saw con-stables alone assaulted them with cowardly vindictiveness. A policeman who became detached from a large body in charge of the Chief Superintendent was observed making his way rapidly towards Carlisle-bridge, and he was at once pursued by a crowd, who surrounded him. He took refuge in a tramcar, which, unfortunately for him, was going towards Nelson's Pillar. The car was stormed the mob, many of whom clung to it. Matters were becoming very serious for the constable, when the body of the police under the Chief Superintendent came to his rescue. Some of the incidents were rather ludicrous. In the neighbourhood of Grafton-street, which was left without police, many mischievous freaks were in-dulged in. One half-drunken woman kept Harry-street for half an hour in a state of commotion. Armed with an umbrella she attacked every person that came within her reach, and entering a publichouse, scattered the customers in all directions as she struck indiscriminately around. Few resisted her attacks, and it was not until she was completely exhausted that she desisted. police state that 40 of their men are now incapacitated for active service. Some of them received severe cuts from the stones, which penetrated their helmets, broke the metal straps, and left deep gashes in their heads. On the other hand, four persons have had legs amputated in Mercer's Hospital. The following notice was issued by the Commis-

following notice was issued by the Commissioner of Police to-day:

"Disorderly and riotous conduct in the streets. Police notice.—Whereas numbers of disorderly and riotous persons have of late assembled after nightfall in several of the public streets and places in the city of Dublin for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, and have committed assaults by stone-throwing and otherwise upon several of the Metropolitan Police, and have also injured and damaged the houses of certain of the inhabitants, Now, notice is hereby given that orders have been issued to the police to prevent and disperse all issued to the police to prevent and disperse all such assemblages. And all persons are hereby warned of the danger they incur by taking part in any such riotous proceedings or by their presence or otherwise giving countenance to the same.

"George Talbot, Chief Commissioner of the

Dublin Metropolitan Police.
"Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle,
October 18."

The Lord Lieutenant has returned to Dublin and attended a meeting of the Privy Council this afternoon. At about half-past 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Forster drove in his brougham to the Castle under the protection of an escort of mounted police. This is the first occasion he has been so protected. He was engaged all day with reports on the state

of the country.

The weekly meeting of the Land League was held this evening. A crowd collected outside the offices. The meeting took place in an inner room, not in the usual apartment, and there was a crowded attendance, chiefly consisting of members of country branches. There was, however, an appearance of disorganisation about the earlier portion of the proceedings. Mr. Biggar, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and Mr. Leamy were the only members of Parliament present. There were also a number of Roman Catholic priests present. The Rev. Mr. Cantwell (Thurles) was moved to the chair. The acting secretary (Mr. Campbell) stated that the books of the League were not at present easily got at, but he would read a copy of the minutes of the last meeting. He announced that the total amount received since the last meeting was £2,237 16s. 3d. He next read a number of telegrams. One was from the Irish World, stating that the Henry George sailed on the 15th, and would arrive in Dublin on the 26th, and asking that a good reception should be given. Several new members were nominated, including the Franciscan Fathers at Clara, and Mr. Drum-

mond, barrister-at-law. The secretary read the following manifesto:

"To the Irish people.—Fellow countrymen,—The hour has come to test whether the great organization built up during years of patient labour and sacrifice, and consecrated by the allegiance of the whole Irish race the world over, is to disappear at the summons of a brutal tyranny. The crisis with which we are face to face is not of our making. It has been deliberately forced upon the country, while the Land Act is as yet untested, in order to strike down the only power which might have extorted any solid benefits for the tenant-farmers of Ireland from that Act and to leave them once more helplessly at the mercy of a law invented to save landlordism and administered by landlord minions. The Executive of the Irish National Land League, acting in the spirit of the reso-lutions of the National Convention—the most freely-elected representative body ever assembled in Ireland—was advancing steadily in the work of testing how far the administration of the Land Act might be trusted to eradicate from the rents of the Irish tenantfarmers the entire value of their own improvements and to reduce these rents to such figure as should for ever place our country beyond the peril of periodical famine. At the same time, they took measures to secure, in

the event of the Land Act proving to be a

mere paltry mitigation of the horrors of land-The first question which arises after reading lordism in order to fasten it the more securely this audacious document is, How were the signatures procured? It has been already upon the necks of the people, that the tenant-farmers should not be delivered blindfolded into the hands of hostile law courts, but stated that there has been from the first a branch of the League in the prison, and there has been no restriction of the intercourse of should be able to fall back upon the magnifithe prisoners with each other. The addition of Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, O'Kelly, and Dillon, with Mr. Quinn, the secretary, made cent organization which was crushing landlordism of existence when Mr. Gladstone stepped in to its rescue. In either event the tenant-farmers would have been in a the executive all but complete, and there was position to exact the uttermost farthing of their just demands. It was this attiabundant opportunity of consulting as to the policy to be adopted under the altered cirtude of perfect self-command—impregnable while there remained a shadow of respect for law—and supported with unparalleled enthusiasm by the whole Irish race, that moved the cumstances of their position. But how did such a document get out of the gaol? Who brought it out with not only the signatures of the suspects in Kilmainham, rage of the disappointed English Minister. Upon the monstrous pretext that the National but of Davitt the recommitted convict in Portland? It may be left to the prison Land League was forced upon the Irish authorities to conjecture an explanation of tenant-farmers—an organization which made them all-powerful and was keeping them by intimidation from embracing an Act which offered them nothing except helplessness and the mysterious facts, and to find out, if they the man in the moon" who alone can shed light upon it. The transaction proves conclusively that the "horrors of the Bastille" on which orators enlarged, were only uncertainty-the English Government has cast to the winds every shred of law and rhetorical, and that even in the prison law justice, and has plunged into an open reign of terror in order to destroy by the foulest and order are disregarded, and the elaborate code of regulations treated with contempt. means an organization which was confessedly The disorderly conduct in the streets of too strong for it within the limit of its own English Constitution. Blow after blow has been struck at the Land League in the mere wantonness of brute force. In the face of

otism, to restore the detestable as

dency from which the Land League has

delivered the Irish people. One constitu-tional weapon now remains in the hands of the Irish National Land League. It is the

strongest, the swiftest, the most irresistible of

trymen to employ it until the savage lawless-

ness of the English Government provoked a

crisis in which we must either consent to see

the Irish tenant-farmers deprived of their

organization and laid once more prostrate at

the feet of the landlords, and every murmur

of Irish public opinion suppressed with an

armed hand, or appeal to our countrymen to

Government to its senses. Fellow-country-

men, the hour to try your souls and to re-deem your pledges has arrived. The Exe-

cutive of the National Land League, forced to

abandon the policy of testing the Land Act, feels bound to advise the tenant-farmers of

Ireland to pay no rents under any circum-

stances to their landlords until the Government

relinquishes the existing system of terrorism

and restores the constitutional rights of the

people. Do not be daunted by the removal of your leaders. Your fathers abolished

tithes by the same methods without any

leaders at all, and with scarcely a shadow of

the magnificent organization that covers

every portion of Ireland to-day. Do not let

yourselves be intimidated by threats of mili-tary violence. It is as lawful to refuse to pay

passive resistance of an entire population military power has no weapons. Do not be

dread of eviction. If you only act together in the spirit to which, within the last two years,

you have countless times pledged your vows,

they can no more evict a whole nation than they can imprison them. The funds of the

National Land League will be poured out

unstintedly for the support of all who may endure eviction in the course of the struggle.

Our exiled brothers in America may be relied

upon to contribute, if necessary, as many millions of money as they have contributed

thousands to starve out landlordism and bring English tyranny to its knees. You have only

to show that you are not unworthy of the

houndless sacrifices in your cause. No

power on earth except faint-heartedness on your own part can defeat you. Landlordism is already staggering under the blows which

you have dealt it amid the applause of the

world. One more crowning struggle for your

land, your homes, your lives-a struggle in

which you have all the memories of your race, all the hopes of your children, all the sacri-

fices of your imprisoned brothers, all your cravings for rent enfranchised land, for happy

homes, and national freedom to inspire you-

one more heroic effort to destroy landlordism

at the very source and fount of its existence.

and the system which was and is the curse of your race and of your existence will have disappeared for ever. The world is watching to

appeared for ever. The world is watching to see whether all your splendid hopes and noble courage will crumble away at the first threat of a cowardly tyranny. You have to choose between throwing yourself upon the mercy of England and taking your stand by the cranical on which has once before proved.

the organisation which has once before proved

too strong for English despotism. You have

to choose between all-powerful unity and im-potent disorganisation—between the land for

the landlords and the land for the people.

We cannot doubt your choice. Every tenant farmer in Ireland is to-day the standard-

bearer of the flag unfurled at Irishtown, and

can bear it to a glorious victory. Stand to-gether in the face of the brutal and cowardly

nemies of your race! Pay no rents under

any pretext. Stand passively, firmly, fear-lessly by while while the armies of England

may be engaged in their hopeless struggle against a spirit which their weapons cannot

touch. Act for yourselves, if you are de-

prived of the counsels of those who have shown you how to act. No power of lega-

lised violence can extort one penny from your

purses against your will. If you are evicted you should not suffer. The landlord who

evicts will be a ruined pauper, and the Go-vernment which supports him with its bayo-

nets will learn in a single winter how power-

less its armed force is against the will of a united, determined, and self-reliant nation."

The manifesto is signed Charles Stewart

Parnell, Kilmainham Gaol; Andrew Kettle,

Kilmainham Gaol; Michael Davitt, hon. sec.,

Portland Prison; Thomas Brennan, hon. sec., Kilmainham Gaol; John Dillon, head

organizer, Kilmainham Gaol; Thomas Sex-

ton, head organizer, Kilmainham Gaol Patrick Egan, treasurer, Paris.

d into compromise of any sort by the

rents as it is to receive them. Against

We hesitated to advise our fellow-coun-

Dublin was renewed this evening. It began by parties of street urchins falling in and marching up and down Sackville-street singing "God save Ireland," then separating and provocation, which has turned men's blood to throwing stones. Fresh additions were made flame, the Executive of the Land League after each performance to their numbers, and adhere calmly and steadily to the course traced out for them by the national con-vention. Test cases of a varied and searching they carried on the same kind of warfare with the police, dispersing when charged, and then collecting again in fresh swarms to character were, with great labour, put in train for adjudication in the Land Court. renew the same tantalising practices. Their range of mischief extended and their audacity increased as they found they could baffle their opponents. They smashed a window of the post-office about half-past 8 o'clock in Henry-street, and then the front Even the arrest of our President, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and the excited state of the popular feeling which it evoked, did not induce the Executive to swerve in the slightest from that course, for Mr. Parnell's arrest might have been acwindows in Sackville-street. They also broke the large clock in Chancellor's, the watchcounted for by motives of personal malice, and his removal did not altogether derange maker's, at the corner of the street near the Central Bridge, and the windows of several the machinery for the preparation of the test cases which he had been at much pains to other houses. A large force of police then arrived, and the crowd was driven out of Sackville-street through Westmoreland-street perfect. But the events which have since occurred—the seizure or attempted seizure of almost all the members of the Executive and into College-green and Dame street. Being there pressed by the police, from Collegeof the chief officials of the League upon wild green they filed off down the bystreets leading and preposterous pretences, and the violent to the quays in order to get back into Sackville-street, which appears to have been chosen as the battlefield on account of its width, which makes it very difficult for the police to cope with a large mob. The contest suppression of free speech—put it beyond any possibility of doubt that the English Government, unable to declare the Land League an illegal association, defeated in the attempt to break its unity, and afraid to abide the res still going between the belligerents, and sult of test cases watched over by a powerful popular organization, has deliberately resolved the broken lamps and windows testify to its destructive character. destroy the whole machinery of the cen-A meeting of the local Land Leaguers was

tral League with a view to rendering an ex-perimental trial of the Act impossible and held last evening in Donnybrook, at which the chairman, a clever young man, delivered orcing it upon the Irish tenant farmers on the speech, in the course of which he spoke to this effect:—" The voice of the tongue has failed; the voice of the pen has failed. The Government's own terms. The brutal and arbitrary dispersion of the central Executive has so far succeeded that we are obliged to iniquitous system of Government which is announce to our countrymen that we no longer possess the machinery for adequately preruling, or misruling, us will not listen to their voice, but now the time is near at hand enting the test cases in Court according to the when we shall no longer make our demand policy prescribed by the National Convention. Mr. Gladstone has, by a series of furious and for justice and liberty with either, but with that potent weapon which seldom fails-the wanton acts of despotism, driven the Irish tenant farmers to choose between their own sword. Until this is done we shall never live to see our ardent hopes realized in the formation of an Irish Republic." This spirited adorganization and the mercy of his lawyers dress was loudly applauded.

Behind all the confusion and tumult which -between the power which has reduced landlordism to almost its last gasp and the power which strives, with all the ferocity of

have been raised by the vigorous attack of the Government on the forces of the Land League, preparations are calmly proceeding for the opening of the Land Court on Thursday, and, not-withstanding all that has been urged to the contrary, there is no doubt that the Commissioners will have plenty to do. A very large number of applications to fix rents have been received, as well as for the sale of properties. The settled purpose of the Land League to discard the Act and make it appear worthless to the tenants is shown in the list of test cases which they have prepared, which contains almost exclusively those in which the rent is no higher and in many instances much lower-in one case 25 per cent.-than Griffith's valuation. The Commissioners will be bound in such cases to fix the rent, and at once resort to the only means now left in their hands of bringing this false and brutal either leave it unchanged or raise it, and then the agitators will represent the Act as not useless but injurious. In connection with the fixing of rent, it should be stated that there is no foundation for the report which has obtained some currency that Lord Waterford had applied to raise the rent in the case of some of his tenants.

The Home Secretary has been in communication with the Flintshire Court of Quarter Sessions regarding adequate protection for Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle. On Tuesday the chairman of the court, Mr. John Scott Bankes, said he had to apply for the appointment of four additional constables There had been a correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Chief Constable of Flintshire regarding the safety of Mr. Gladstone and for police protection for Hawarden Castle; the Home Secretary strictly enjoining that all necessary precautions were to be taken. Under those circumstances he applied for the appointment of four constables to be permanently stationed at Hawarden Castle. One-half the expenses of the men would be defrayed by Government. It was absolutely necessary for the well-being of Mr. Gladstone that he should receive additional protection. It would be a disgrace to them, nationally as well as locally, if any-thing were to be permitted to befall the Premier for want of ellicient protection. A magistrate observed that the protection was not being afforded at the ratepayers' expense to a private Flintshire gentleman, but to the Prime Minister of England. The court unanimously endorsed the application.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE " MORNING POST.") We have reason to believe that the Porte, in allowing the Turkish Commissioners to leave Cairo, the object of their mission being at an end, accepted as satisfactory the declarations of England on the presence of an ironclad at Alexandria.

We have reason to believe that the interview between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert will take place at the beginning of next month. It is considered significant that a resolution of so important a character should have been taken at Vienna before a successor to the late Baron Haymerle has been appointed.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") The military authorities at the War Office are making the necessary arrangements for the landing of a complete Army Corps in Ireland should the situation assume a more unsettled aspect. General Sir Thomas Steele. the Commander in Chief in Ireland, is, however, of opinion that the Brigade of Infantry

will be sufficient to meet all existing require-Owing to the vast amount of extra work entailed by the present situation in Ireland, the War Office is considering the propriety of increasing the Staff of General Sir Thomas Steele, and a number of experienced officers are, we understand, likely to be sent over for

which is being despatched from England

temporary service until affairs assume a more We understand that it has been finally decided that General Sir Charles Ellice, whose term of service as Adjutant General to the Forces expires on the 1st proximo, shall continue in his appointment until the 1st of April will retire, and be succeeded next, when he most probably by Lieutenant General Sir

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") On the 26th the Lord Mayor entertains the nembers of the Royal Academy at the Man-

sion House. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have made complaint to the Government of the "excessively and unnecessarily high" fares

and rates on the Indian guaranteed railways—especially for the carriage of grain. The Governor in Council, however, has declined to lower them, on the ground that they are considerably below the maximum.

The Madras papers state that the Govern-ment of India is taking active steps by communication with the Secretary of State to procure the remission of what is considered the useless quarantine imposed on steamers reaching Suez viá Aden.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH ")

During the past shooting season the "bag" obtained by the Duke of Hamilton and his friends in Arran amounted to about 6,300 grouse, an enormous number of hares, rabbits. and black game, and twenty fine stags. This island is, of course, a model game preserve, being twenty miles long and twelve broad; and all the wretched tenants being as absolutely at the mercy of their landlord as though they were serfs among the Steppes. To judge from the abject address they recently presented to the Duke, they seem to have been crushed into a truly satisfactory state of submission, which, however, savours more of the sixteenth century than the nineteenth. Possibly his Grace may find even the Scotch land laws undergoing a startling transformation when he returns from his Mediterranean

The finest stag of the season, in Scotland, was killed about ten days ago, by Colonel Dornier, in Lochiel's forest at Achnacarry, Inverness-shire, Its clear weight was 20st. 5lb. It had most magnificent antlers, four men being well able to stand within the tips. At the other end of the county, Lord Stamford, the other day, shot a stag of 19st. in Abernethy; and Sir Greville Smyth one 20st. in Dalnadatnich. Lord Bandon's fine pack of otter-hounds

have been hunting during the past fortnight along the Glengariff rivers. The party consisted of Lord and Lady Bandon, Lord and Lady Carbery, Captain Dunscombe, General Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Captain Lawless, and about a dozen others. Amidst the picturesque uniform costume of red and dark blue worn by the hunting party proper there mingled every style of attire, from the Nebraska blouse to the Bavarian hat and feather, while exclamations in Italian, French German, and purest Yankee (not to mention polished Gaelic), mingled with the loud cries of "Get him out! get him out!" from the huntsmen. The rivers of the Glengariff district abound with otters, for the simple reason that the animals are perfectly safe there against the wiles of even such experienced hunters as Lord Bandon and his party. The pools are so deep and so long that the otters are pretty sure to get away, and the banks, overhung with foliage beautiful to an artist's eye, are provocative of expletives from the enthusiastic otter-hunter. Several animals were found and hunted every day, but all succeeded in getting away; this, however, did not militate against the enjoyment of the party. Amongst the most reckless in dashing through fords and rapids was Mr. A. M. Sullivan, whom the newspapers, six or seven weeks ago, announced to be dead, or dying.

I don't know what other people feel who

have to go out of town and leave their houses and valuables in charge of two or three female servants, with burglars about handling revolvers. I don't know quite what I feel myself, even if I arm myself with a six-shoote. and stay at home. The strong man armed keeping his goods often cuts a poor figure on the enemy's approach. He dare not fire without giving warning—the burglar is not so particular. He dare not shoot him before he gets into the house, and when he has got in the burglar shoots first. I have no hesitation in saying that our law (made before the invention of revolvers) is absurdly lenient and inadequate, that it directly encourages the spread of this revolver movement amongst burglars, leaves the citizen almost helpless, and that unless your fire-armed burglar is severely flogged, put into long penal servitude, or both, no suburban neighbourhood will be safe.

Considering the amount of discussion on the subject of smoking carriages in railway trains, some one might surely have suggested to the companies the comfort it would be to the more sensitive portion of the public to place in each smoking compartment a double floor, the upper being of open metal work, constructed on the principle of those old-fashioned grate pans which conceal the ashes which pass through their oblique inter-

The season promises to be unusually rich in attractive books. Mr. John Morley's long expected life of Cobden will be eagerly read, not only from the great interest of the subject, but because it is certain, judging from the other books of this accomplished writer, to be in all respects an admirable piece of work, and a model of good writing. The concluding volume of Bishop Wilberforce's "Life," and Canon Barry's "Memoir" of his brother, Mr. C. M. Barry, will also be universally read, and Dean Stanley's "special" sermons, delivered in the Abbey, are sure of an enormous circulation, both at home and in America.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS BALMORAL, TUESDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked out yesterday morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Birkhall and honoured Mr. and Mrs. Standish with a visit. Prince Leopold drove out, attended by Cap-tain Waller. The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., has arrived at the Castle as Minister in attendance on her Majesty, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SWANSEA. Amid great public rejoicings and enthusiasm the Prince of Wales on Tuesday opened at Swansea the new dock, which is intended to afford greater shipping accommodation to that port. The dock is twenty-three acres in extent, and will, it is expected, be ready for the reception of vessels in the course of a few months. The Royal carriage left Singleton about twelve o'clock, the first important event being the reception at the Pavilion, situated at the top of Walter-road. The carriage contained the Prince and Princes of Wales, the Duke of Beaufort, and Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P. On alighting the Princess was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers by the mayor's daughter. The Town Clerk read the address of the cor-

poration, in reply to which,

The Prince of Wales said: The Princess
of Wales and I have received your address with much satisfaction, and we thank you warmly for the hearty welcome you have offered to us on behalf of the loyal Welshmen of Swansea and South Wales. It affords me I can assure you, no little pleasure to be able to visit your Principality, from which I inherited the oldest and proudest of my titles, and I am especially glad that it has been in my power to do so on the present occasion, when I come to take a prominent part in the ceremony of so great an impor-tance to the future of your ancient borough. The Queen has always impressed her children with a sincere desire to emulate the bright example that was set them by their lamented father, who ever showed the deepest anxiety to promote the welfare and happiness of the community. I venture to express a hope that the lesson thus taught to me has not been thrown away. I earnestly pray I may continually be imbued with the same spirit that has hitherto guided me in the performance of the duty I am called upon to fulfil. Your words of devotion to the Queen and of attachment to the Crown and

the members of the Royal family will be fully appreciated by her Majesty, and I will not fail to make known to her the sentiments by which you are animated.

The Royal cortège then resumed the journey towards the docks, the street being crowded all along the line of route, whilst the decorations were most profuse. In a street which the Princess named as "Alexandra-road" their Royal Highnesses summoned to the carriage two Welsh girls dressed in the national costume with the tall sugar-loaf hats and the Princess spake some sugar-loaf hats, and the Princess spoke some kindly words to them, and appeared much amused at their quaint appearance. Here the Freemasons' Society address was presented. The Prince made a suitable reply, procession then moved, amidst cheers, through High-street and Wind-street to the docks, which were reached shortly before one o'clock. Here the Royal party embarked in the yacht Lynx, which proceeded seaward towards the harbour entrance and On reaching the new docks they disembarked and were presented with a third address. The Royal party then descended into the lock and inspected the masonry, gates, and machinery, after which the Prince lifted a sluice and admitted the water, de-claring the docks open, the Princess of Wales at the same time naming it the Prince of Wales's Dock. A luncheon afterwards took place, followed by a march past of volunteers, after which the Royal party returned to Singleton, and were to attend the mayor's ball at the Music Hall in the evening.

At the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Tuesday, the Earl of St. Germans was married to the Hon. Emily Labouchere, youngest daughter of the late Lord Taunton. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Cyril Ponsonby as his best man. The bride came with Lady Taunton, and on her arrival was received by Col. Arthur E. A. Ellis, her brother-in-law. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Ellis, Miss Eliot, Miss Ponsonby, Miss Ethel Ponsonby, Miss Evelyn Eliot, Miss E. Monson, Miss Bertha Ellis, Miss Alix Ellis, and Miss Norna Labouchere. The bride wore a Princesse dress of cream-coloured brocade, trimmed with ivory white satin and Brussels lace, and over a wreath a Brussels lace veil fastened by diamond marguerites, the gift of the bridegroom. She also wore a diamond riviere and earrings, the bridegroom'e gifts. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of sapphire blue satin with cream-coloured tunics trimmed with lace, blue sashes, stockings, and shoes, and sapphire blue tocques surrounded by cream ostrich feathers. Each wore a gold bangle set with precious stones, the bridegroom's present. The marriage service was fully choral. The bride was given away by Lady Taunton, her stepmother.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION. Captain Adams, of the Dundee whaler Arctic, who has just returned from the Davis Straits fishing, furnishes some interesting information in regard to his voyage in the Polar seas. He states that in the course of his search for whales he went up Wellington Channel as far as the water has ever been penetrated by any expedition, and his further progress was only checked by encountering the heavy ice of the Polar barrier. This occurred in August last. No whales were seen in that quarter, and the Arctic steamed up Barrow Straits till the Polar barrier was encountered a second time. A course was then taken down Peel Sound to within a few miles of where the Erebus and Terror were lost. Beachy Island was visited, and there Captain Adams saw the monument erected to Sir John Franklin and five of his crew. He found the house erected in the vicinity in a wretched condition, and the provisions left by former explorers not all serviceable. Accompanied by a few of his men he made some search in the lecality, and just as the party were coming away they were confronted by a Polar bear, which Captain Adams shot within a few yards of the graves. The skin of the bear he intends to present to some of the relatives of Sir John Franklin. No whales were seen in this direction and accordingly the Arctic proceeded up towards the Gulf of Boothia. attempt was made to reach this sea earlier in the year, but no advance was possible owing to the heavy ice. About the end of August, however, the ice was in a totally different condition, and the Arctic got up as far as Cape Nordenskjold, on the west side of Boothia. Here several whales were got. Before coming away the captain tried to get to the other side. A heavy fog was experienced, and when it cleared away the ship was found within 15 miles of Fury and Hecla Straits, and in very shallow water. In this district the captain got on board a very in-telligent Esquimaux, from whom he obtained a good deal of interesting and valuable information. The native stated that when he was a young man in his father's hut three men came over the land towards Repulse Bay, and that one of them was a great captain when he died. The other two were in sore distress and cried very much, stating that he was the "aniguk," or great captain. These two lived some little time in his father's hut, and he showed Captain Adams the spot on a chart where they were buried. The Esquimaux, continuing his narrative, said that 17 persons started from two vessels which had been lost far to the westward, but only three were able to survive the journey to his father's hut. From all the information furnished by the Esquimaux, Captain Adams has no doubt that the vessels referred to were those of the Franklin Expedition, and that the great captain mentioned was Lieutenart Crozier.
Assuming that what the Esquimaux stated was correct, it is beyond doubt that the members of the Franklin Expedition were attempting to reach Hudson Bay Territory. Judging from the present age of the native, Captain Adams is of opinion that his allusion to having seen the men when he was a young man, must refer to a period some 35 ago. It was Captain Adams on to bring home the native, but circumstances occurred which prevented this resolution being carried out, but he is in a position to furnish information of a very detailed nature and calculated to throw considerable light on the movements Franklin Expedition. Captain Adams also brings home a few papers found in the vicinity of Fury and Hecla Straits, and these have been forwarded to the Admiralty. While in those high latitudes Captain Adams had the greatest possible difficulty in navigating his vessel. He was without charts, and his compasses were practically of no use and did not indicate the course steered. He was only able to guide his ship through these waters by the use of the lead and the keeping of a sharp look-out, and when the fogs, which were exceedingly prevalent, cleared away he always took the opportunity of ascertaining the position of his ship by the sun. Captain Adams has given frequent proof of his devo-

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR .- Dr. John Sargeant, of Salford, committed suicide on Sunday by taking prussic acid. He had been visiting a woman with whom he was intimate, and where he remained from Sunday evening until Tuesday night, drinking heavily. Remarking that it would be a nice place to die in, he swallowed the contents of a bottle of prussic acid, fell to the ground and died.

tion to Arctic discovery, and it will be re-

membered that some years ago Captain Markham, of the Royal Navy, who had a

command in Sir George Nares's expedition, accompanied him to the Polar Seas. He

was also fortunate in being able to render

assistance to the members of the unfortunate

American expedition under Captain Hall, and

brought to Dundee some 25 members of it.

Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

M Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19-20, 1881.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TASK.

How far the arrest of Mr. Parnell and

his companions is likely to prove a direct boon to the owners of the soil has yet to be proved. Its immediate sequel is the document published yesterday. "Some landlords," in the words of our Commissioner, "are disposed to regard the action of Mr. Gladstone as a parting blow at their order. 'He has irritated,' say they, 'the people just as our rent became due, and we shall not now receive one-tenth of it.' The contest that has thus been precipitated must be, at least to the landlords, one of life or death. It must prove the more disastrous because the great conciliatory measure of last Session was from the first organically dependent in some of its Clauses on the harmonious accord and mutual co-operation of landlord and tenant. For example, the owner is now empowered to obtain, with the consent of the occupier, a loan from the Court for the payment of arrears due to him. The tenants, however, we are now told, are not disposed to join in this application, whilst all landlords "will not consent to make the sacrifices required of them." The prospect is therefore The prospect is, therefore, one of bitter, hopeless, and destructive war, unless the Government finally emerge the victors from the struggle. The magnitude of the considerations involved is the measure of the Ministerial responsibility incurred. The Executive has taken in hand a work which it is bound to accomplish. If it falters in the performance of this duty it will leave matters in a worse state than they now are. We are bound to believe that the Government have the full courage of their convictions and are bent upon carrying out their policy to its logical and legitimate end. If this is not the case they would have done better not to interfere. Feeble and ineffective intervention, even though on the side of justice, law, and property, must be attended by consequences almost, if not fully, as deplorable as those which result from inaction. Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet has proclaimed its intention to suppress organised robbery and anarchy in Ireland. It has, in other words, accepted the challenge of the Land League. It has done so explicitly, and it will have the sympathies and the confidence of the country precisely in proportion as it redeems the pledge which it has given. One thing is clear. The Land Act must remain a dead letter so long as the Land League continues to preserve its present attitude. A measure of conciliation and justice can have no chance until a scheme of wholesale violence and confiscation ceases to exist. The Land League agitation may have been directly or indirectly instrumental in framing the Land Act; if it is permitted to continue, the Land Act must be ipso facto suspended, for the simple reason that the conditions under which its operation is alone possible will not have been realised. The struggle has as yet only begun. The Government are on their trial; the probationary period of the only measure which they passed last Session is now commencing; the machinery of the organisation with which they have to cope is both complicated and matured. Several of the chiefs of the Land League are in prison; but, as our Special Commissioner well puts it, the organisation is now able to go on without them, with the mechanical accuracy of a wound-up clock. The Government must be aware of all this. They cannot have entered upon the contest without calculating its cost; and the only justification of

MISS ANNA PARNELL.

the Irish Land Bill will be the signal defeat

of the Irish Land League.-Standard.

These are evidently fine times for Miss Anna Parnell. Having a brother in Kilmainham reflects a sort of spurious glory upon her, and it was probably the happiest moment of that lady's life when a reporter called upon her on Wednesday to take notes of her opinions, with every intention of giving these political inspirations to a curious world:

It is to be regretted that Miss Parnell did not make better use of her opportunity. She was vehement, but neither amusing nor instructive. There may be a stroke of humour hidden in the expression of her fear lest the Government should "make a raid upon our office in Dublin, under the pretence of searching for treasonable papers." The probability is that all such documents are carefully secreted elsewhere, and that were the raid to be accomplished the Land Leaguers would be able to deride an unsuccessful search. Of course Miss Parnell talks about "the unprovoked attacks of the military and police, quite oblivious of the fact that if a piece of paving-stone, violently thrown, hits a policeman in the face, it hurts him just as much as if he were not a policeman. The patience of the military and police, who have consented to stand as targets for the mob day after day, is one of the most amazing features of the rebellion. Miss Parnell expects her brother's release "at an early day. It would come from one or two causes—either through the breakdown or the victory of the Land League," and the lady has succeeded in per-suading herself that the latter of these contingencies is imminent. Miss Parnell is also quite certain that it is the fondest aspiration of Mr. Forster's heart to "turn out the military and have a massacre." The reporter here asked whether Miss Parnell had any proof of this; but, with a noble scorn for detail, she replied that "The whole thing was obvious." The interview certainly presents a new view of Mr. Forster's character, but it makes no difference in the impression that has been generally formed with regard to Miss Parnell.—Evening Standard.

THE NEW REGIMENTAL DESIGNATIONS .- We understand that the existing arrangement, by which regiments are known by territorial designations, has resulted in so much confusion, that Mr. Childers is to be most strongly recommended to return to the old syste numbers, the present plan being found to be quite unsuited to an army such as ours, which is not permanently located in the district from which it takes its name, and one battalion of which is always on foreign service. In India, especially, the confusion is very great .- Standard.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

The Land League has been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be illegal, and a criminal organization; and all meetings will be dispersed by force.

The Land Commission Court was opened in Dublin on Thursday morning. The Registrar of Mr. Justice O'Hagan created much laughter by announcing, "I declare the Court of the Land League to be now open." He immediately corrected himself, however, and substituted the word "Commission." The learned judge then read an address explaining the mode of procedure the Commissioners in-tended to adopt. He said the Commissioners would do their duty fearlessly between landlord and tenant; and they would leave the rest to Providence. In many instances where disputes occurred, he believed, as of old, matters would be settled amicably by the inervention of the arbitrator. No business was transacted, as the requisite preliminary formalities had not been complied with in the cases listed. The court adjourned at two o'clock. The court is a very small one and was densely crowded. Mr. Herbert Gladstone occupied a seat immediately below the

At the Limerick Police-court on Thursday morning, the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic clergyman, and other Roman Catholic clergymen, attended to complain of the violence practised by the police in Limerick on Sunday and Monday nights, when the constabulary charged on people who attacked. A full meeting of the City magistrates had been convened, but only four attended. Father O'Dwyer asked that the magistrates should request the county inspector to procure the name of the man who fired at the young woman Malony without any authority. The application was acceded to, and the Court decided also to take informations against a number of policemen who, in charging the mob on Sunday night rushed into a tobacconist's shop and brutally batoned some young men who were inside at the time. further agreed to take informations againt a sub-inspector and some policemen for an assault on an old man, the assault in question being of such a nature that Father O'Dwyer said it illustrated the conduct of the police as "savagery run riot." A Catholic clergyman, for interfering on the occasion, was insulted by the sub-inspector, and sub-sequently narrowly escaped clubbing from the guns of the police who charged. Ano-ther clergyman, for interfering in the case of a man whom two policemen were kicking on the ground, was also threatened. Father O'Dwyer gave several other instances of questionable conduct on the part of the police, and the magistrates decided to take

nformations in all the cases. Notwithstanding the advice given by the Land League the farmers in the county of Limerick are taking advantage of the Land Act. One solicitor in Limerick has a hundred and fifty notices to serve for reduction of rents by the Court.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard

writing on Wednesday says:—
So bold and significant a step as the arrest of the chiefs of the Land League movement would hardly have been resolved upon at the present moment but for some overwhelming necessity, clearly apparent to the Government. The time chosen seemed, at first sight, strangely inopportune. The Land Commission had published a notice, in clear and inviting terms, pointing out the advantages of the Act. This notice, which has been obtained by nearly every one of the tenant farmers, was virtually a refutation of the attacks made by the Land League orators upon the Act, and it had done much to expose and defeat the League policy in so far as it was hostile to the new Courts. Sub-Commissioners had been appointed, and assigned their districts; and the Rules and formswhich had been settled, thanks to the vigilance of Mr. Fottrell, the Land Court Solicitor, so as to be understood easily, and with difficulty abused — had been widely circulated. The Commission had, in several instances, shown an anxious desire to consult the convenience, and even to court the confidence of its intending suitors; and the continuous sitting of a week or more, devised for the purpose of giving the most distant and belated litigant an opportunity of making urgent application, under Section 60 of the Act, at the first sitting of the Court, had been fixed to begin on Thursday next. Numbers of notices from all parts of the country had been sent in, and the flow of business doubled daily in volume. Then, just a week before the sitting, Mr. Parnell, the leader of the class for whose benefit the Court was constituted, was suddenly hurried into confinement, along with the more prominent of his lieutenants, the reason alleged for his arrest being the attitude he had taken up with respect to the Commission. In other words, the Government found it necessary to protect and superintend at its very inception that large numbers of Irishmen, including, by the way, many of those who have swelled Mr. Parnell's recent triumphal procession, are deeply thankful for these arrests. But with far greater approach to unanimity is the opinion expressed that the Government should have displayed at least an earnest of all this vigour in good time.

If the new law, say they—that remarkable and unprecedented device for conciliating a discontented, subject race—was really in serious danger from the operations of the League, how criminal was the neglect, the timidity, that suffered those operations so long to go on unimpeded! Where was the statesmanship, or foresight, or common-sense evinced, in looking frowningly on while Mr. Parnell busily organised the creation of Michael Davitt week by week and month by month, to such perfection that, with him or without him, in public or in secret, it is now able to work out his purpose as mechanically as if it were a wound-up clock? The Con-vention had been held, its Resolutions, by countless speeches, and on all possible occasions, had been enforced on the popular mind; all discoverable objection to the Act had been urged, and the last "test-case" had been selected. Then, and not till then, when the work of the Land League chiefs was done, when the country, in spite of them, nauseated with so much excitement, was turning towards the Court, and Mr. Parnell would shortly have become himself de trop, his popularity is revived, his importance confessed, and his power for the future absolutely ensured by his imprisonment. Now, these complaints, which are very generally made here, are not a little unreasonable. I have discussed the arrests with very many persons, from land-lords of the highest rank downwards, and many are the reasons suggested for the unexpected onslaught of the Government upon the League. The general belief seems to be, that English public opinion had at last roused the Ministry. Another prevalent opinion is, that Mr. Gladstone really feared that tenants would be in large numbers forcibly deterred from going into the Courts. The notion that the Premier was actuated by feelings of chagrin entertained personally towards Mr. Parnell, arising out of a supposed defeat in argument, or that the Government were desirous of bringing about some disturbance, as an excuse for giving the populace a severe lesson, is entertained by hardly any person

worth consideration.

The real explanation of the change in the Irish policy of the Cabinet—for it is a change—would seem to be the following:—So long as the League upheld Griffith's Valuation in other words, from twenty-five to thirty per cent. off existing rentals—to be a measure of fair rents, there appeared to be no great danger in allowing it full play and develop-ment. It was, and still is, believed that in

great areas in the south, west, and north-west, rents would be reduced by the Land Commission, on an average, by 25 per cent. For a time the Ministry believed that the Land Commission would eventually destroy the League. But Mr. Parpell and his supporters, face to face with the prospect of seeing their organisation gradually dissolved, raised a new cry, and proclaimed new griev-Their followers were enjoined to pay only "just" rents—that is, according to the definition finally elaborated, the original yearly value of the soil before it was disturbed by human agency, less such an amount as would leave the cultivators enough to secure improved dwellings, clothes and food. In the meantime, "Boycotting" was developed into a system of National Police, whereby half a dozen indivi-duals, sitting at a table in Sackville-street, could direct and control the smallest actions of the agricultural population, and even con-trol the trade and markets of small towns. Murders in a few cases, and numberless outrages, committed by a ruffianly and unmanageable element in the agitation, cowed the smaller landlords or drove them away. Still the Government, though goaded on all sides, hesitated. But the 29th of September came, when a large proportion of the half-year's rent became due. And it was at once apparent that the tenants in most cases had received directions to hold the money, and "starve out the landlords." At the same time, it was established that the League had worked, but, as I have had occasion formerly to show, without success, to keep the tenants with cases of real hardship from going into Court. It was, therefore, determined—partly as a warning to the tenants to pay up, partly as a means of clearing the avenue to justic—to arrest the leaders of the League. How far that step was politic time will show Some landlords are disposed to regard the action of Mr. Gladstone as a parting blow at their order. "He has irritated the people," say they, "just as our rent became due, and we shall not now receive one-tenth

The peace of the country is, in fact, involved in dealing with this question of arrears; and it is plain that upon the action of the smaller landlords with regard to it will depend the safety of the lives and property of thousands throughout the winter. There can be no mistake about the attitude of the League. The Manifesto published to-day, at what may perhaps be the last public meeting of the Execu-tive of that body, commands the members to pay no rent while their leaders remain in prison. This Manifesto, for which my last letter must have prepared you, was signed by Michael Davitt and Mr. Parnell, and was probably prepared long since, in anticipation of the present condition of affairs. Its issue is undoubtedly the most serious and lamentable proceeding of the Land League since its establishment; and, taken in conjunction with the attitude of the Government and of the landlords, may be regarded as dooming many thousands of persons to severe suffering, and ensuring the wholesale destruction of property in a country already poor enough.

Now, from careful investigations, just con-

cluded, I think that it may be considered as certain that the landlords will, in a large number of cases, immediately attempt to enforce their legal rights. Besides the en-couragement afforded to them by the arrest of the chief Leaguers, it must be remembered that many of them are suffering from actual want, and are being ruthlessly pressed by mortgagees and other creditors. Ever since the bad harvest of 1877, abatements of rent have been largely allowed to tenants; whilst, owing to the agitation, the money payable in the spring of the present year in respect of the half-year's rent due at the preceding Michael-mas was to a great extent kept back. Taking the agricultural rental of Ireland at abou fourteen million pounds, the half-year's rent expected last spring would have been seven million pounds, but of this not more than half was probably paid. To the remaining three million five hundred thousand pounds still unpaid must now be added seven million pounds due in September, and these sums, with fourteen million pounds sacrificed as abatements, and one million pounds for other arrears, show that the Irish landlords have within the last four years virtually lost a sum of twenty-five million five hundred thousand pounds. To the rich among them, and to such as have property other than Irish land, the loss may have been merely inconvenient. Another, but very small class, who bought land as an investment, and mercilessly racked the tenants, deserve no pity. But there are a large number of owners of land, not rackrenters, whose condition is truly deplorable Endless cases have been brought to my notice during the last few days where landlords, a few years since in affluent circumstances, are now almost beggared. Sometimes the sufferer is an elderly lady, with a life estate sometimes a mortgagor, compelled to go on paying interest on the debt, or a leaseholder forced to pay his superior landlord the rent agreed upon to the last penny. I hear of a gentleman in a western county, with a nominal rental of £2,000, reduced to live on the produce of his poultry-yard; of another receiving £40 out of £1,000 due. A lady living in Dublin, with a jointure of a lair amount, is obliged to the kindness of a relative for bare subsistence; and two Addes, also residing here, entitled to some £400 a year between them, are existing practically on the charity of their friends. Another numerous class of landlords have pulled through with difficulty, hoping that at the establishment of the Commission the tenants would pay up at least a half-year's rent. Their disappointment at the refusal of the tenants to pay anything is intense, and they intend resolutely to put the law in motion. It is now Vacation, but on the 2d of November next, when the Courts sit, application will be made for a great number of writs for arrears of rent, and the various stages of litigation up to the final eviction carried out with the aid of soldiers and police. larger landlords are beginning to subscribe freely towards expenses; and the Property Defence Association is rapidly forming branches affiliated to itself in various counties, such as Cork, Wexford, Wicklow, Sligo, Queen's County, and Monaghan. At the same time, the Irish Land Committee is establishing corresponding local associations in different parts of the country, charged to report on test cases fit to be defended and appealed upon, in the interests of the landlords. There will be plenty to select from, for the Land League has taken one case each from nearly every one of its eighteen hundred branches, although but few have been

f the Commission.
The Government, for their part, will not parley with the League. The law is every-where to be enforced strictly, and every at-tempt to resist its execution will be promptly suppressed. If the tenants, many of who have the arrears in their pockets, will not pay up, they will have to go out; and a trial of endurance will ensue between landlord and tenant. Any person openly inciting to the practice of "Boycotting" or to the withholding of rent will be imprisoned; and it is hoped that by this firm treatment, steadily pursued the agrarian madness may be finally In the meantime, however, the life of an obnoxious agent or landlord will be exposed to the rage of those violent and unscrupulous russians, who, small in numbers, it is true, and against the will and conscience of their fellows, are yet sure of an asylum in every cottage even after the foulest murders. It may be suggested that the landlord and tenant should obtain part of the arrears by way of loan from the Court, under the

59th Section. But I am assured on all

hands that tenants will not agree to join in

the application, and without their partici-

cipation it cannot be made. The Land Commissioners have been surprised at the

actually prepared and entered in the registry

of the Co

small number of applications made to them under that provision. I am, moreover, afraid that in many cases landlords will not now consent to make the sacrifices required of them by the Section; that, in fact, as a gentleman said to me the other day, their "backs are up." In Ulster, as a rule, and on a few large estates, there will be no difficulty; but great numbers of the Land-leaguing tenants will resist to the last. As one of them recently stated before me, he would "go out in the ditch before he would pay," referring to what he considered an unfair rent. There appear to be only two ways in which the troubles thus apprehended in the winter may be avoided. One would be to pass a short Act, enabling the Commission during a period of six months to lend the landlord the amount at present authorised by Section 59, with or without the tenant's consent. The amount might be, as under the existing Act, repayable as increased rent, or even as a small redeem-able tax. But this proposal, of course, would not be practicable until the meeting of Par-A second plan would be the formation of a large subscription fund, to which the richer

landlords and the English landlords should liberally contribute, for making the loans just referred to to their poorer brethren. The great objection to both schemes is that it might possibly encourage the members of the to continue withholding payment of rents. But this forbearance would be but temporary; in all probability increasing numbers of tenants, seeing neighbours permanently settled on their holdings, at reduced rents, by the Land Commission, would them-selves be induced to avail themselves of its assistance; the Act would be quietly, thoroughly, and fairly tried, and much suffering, perhaps bloodshed, averted. Some danger of troubles will, however, continue to exist while the tenants submit, as they do in many cases, to the dictation of one or two Land Leaguers. A landlord of rank told me on Saturday last that after some of his tenants had paid the agent, three Land Leaguers, not tenants, entered the room, and persuaded the rest to decline to pay without a large abate-ment, which was of course refused. The following letter was shown to me on the same day by the agent of one of the kindest and most generous landlords in Ireland. It speaks for itself:—

"Dear Sir,—A meeting of Mr. _____ tenants was held on the 12th inst., to consider the rent question. All of them either attended or sent representatives. The following Resolutions were passed, with but one dissentient, and I was requested to forward them to you, which I hereby do:—

"1. Resolved—That we will never again pay a reck representatives."

a rack rent.

"2. That in event of distraint, or other harsh proceedings, upon the part of the landlord against any one of us, we pledge ourselves to pay no rent at all until the landlord shall have settled to our at all until the landlord shall have settled to our satisfaction with the aggrieved person.

'3. That in case of arrest of any of our leaders or friends we shall pay no rent until they shall have been released.

'4. That we demand an abatement of rent of

25 per cent., and will pay no rent until this shall have been agreed to.
"5. That in case of legal proceedings being instituted against any one of us, we undertake to pay any costs he shall be put to."

Shortly after seven o'clock on Wednesday morning a servant at No. 5, The Cedars, Clapham-common, the residence of the Rev. a neatly made-up brown-paper parcel on the step within the porch. She immediately called the attention of her master to it, and he, upon finding it addressed to "Mr. O'Connor, 6, Lime-street, Holyhead," " carriage paid, with care," at once removed it to the area. Having reason to suspect its contents, he refrained from openthe package, and delivered it into the hands of a constable, by whom it was removed to the Battersea police-station, and thence conveyed to Scotland-vard. Later in the day an inspector informed Mr. Rowe that the parcel contained seven bottles full of coloured liquid, supposed to be paint and water, and that there were also some percussion caps and two nonsensical letters, the one referring to "Buckshot Forster," and the other addressed to "Mr. O'Connor." persons resident in the neighbourhood it was asserted that the bottles held nitro-glycerine; but on inquiry on Wednesday night Rowe stated that the police had assured him the only explosives found in the packages were the percussion caps. The authorities were very reticent respecting the discovery, but Mr. Rowe believed that they regarded the whole affair as a hoax.

The Freeman's Journal of Thursday publishes the following letter from Dr. Croke, repudiating the Manifesto of the Land League:
The Palace, Thurles, October 19. " My dear Sir,-I have just read with the utmost pain and, indeed, with absolute dismay the manifesto issued yesterday by the leading incarcerated patriots of Kilmainham Gaol, and publicly proclaimed to the country at large on their behalf from the Land League Rooms in Sackville-street. Against the committal of the people of this country, even under still more exciting and critical circumstances than the present, to the doctrine of the non-payment of rent, though but for a certain specified time, I must and hereby do enter my solemn protest. I have invariably, both in my published utterances and in private discourse in Ireland and out of it, before lay folk and ecclesiastical men, whether of high or low degree, here at home on Tip-perary soil, as well as in lands beyond the

seas, unequivocally stated that I stood out for fair rents, and for nothing more, for the safe foothold of our agricultural classes upon Irish soil, there to be wholesomely fed, fairly clothed, and suitably lodged; and that the absolute repudiation of rent, should it ever find public expression in Ireland, would meet with no sympathy whatever from me. I hold to the original platform of the Irish National Land League. There is no more reason for abandoning it now than there was when Davitt took possession of a cell in Portland, or when Dillon with his two hundred compatriots were committed to Kilmainham Gaol. It was a sound policy, the original policy of the League; it was statesmanlike policy; it was a sufficiently elastic policy; it was a righteous policy. It pains me, then, sorely to think that any attempt should now be made to displace the old lines, especially by the very men by whom they were so judiciously laid down. Anyhow, I thoroughly believe in the policy of the past in all its substantial branches, and I quite as firmly believe that the policy now so impetuously recommended to the country instead, besides being condemned on the ground of principle and expe-

diency, can lead to nothing but disintegration Visits were paid on Wednesday to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. Brennan, Mr. W. O'Brien, and Mr. Boyton. Mr. Dillon is provided with a comfortable room, having a good fire. Mr. Brennan is suffering slightly from sciatica, but otherwise seems in good health. Mr. Boyton is still rather delicate. Mr. W. O'Brien appears in vigorous health and high spirits. In this gentleman's case the operation of the prison rules effectually prevents his transacting any part of his duties as editor and conductor of the United Ireland.

The 31st Regiment, under Colonel Swettenham, left Dover by special train on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on Thursday morning, en route for Buttevant, Thursday morning, en route for buttevant, Ireland. A large crowd assembled at the station to witness their departure, General Newdegate and his staff being among those on the platform. The men were loudly cheered. The same morning a company of Marine Artillerymen, under Lieut. Tatham, left Portsmouth to join the Penelope for service in Ireland. The Portsmouth division of the Marine Light Infantry is at present in a very weakened condition, in consequence of large drafts having been sent to Ireland, but

the force may be strengthened by withdrawing the drafts now serving in the harbour ships. The authorities at the Marine Artillery Barracks have more than a thousand men readiness for any order that may be received. Mr. Michael Power, of Tralee, was arrested on Thursday morning under the Protection Act by Sub-Inspector Holmes and a large force of police, charged with intimidating

tenants from paying rent and also with trea-sonable practices. He was taken to Limerick Gaol. Mr. John Godsell, publican, ex-president of the Limerick Mechanics' Institute, was also arrested at Limerick on Thursday morning under the Protection Act. The Irish Times, in recommending a meet-

ing in Dublin of merchants in support of the Executive, says: — The pronouncement of Dublin as a commercial centre, and its opinion as the highest expression of Irish in-telligence would have a meaning and force, not only here and in England, but in America. There need be no formal preparations for such a declaration of sentiment. No man can possibly object to it on any score of party. There is no one who dreams at this moment whether any step taken in that direction will benefit the party in power or the reverse. If the Ministry are to be damaged by these events, that will take place in the natural course of circumstances, whether Dublin accepts the counsel now offered or not. If, on the other hand, the Ministry are to have a complete justification, who could refuse to give them fair play and honest sustainment, whilst their action requires a backing, and may be strengthened and elevated by a vigorous and clear avowal of convictions opposed to rampant unreason.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN EGYPT. About the recall of the Turkish mission from Egypt, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the Times, two versions are

According to one the mission has been re-called by the Sultan spontaneously and un-conditionally, whereas according to the other, his Majesty merely promised to recall the mission on the condition that the French and English ironclads should be withdrawn from the port of Alexandria. Neither of these two versions is quite accurate. As the English and French Governments had officially explained that their object in sending the ironclads was to protect their subjects, the Sultan could not officially assume that this display of armed forced was intended as a counter demonstration to his interference in Egyptian affairs, and as he wished to have the appearance of acting in this independently of foreign influence, he naturally abstained from bringing the question of the special mission into close connection with the presence of the ironclads in Egyptian waters. The peculiarities of the situation determined the form of the communication which was made by the French and English Ambassadors. The Envoy from the Yildis Kiosk declared officially that the mission would leave Cairo in the course of the next few days, and then inquired in his best official tone whether the French and English Governments would not recognise that, as the disturbances in Cairo were now happily at an end, there was no longer any necessity for their ships of war to remain at Alexandria. Thus the diplomatic language on both sides has not accurately represented the real facts. In reality the ships were sent as a counter move to the despatch of the mission. And the Sultan recalled the mission in order to get rid of the naval demonstration; but in the distorting mirror of official communications, it seems as if the Turkish mission and the foreign ships had both been sent to pre-vent further disturbances in Egypt, and as if

both were recalled simply because the danger of further disturbances has been averted. The incident is much canvassed in Mussulman circles in Stamboul, and the opinion is freely expressed that the British Government has committed a great mistake. The present action of France in Northern Africa is raising against her the determined hostility of the Arabs, and is exciting throughout the whole Mussulman world a great deal of fanaticism which will be indefinitely increased by the forthcoming attack on the Holy City of Kairwan. If England, it is said, cannot protect the Mussulman interest she should, at least, carefully abstain from all contact with the French aggressive action : but instead of so doing, she joins France in naval demonstrations on the North African coast. The Tunisian and Egyptian Questions may be quite independent of each other, but the uneducated Mussulman cannot be expected to understand such fine distinctions, and will naturally believe that England is abetting France in ill-disguised schemes of annexation. What harm, it is added, could the mission do if the Sultan wished to produce disturbances in Egypt? It is not by public missions that he would act, for he could attain his ends far more efficiently by the numerous secret agents at his disposal.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Times correspondent at Pietermaritzburg telegraphed on Wednesday :-It is reported from the Transvaal that the reply of the Volksraad has been sent to wning-street. Nothing has transpired as yet, but it is believed to be pacific. In certain quarters it is believed possible that the Boers might suddenly renew hostilities by attacking the garrison and camp; but the general teel-ing is adverse to this view. Nevertheless, two forts are being built near Ladismith, and the artillery camp at Biggarsberg has been shifted two miles from the precarious position it occupied. Matters in Basutoland look fluence, and the loyal Basutos are being punished by expulsion and spoliation for their idelity to the Government. The new Resident appears to be devoid of effective power. An opinion prevails that it would be a wise policy or the Government to retire altogether from Basutoland, offering asylum elsewhere to the that the present form of government is no longer suited to the circumstances of the colony, a Committee to consider the question is to be appointed.

IN THE SOUTH.

The strong point of a South Italian summer s its fruits. And here you take off your hat. is its fruits. The fruit is delicious, cheap, plentiful. You can really live on fruit and bread and wineprovided you have no gout in your systemand be as well fed as Lucullus. All the same, it is not fruit de luxe, like its aristocratic brethren at home. The ordinary peaches of the market are not like those finely-cultivated fellows growing on a sunny wall in Kent, which melt like sugared cream in your mouth; nor are hotel grapes like the hot-house grapes you wot of. In England care and cultivation do all, and compel Nature as a hond-slave; here Nature does every-thing of her own will, and care and cultivaman gathers-ecco tutto! The result is abundance, sweet, refreshing, and nobly democratic, but less perfect than would be were man to set his wits and hand to assist Nature. You get seven or eight peaches for a few pence; about a third of what you would pay for one in England. But frankly, it is quantity against quality. So with the grapes, even with the muscadines and fragale, the choicest in the market. But the great glossy green-skinned, red-fleshed, water-melons, with their big black beadlike seeds, of which the saying goes that with one slice, eaten from end to end, and not cut, si bene, si mangia, si lava la faccia, and which are as cool as so much snow; the fragrant melons proper; apricots, figs of all seasons, green and purple, but ever, when perfect, with those three marks, "the tear of a

penitent, the coat of a mendicant, and the neck of a hanged man;" luscious greengages and plums of every kind; pears, green almonds, nespolis, late oranges, Indian figs, peeled by the sellers, and of many colours; all these are as plentiful as English gooseberries and green apples. And Lucullus is in truth a fool to your genuine fruit-eater. All the same, fruit-sugar is bad for that latent gout of yours, and you have threatenings of what you choose to call lumbago, but which you know to be figs, if not grapes. Yet what are you to do? The meat, being quite fresh, is as tough as so much leather. Kept over the day, it is apt to become uneatable over the day, it is apt to become uneatable altogether. The fish is good; so are pigeons; but for poultry, guarda et passa! You are thrown back greatly on bread and fruit, and those threatenings of lumbago by reason of fruit-sugar have to be endured.

As the season advances, the vintage begins, and when you have accustomed yourself to the myriads of flies which come in with the grapes, and have compared the claims to melody of the song of the cicala in one tree and the grape-gatherers in another, you may enjoy the rest. It is as well not to see the treading of the grapes, and to throw as thick a veil of romance over the whole affair as is possible. About this time, too, it is wise to possible. About this time, too, it is wise to look out for nocturnal beasts. Hairy spiders, with thick black legs, are not pleasant bed-fellows; nor are lively young scorpions to be desired as guests under your pillow, where they are fond of creeping; a fastidious taste might object to centipedes crawling on the counterpane; and there is a certain poisonous lizard, with an unpleasant look, which comes cut in the cool of the evening and prowls about forgotten corners at night. But the stars make up for a good deal of this kind of thing, and the moon has a species of intoxi-cation in it which must be felt to be under-stood. This absence of flowers is one of the wants of an Italian summer; but, as the Italians say, you cannot have both flowers and fruits, and they prefer the latter. With the break of the excessive heats after the first rains, the earth puts on a new spring and fresh leaves and blossoms appear like magic. Then all the past discomfort is as if it had never been. Heat, dust, languor, smells, darkness, the six weeks of intolerable glare. when "the light lay heavy on flower and tree," all pass from the memory, and you are once more in Paradise. Then you leave off dreaming of Scotland, of the Engadine, of the Atlantic, of Mont Blanc. You have now the pull over your less fortunate friends, and you understand how it is that Italy has always excited more enthusiasm than any other country in Europe. She is once more your Venus, and you, though haply no Adonis, are her not unwilling lover .- Truth.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY. The Queen walked out with Princess Beatrice yesterday morning, and Prince Leopold drove out, attended by Captain Waller. In the afternoon the Queen drove out, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Amy Lambart, and the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Prince Leo-pold and Princess Beatrice also drove out. The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family, as had also the Rev. Principal Tulloch, who has arrived at the Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, returned to Marlborough House on Wednesday evening from Singleton Abbey, Swansea.
Their Royal Highness Prince and Princess

Christian arrived on Wednesday evening at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, from Scotland

Prince Lobanoff has returned to the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park, and Earl Granville, at Walmer Castle.
The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough,
Lady Georgiana Churchill, and Lady Rosamond and Captain Fellowes have left Floors

Castle for the South.

After a prolonged stay at Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire, the Earl and Countess of Home have returned to their family seat, The Hirsel, Coldstream, where they have been joined by other members of the family.

Earl Compton, who accompanied the Marquis of Northampton on his special mission to Madrid to invest the King of Spain with the Order of the Garter, has returned home. The Earl and Lady Margaret Compton intended to visit Seville, and other places of interest in Spain before their return from the Continent.

Viscount Helmsley, M.P., and the Hon. James Duncombe intend taking a trip to the West Indies during the winter months for the benefit of their health. Lord Helmsley has derived much benefit from his visit to Duncombe Park, where he has been able occasionally to join the Earl of Feversham's

shooting party on the moors.

Lord and Lady Colchester have returned to 50. Eaton-place.

Lord and Lady Clinton and family have arrived at their residence in Bruton-street.

Lady Anne and Lady Mary Trench have aken their departure from the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood. Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and Lady

Wallace have left Manchester-square for their

THE PRIME MINISTER.

By Wednesday night Mr. Gladstone had recovered from his cold, and it was not thought necessary to seek medical assistance. He had left his room, but owing to the keen, cold winds now prevailing it is exceedingly improbable that he will venture out of doors some time. A Chester correspondent states that the precautions of the Flintshire constabulary for the protection of Hawarden Castle and its grounds are such as to warrant the supposition that the Home Secretary is in possession of alarming news concerning possible attacks by Irish malcontents; for, in addition to the constables voted on Tuesday by the Flintshire Court of Quarter Sessions for protective purposes, the Chief Constable has stationed a posse of police in and about the grounds. Every avenue will be guarded to prevent either attack or surprise; and all suspicious persons seen in the neighbourhood will be carefully watched.

ANOTHER GALE. A Dundee correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—"The gale which broke out last night continues with unabated force, accompanied by torrents of rain. Vessels in the Firths of Forth and Tay are unable to get out owing to the tempestuous sea. The captain of a vessel which arrived in the Tay last night reported that he had seen a schooner founder off the coast, her crew of six hands being drowned, as no assistance could be rendered Large quantities of wreck have come ashore. and further disasters are feared." A message from South Shields says :—" The weather off the Tyne is again stormy, with a strong sea running. While the galliot Bertha, of Stavanger, bound from Christiansand to Blyth with pit props, was entering Shields Harbour for refuge, she ran ashore to the southward of Fish Pier at South Shields. The crew were rescued by the lifeboat. It is feared that the vessel will become a total wreck." Lloyd's agent at Queenstown telegraphed on Thursday morning :- " A hard gale from the southeast, with heavy rain, blew all night, and continues, but the wind has shifted more It is reported that a large ship. name unknown, is sunk a quarter of a mile outside Roches Point, apparently all hands lost. The broken spars of a sunken vessel are visible above water off Roches Point.

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Leadon: Advertisements and Subceriptiens received at the Special Office of
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Nice; 15, Ohal Massén.

Nico: 15. Quai Masséna. Great-Britain. LONDON. OCTOBER 20-21, 1881. THE PROCLAMATION OF THE LAND LEAGUE. The Irish Executive has met without hesitation or delay the insolent challenge of the Land League. A proclamation was issued on Thursday by the Lord Lieutenant denouncing the League as an "unlawful assembly and criminal association," and warning all persons to disconnect themselves with its proceedings. It is plainly stated that the operations of the League, whether in its own name or under any alias, will be put down, if necessary, by force. A further assurance is given that all the powers and resources of the Government will be employed "to protect the Queen's subjects in Ireland in the free exercise of their lawful rights and the peaceful pursuit of their lawful callings and occupations, to enforce the fulfilment of all lawful obligations, and to save the process of the law and the execution of the Queen's writs from hindrance or obstruction." Finally, all loyal and well-affected subjects of the Crown are called upon to aid in upholding and maintaining the authority of the law and the supremacy of the Queen. trust and believe that this last appeal will meet with a prompt and hearty response. If, as Mr. Gladstone complained at Leeds, the upper and middle classes in Ireland are chargeable with apathy and timidity in the presence of dangers threatening, not the Government alone, but the whole social fabric, their excuse is that until now the conduct of the Government has not been such as to convince them that they would be stanchly supported in a conflict with the forces of democratic lawlessness. It can no longer be alleged that the Executive is wanting in courage and firmness. The pledges given in the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation must give confidence to all loyal men in Ireland. Already there are signs that the peaceable and the well-to-do have discovered the folly and danger of tacit and timid acquiescence in the mad projects of agrarianism and separatism. The landlords are extending their organizations for defence, and it has been proposed to hold public meetings in Dublin and other large towns in support of the Executive. If the violence of the mobs can be kept under stern control, as now appears probable, we may look for useful and opportune speech from some who have been too long silent. But the immediate effect of the latest and most decisive measures of the Government will be to carry confusion and division into the camp of the disloyal. The leaders of the Land League, in their craving for sensational effect, have made the task of the Irish Executive a simple and obvious one. The methods of intimidation employed by the Land League have more than once been declared illegal, and the people have been warned that those who were concerned in them were liable to be dealt with penally. But it was contended by the agitators that they were not guilty of the practices with which they were charged, and though their contention was in flagrant contradiction with notorious facts, it might have caused some embarrassment to the Government in Parliamentary controversy or public discussion. The manifesto issued this week with the signatures of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and the other leaders of the League has put an end to all dispute respecting the objects and procedure of the organisation. It is avowed that the purpose of the League is to prevent payment of all rent, and, in fact, as the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation puts it, "to effect the subversion of the law as administered in the Queen's name in Ireland." This design is indisputably a criminal one, and the Government eannot, from any point of view, be censured for using its authority to suppress an association which proclaims and glories in such a purpose. The League, therefore, with all its ramifications, is now placed hors la loi. It remains to be seen whether its members, or any of them, will have the evil courage to hold together in secret combination and to continue thus to defy

and, as far as they can, defeat the process

of the law throughout the land. We

do not underrate the difficulty of

dealing with secret societies, especially

in Ireland, but to allow the law to be

openly outraged lest it should be surrep-

cultural population were to combine to resist the law and to put their unlawful

designs into operation through the ma-

chinery of secret societies. But this is a

wildly chimerical hypothesis. The League has been enabled to involve in its system

of terrorism almost all the farmers of the

southern provinces mainly because it has

been an open organization. It has conquered the timorous and the imitative be-

cause it seemed that Government had not the courage to denounce or the

strength to grapple with its criminal prac-

tices. The situation is radically altered by

the denunciation of the League as unlawful. Many will be glad of an excuse for withdrawing from a monstrous tyranny.

The timid and selfish will count the cost

of engaging in a struggle with a Govern-

ment armed with the large powers of the Protection Act and resolved to use them. The local organizations of the League having acted openly under the observation

of the police cannot escape detection if

siasts may be ambitious of political martyrdom, but the majority of the members of Land League branches have no wish to be arrested as "suspects." We believe, therefore, that the denunciation of the League as an unlawful association will generally paralyze the system of coercion on which its power was founded .- Times.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. The occasion celebrated at Yorktown is not peculiarly suggestive of sentiments of good-will and amity towards Great Britain, her Sovereign, and people. It was at the point of the sword, and after a severe and prolonged series of campaigns, conducted often in a spirit of great ferocity, that the forefathers of modern Americans won their national independence. When Lord Cornwallis, exactly a century ago, surrendered himself and his whole army on the spot where the port of Yorktown now overlooks the broad river on which it stands, the event was felt in England as a national calamity, and almost a death-blow to our pride as a conquering nation. Nobody could then have prophesied that the day on which the hundredth anniversary of that battle would be celebrated would be also the day on which the Stars and Stripes did homage to the Union Jack. We will not grudge to America the celebration of the historic defeat of General Lord Cornwallis by the combined American and French forces. Lord Cornwallis may been outnumbered, but quite as certainly outgeneralled, was his surrender marks the close and of that Revolutionary War which established the United States as a free Government. Since that memorable event all the passions then excited have long since vanished. Nothing remains of that rancour which prevented England for a time from yielding to the inevitable separation. The Americans have long ago forgiven the employment of barbarous Red Indian tribes to help in crushing the revolt. The surrender of Yorktown is simply a historical landmark, which can be viewed in England from a perfectly dispassionate standpoint, inasmuch as Englishmen have long learned to acquiesce in the arrangement which leaves to them the northern half of the North American continent inhabited by a people devoted to the British connection and loyal to the British Crown. We know not under what happy inspiration President Arthur drew up his mandate to the Forces, yet his desire for everlasting peace between the two countries will find a universal echo here; while the allusion therein to Queen Victoria is an exact reflection of the unspoken sentiments felt by the vast bulk of the American people. Round that stainless throne and beneficent life the thoughts of our Republican kinsmen often love to dwell, and that august example is pointed out to American children as the model of their own lives. At the consummation of the century which has passed since the bonds between the colonists in the New World and the home authorities were snapped by imprudent statesmanship the act of reconciliation inaugurated by President Arthur becomes of historical import. When the guns boom forth the salute which is to be paid. or has already been paid, to the standard of Great Britain, they will be conveying to the four corners of the world the news of a pact of friendship and fellow-feeling entered into between two great English-speaking communities, by which each becomes stronger than it was before. To a nation like ours the head and centre of a vast worldembracing empire, it must ever be a matter of importance that we have nothing to fear under any circumstances from hostile feelings entertained towards us across the Atlantic Ocean. America, too, is the gainer by an alliance which, though not written down on paper or parchment, or registered at council-boards, or negotiated by statesmen, yet does and will exist so long as the present cordial relations of mutual respect and goodwill continue between the mother island and her splendid offspring. Now and then difficulties occur, internationally speaking, even in the cases of the most friendly peoples, and America will doubtless forgive our agriculturists the national grudge which they entertain against those who flood the home market with the teeming produce of Transatlantic acres. On the other hand, it is matter for solid congratulation that all source of ill blood which could have arisen out of the unfortunate Alabama business seems completely exhausted. As to the vapourings of the Fenian orators and journalists who find a home in the cities of the New World, they are as much execrated and despised by true Americans as they can possibly be by lawabiding English citizens. The time will never arrive when our brave kinsmen will hail with satisfaction the criminal ravings of an O'Donovan Rossa or the cowardly plots of the miscreants who place infernal machines on board the passenger steamers which ply between America and Europe. Granted that the Irish element over there is strong, and that for many years to come the sentiments of the American-Irish towards England may be those of unreasoning hatred and undisguised malevolence, yet we can see from the comments of the American press that the desire on the part of Englishmen to do full justice to Ireland is known and properly appreciated in the United States. neath and beyond all existing and all possible sources of international difficulties, there remains "the sense unspeakable of kind" which binds Republican America to titiously is a policy which no Government could entertain. It would, no doubt, be most formidable if the mass of the agrithe British Monarchy more effectually than anything that could be done by the

TASKING ORDERS AT THE BREWERS' EXHIBI-TION.—A motion was made on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Cave by Mr. Oswald, on behalf of Mr. Browning, the refreshment con-tractor at the Agricultural Hall, for an injunction restraining the Agricultural Auction and Agency Company from supplying persons visiting the Brewers' Exhibition, now on at the Agricultural Hall, with tasting orders. the Agricultural Hall, with tasting orders. According to the statement of Mr. Oswald, the tasting orders in question are given gratuitously for visitors to taste a particular coffee, and these tasting orders are handed to the visitors by charming young women attractively dressed, and so many thousand cups of coffee are thus consumed that the plaintiff's business is seriously damaged. The plaintiff pays £1,006 a year for his right to supply refreshments at the Agricultural Hall. The defendants, it was alleged, did the same as they are now doing during the Dairy Show, and the plaintiff estimates that his loss will be very large. As time was required by the be very large. As time was required by the defendants to answer affidavits filed by the they attempt to carry on their criminal enterprises on the old lines. A few enthu-

most skilful efforts of diplomatists.—Daily

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Standard correspondent at Dublin wrote on Thursday night :wrote on Thursday night:—
The Government has at length taken the step which was expected to follow the arrest of the leaders of the Land League. The Lord Lieutenant has to-day issued a Proclamation declaring the League to be an illegal and criminal organisation, and stating that all meetings held by it will be dispersed by force.

The document is as follows:—

The document is as follows:—
"By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—A Procla-

"By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—A Proclamation.—Cowpen.

"Whereas an Association styling itself 'The Irish National Land League' has existed for some time past, assuming to interfere with the Queen's subjects in the free exercise of their lawful rights, and especially to control the relations of landlords and tenants in Ireland; and whereas the designs of the said Association have been sought to be effected by an organised system of intimidation, attempting to obstruct the service of process and execution of the Queen's writs, and seeking to deter the Queen's subjects from fulfilling their contracts, and following their lawful callings and occupations; and whereas the said Association has now avowed its purpose to be to prevent the payment of all rent, and to effect the subversion of the law as administered in the Queen's name in Ireland—Now we hereby warn all persons that the said Association styling itself 'The Irish National Land League,' or whatsoever other name it may be called or known, is an unlawful and criminal association, or the law as a unlawful and criminal association, in the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and unlawful and criminal association, the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and unlawful and criminal association, the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association, and the law as a unlawful and criminal association. or whatsoever other name it may be called or known, is an unlawful and criminal association, and that all meetings and assemblies to carry out or promote its designs or purposes are alike unlawful and criminal, and will be prevented, and, if necessary, dispersed by force. And we do hereby warn all subjects of her Majesty the Queen who may have become connected with the said Association to disconnect themselves therefrom, and abstain from giving further countenance thereto. And we do hereby make known that all the prevers and resources at our command will be the powers and resources at our command will be employed to protect the Queen's subjects in Ire-land in the free exercise of their lawful callings and occupations, and to enforce the fulfilment of all lawful obligations, and to save the processes of the law and the Queen's writs from hindrance or obstruction. And we do hereby call upon all loyal and well-affected subjects of the Crown to aid us in upholding and maintaining the authority of the law and the supremacy of the Queen in this her realm of Ireland.

alm of Ireland.
"Dated at Dublin Castle, 20th day of October,
"By his Excellency's command,
"W. E. Forster."

The news that the Land League had been suppressed became known at five o'clock this evening. This step on the part of the Government had been expected, and both the This step on the part of the Government had been expected, and both the public and the Land League had been prepared for it. Speaking to one of the Land League Executive, I asked him why they had issued the manifesto to pay no rent, as that was certain to bring the Government than the state of the control of the contro down on them at once. He informed me that the Government had already so harassed them that the agitation could not go on, and therefore they took the bold step, while there was yet time, knowing it was their last resource, and that if they were to go down they might as well sink with their colours nailed to the mast. The half-dozen clerks and remnant of the Executive at the Land League offices in Sackville-street heard the news of the suppression of the League about half-past five. The Ladies' League had offices in the same house. A hurried council was held, the books and documents secured, letters and communications from the country were destroyed, and books and papers were carted off to a place of safety. The lights were put out, the doors were locked, and both Executive and officials left lest the police might arrest them. Should the police break in the doors of the League offices, they will only find a stock of notepaper and envelopes bearing the name of the now illegal Association.

Mr. Forster was escorted from his residence to Dublin Castle on Thursday by a body of mounted police. It is stated that the Land League prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol have been informed that in future they can only see their physicians in presence of a warder. There is a rumour that the Land League management, if driven from Dublin, will settle down, not at Liverpool, or Chester, or Holyhead, but at Boulogne.

In the following cablegram, dated Thursday, from its New York correspondent, the Standard publishes opinions of the American press on the Land League Manifesto:

The Sun says the League Manifesto could

never have been issued but for the reliance on support from America. The weekly con-tribution, which is now ten thousand dollars, could easily be quintupled. If the contributions were large enough to relieve the dis-tress that would be caused by wholesale eviction the order to pay no rent would pro-bably be obeyed. A continuance of the pre-sent policy for a single quarter of a year would make the landowners eager for any compromise.

The Herald says that if the Irish generally

bey the Manifesto the resources of a civilised Government would be unequal to the strain upon them. All the power of England would e insufficient to force a universal eviction, and to provide for the consequent distress. England, it adds, is confronted with the most serious political problem of the century. The Irish question is entering upon a phase re-calling the darkest days of Irish history. The Tribune says that "in the deliberate

judgment of Americans the Irish were wrong not to accept the Land Act in the generous spirit in which it was offered. Will any one say that Mr. Gladstone could allow the authority of the Crown to be utterly stamped out by the League, and that, too, when he was enforcing the very reforms for which the people had been vehemently and turbulently clamouring? Will any one say he can now compromise with tenant mobs on the basis of the 'No Rent' Manifesto, and acquiesce in the confiscation of landed pro-

perty in Ireland?' The Land League Manifesto was apparently inspired in America by Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, who telegraphed some days ago to Mr. Patrick Egan, in Paris, as follows:—
"Communicate with Parnell, if possible; consult with your colleagues, then issue a Manifesto of no rent; this will be the first that the headlest blashberry and English solid shot at landlord blasphemy and English tyranny. Meanwhile exert your best influence; restrain the passion of the people; let us fight the battle as long as possible on the old lines of passive resistance." Mr. Egan "Your suggestion is approved prompt measures now in progress to procure general strike against rent; Manifesto will

ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

e issued without delay."

GENOA, OCT. 16.

I left Paris on the 20th of September, taking with me something else besides my luggage, a goodly assortment of Murray's handbooks and some circular notes. I was bent on a six weeks' work of wandering hither and thither Down South: not for pleasure, but strictly on business, in the interests of a journal for which, these many years past, I have been a commercial traveller in most parts of the world. I was in particular anxious to visit the island of Corsica, where I had never been, and to see at Ajaccio the

wherein was born, more than a hundred years ago, a certain Emperor and King.

The something else that I took away with me from Paris I had brought from Belgium. me from Paris I had brought from Belgium. It was a slight cold. I may mention that it had rained during eighteen out of the twenty-one days that I abode in the handsome and cheerful capital for which King Leopold II., seconded by the late Burgomaster Anspach, has done structural wonders. I went down from Paris to Marseilles, a long and uncomfortable journey of some six hundred miles. There was no accident, and I was not smashed

the street of th

en roule, as some pessimist friends in Paris suggested that I should surely be; but the windows of the compartment in which I sate would not close properly—the rolling-stock of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway is in a positively disgraceful state of disrepair -and by the time we reached Marseilles my cold had developed into catarrh.

During two days it was tropically hot in the City of the Cannesière; but on the third day the mistral blew great guns. That abominable mistral. It is the fora of the Adriatic and the norte of the Gulf of Mexico. The only thing that can be said in favour of this throat-cutting blast is that it departs as suddenly as it comes. On the fourth day it was tropically hot at Marseilles again, and, like the mariners "from Bristol City," in Mr. Thackeray's ballad, "I took a wessel and That is to say, I took pasage for Bastia, in Corsica, touching at Nice

The trip was a beautifully fine one; but few hours after I had landed it began to rain. You remember Southey's lines describing how "the waters come down at Lodore." I never learned those lines by heart, and am far from any accessible edition of the late Laureate's poems; but I think that he said something about the cascade at Lodore descending in a dashing, splashing, crashing, smashing, roaring, pouring, rushing, gushing, teeming, screaming, streaming, gleaming, tumbling, rumbling, jumbling manner. At all events, that is how the rain came down at Bastia. And it rained three whole days and nights, to the great joy of the inhabitants. No rain had fallen for three months. The beds of the mountain torrents were dry, and the cisterns of Bastia were nearly empty. Cataclysm! how it rained!

Bronchitis and spasmodic asthma came down upon me like two armed men in the night at Bastia, and gripped me by the throat. So soon as it was morning, and the shops were open, I sent to an apothecary to have a prescription, without which I never travel, made up. It was given to me nearly twenty years ago by a celebrated English surgeon and has done me good, I may say scores of times. In the course of an hour the pharma cien-he was a Frenchman, mind, not a Corsican, and described himself on his enseigne as a laureat, and medaille, and all the rest of it -sent word to say that be could make nothing of the prescription. It was Chinese to him. These were his literal words.

In despair, I made inquiries for a doctor. They brought me one—a Corsican. This medico could make nothing of the prescription, Of course he understood the Latin (in which it was framed), but the handwriting was, according to his contention, illegible. I may remark that I have had it made up with scrupulous exactitude of formula in Paris, in Frankfort, in Berlin, in Venice, in Rome, in Geneva, in Richmond, in Baltimore, in New Orleans, and in St. Petersburg. The Corsican medico gave me a "potion" composed of thirty "grammes" of syrup of belladonna and some vile stuff which he called "sirop pectoral," and which made me a great deal worse than I had been before. Then I tried worse than I had been before. Then I tried some rough-and-ready palliatives of the "old woman" order: mustard plasters, linseed tea, the inhalation of the fumes of lighted brown paper saturated with saltpetre (by means of which I contrived to half suffocate the inmates of the Hotel de France, but failed to experience any personal relief from the exforth. An Italian barber, to whom I confided my woes, obligingly offered to bleed me; but I have a horror of phlebotomy, and declined his friendly pro-

At length, the dreadful feeling of congestion increasing every half-hour-if you wish to know what that feeling is, try to realise the idea that you are Mark Twain's Celebrated Jumping Frog, and that somebody has "prized" your mouth open, and forced you to swallow a soup-ladleful of number seven shot—I arrived at the conclusion that the sooner I got out of Bastia the Barbarous the better it would be. It was five in the evening, and the diligence was just starting for Ajaccio. Fortunately, there was a place vacant in the coupé; and, as fortunately, I discovered in the remotest recesses of my travelling bag a tin box of Keating's Cough Lozenges. I had laid in a stock of half a dozen boxes at Roberts's, the English chemist, in the Rue de la Paix, hefore leaving Paris; but I had overlooked this particular box, and thought that my supply of Keatings was exhausted. That beneficent box! Mithridates, they say, fed on poisons until they became antidotes. I fed on Keatings nearly throughout a nineteen hours' miserable humping and jolting along the mountain roads from one end of the island of Corsica to the other. I will not say how many lozenges I swallowed, lest you should think that I was taking advantage of the travelling adage, "A beau menter qui vient de

It was in a most pitiable condition that I arrived at Ajaccio, and in a condition as pitiable did I remain for eight or nine days longer. That is the reason, dear readers, that you have had no "Echoes" these three weeks past. When I found myself approaching convalescence, I was for taking the first steamer to Marseilles, and returning home at once; but the skilful and humane physician into whose hands I had been so fortunate as to fall, said "No." He told me that I had still enough bronchitis and asthma about me to last me three weeks longer; that a sudden change of climate would probably bring about a relapse, and that if I had a relapse I should possibly die. "Go to Italy," he concluded,
"as quickly as you can, and get well. You
will get well." He tended me all these days
as tenderly as though I had been a child, and so stoutly refused to accept any kind of fee or honorarium, that I was compelled, with the friendly connivance of the landlord of the hotel, to resort to a (I hope not unworthy) subterfuge, in order to let the learned Professor II—, of Zurich, know that I was not ungrateful for the kindness which he had shown to an entire stranger.

I am positively delighted at having been privileged to make the acquaintance of, perhaps, the most enchanting "winter city" that I have ever visited. I know the majority of the "winter cities"—the Cities of Refuge for the unfortunates who suffer from pulmonary or from bronchitic affections pretty But do not talk to me, if you please, about Nice, Cannes, or Montpelier; about Antibes, or Frejus, or Golfe Juan; about Mentone, San Remo, or Bordighera; about Madeira, or about St. Augustin in Florida, U.S.A. Cease to laud the halmy climate of Seville and Malaga; withhold your praises from the oranges and bananas of Havana; moderate your transports touching Algiers, and be even reticent as to the curative virtues of Ventnor and St. Leonards. From my fidelity to Brighton I will never swerve. It is to me the place par excellence to get well and to keep well in; but, after Brighton, give me Ajaccio. I look upon that charming little town of fifteen thousand inhabitants as the Queen of the Mediterranean.

It was as warm there last week as it should he warm in Devonshire in July. The sun shone continuously during my stay, and even when I was at my worst the doctor insisted that the window should be partially opened. The air is the most fragrant that I have ever breathed. After sunset comes a deliciously soft and cool breeze—like the "frio" of the Valley of Mexico. The Bay of Ajaccio is as beautiful as the Bay of Naples. The drives and promenades are numerous and picturesque. The markets teem with fruit and vegetables of every conceivable kind. You may have—read this, ye Americans!—your corn cobs. your "succotash." and your "eggetables" The air is the most fragrant that I have ever may have—read this, ye Americans!—your corn cobs, your "succotash," and your "egg plant" for breakfast. You revel in tomatoes. It is a land of figs and grapes, and luscious pears, and sweet lemons. There is a delightfully clean, airy, and comfortable hotel called "La Germania," conducted on the well-known "Pension Service" principle; and

which, when the season commences—it lasts from the middle of October till the end of March-will be full of foreign guests. For the benefit of the steadily increasing English colony, an exemplary English lady has built a church at Ajaccio.—G. A. Sala in the Illustrated London News.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") All anxiety concerning the health of the Premier may now be considered at an end. Mr. Gladstone transacted business on Thursday morning, and in the afternoon took a walk in the Castle grounds. He was looking quite well. On Thursday evening he went to the Harvest Festival at the parish church, being conveyed thither in a closed carriage. The force stationed in and about the Castle has been augmented by the arrival of Mr. Adams, the Deputy Chief Constable of Flint-shire. Mr. Adams has received instructions to take every precaution for the safety of the Premier. Some uneasiness was felt by the family concerning Mr. Herbert Gladstone when the telegraph between England and Ireland was broken down by the storm, because of a rumour that attempts had been made to assas-sinate him; but this report, as is known,

proved to be without foundation. (FROM THE " MORNING POST.") Great pressure is being made by English and Irish Catholics to obtain from the Pope a strong and clear condemnation of the principles put forth in the Land League manifesto, and energetically to forbid the priests festo, and energetically to forbid the priests from taking any further part in the Land League movement. We have reason to believe that Cardinal Jacobini has already informed a Catholic gentleman that the Pop sorely afflicted at the conduct of part of the Catholic clergy in Ireland, and trusts that the hishops will act in accordance with the circulars transmitted in January last by the Propaganda College and in accordance with the letters written on the question. Cardinal Jacobini again repeats that the Pontifi can interfere but to a certain degree in questions which more especially ought to engage the attention of the local ecclesiastical authorities

We understand that great pressure is being put by France on the Italian Government to prevent King Humbert's voyage to Vienna taking place. We, however, believe, as we already have stated, that the interview between the two Sovereigns has been agreed

FROM THE "DAILY NEWS." The approaching International Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace will at least possess a brilliancy which cannot be so easily associated with an exhibition of wool and woollen manufactures, or other displays of a like kind; and so far it will be more appropriate to the winter season. It will open in December, and, according to the indications of the preliminary programme, will embrace the whole field of electricity and its marvellous new applications.

The Government of Jamaica are desirous of encouraging the planting of Peruvian cinchona trees in the island. It is believed that the soil and climate are not less favourable than those of the East Indian plantations in the Neilgherry hills, whence so large and valuable a quantity of bark and quantie is now annually obtained. With this view the Government announce that they are prepared to grant lands at a mere nominal price to any persons who may be prepared to embark in such an undertaking on terms calculated to this purpose only.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning attended by the Hon. Amy Lambart. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice drove out. In the afternoon her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Invercauld and honoured the daughters of Colonel Formulation, with a visit Prince Colonel Farquharson with a visit. Prince Leopold also drove out, attended by Captain Waller. The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M.P., had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Rev. Principal Tulloch has left the Castle.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut .-Colonel Clarke, left Marlborough House on Thursday evening, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park.

Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park,
The Earl and Countess of Bradford are
entertaining company at Weston Park, Salop.
Earl Spencer, the Lord President of the
Council, left Spencer House, St. James's, on
Thursday for Althorpe. Countess Spencer

leaves to-day.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma
Baring have arrived at Stratton Park, near Winchester, from Swansea.

Lord and Lady Wimborne have arrived at

Dowlais, Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorganshire, from their seat in Scotland.
Sir Marteine and Lady Lloyd have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Larbert. Sir Albert Woods, Garter, accompanied by

Mr. Cokayne and Mr. Bellasis, have arrived in England from Madrid,
We (Post) understand that Sir Charles
Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., is to be married
next month to his cousin, Miss Hall, daughter
of Mr. George Hall, of Liverpool.
Mr. and Lady Maud Hooper have left

Thomas's Hotel. Rear-Admiral Brandreth will succeed Vice-

Admiral Sir Houston Stewart as Controller

Admiral Sir Houston Stewart as Controller of the Navy.

On Thursday forenoon, at Patrixbourne, near Canterbury, Mr. Richard Combe, second son of Mr. Combe, of Pierrepont, Surrey, was married to the Lady Constance Augusta Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis Conyngham. Owing to the family mansion being so near the church the bridal procession walked. The bride, who was conducted by the Marchioness Conyngham, was attended by six bridesmaids—her four sisters Lady Blanche, Jane Seymour, Maud, and Florence Conyngham; Miss Ida Combe, sister of the bridegroom; and Miss Gertrude Paget, cousin of the bride. The bride wore a dress of white Duchesse satin, with flounces of old rose point; corsage montant, and over of old rose point; corsage montant, and over a wreath of orange blossoms a tulle veil fas-tened by diamond stars. Her other jewels were a diamond necklace and diamond and pearl pendant. The bridesmaids dresses were of white cashmere trimmed with cream lace and white moiré sashes; cream lace hats. with different coloured roses—two with pin's, two with yellow, and two red, and they car-ried bouquets of natural roses to match. Each wore a gold brooch with the initials of the contracting couple in pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Lord William Nevili officiated as Mr. Combe's best man. The marriage service was performed by the Right Rev. Edward Parry, D.D., suffragan bishop of Dover, assisted by the Rev. Francis T. Vine, vicar of Patrixbourne and private chaplain to the Marquis Conyngham. The bride was given away by her father. The bride was given away by her father. bride's travelling dress was of brown material (Bradford manufacture), trimmed with velvet and brown marabout feather trimming, and bonnet and mulf of brown and gold with

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. DILLON. The following correspondence has taken place between the Prime Minister and a Welsh country gentleman, Mr. Jones, J.P., of Llanerchrugog and Eglwyseg:

"Llangollen, Oct. 10.

marabout feathers and humming-birds. Among the bride's numerous presents was an Indian

shawl from the Queen.

county and in London, to beg your attention county and in London, to beg your attention for a moment to a question upon which many earnest Liberals, who abhor sedition, and even more especially inhumanity, feel very strongly. You are just reported as having reiteratedly and emphatically expressed 'respect' for, and done 'honour' to, Mr. John Dillon, the Land Leaguer. Not many months ago a wretch of that name was reported as having publicly incited his ignorant and brutal fellow-countrymen to the systematic mutilafellow-countrymen to the systematic mutilation of cattle; which, though explained to us as being an interesting and historical Irish habit, is regarded by Englishmen, Welshmen. and Scotsmen as one of the basest and vilest of dastardly outrages. He suggested to an audience, who hailed the suggestion with laughler and cheers, that certain landlords' cattle would not thrive; and this suggestion was followed (as it had been preceded) by numerous outrages (some indescribably horrible) of the kind. This was distinctly imputed to the man whom you are reported to respect and honour. I should be glad to hear, however late, that neither he nor any other Dillon ever used the words; but I believe that you yourself heard a good deal about the matter in the House of Commons itself, and I am not aware that Mr. John Dillon, M.P., ever denied having used them. I trust that it had for the moment escaped your recollection when you spoke at Leeds, and that you were not const honouring a man who was recorded to have suggested the commission of such peculiarly detestable atrocities. I trust that you, speaking with your unequalled power and weight, and, therefore, with commensurate responsihility to humanity, would be the last to respect, to honour, or even to tolerate any author, promoter, or abettor of the 'historical' Irish practice of Dilloning cattle, of deliberately and systematically inflicting torture and life-long misery upon harmless and helpless oreatures; and that you will therefore pardon my wish for a word to reassure those who abhor that form of Irish outrage still more than sedition, plunder, or, perhaps, even open murder, or any other crime cultivated, preached, and practised as the Land League gospel in Ireland.—I have the honour to be, sir, yo most obedient servant, "T. Jones."

" 10, Downing-street, Whitehall, " Oct. 17, 1881. "Sir,-In reply to your letter of the 10th, I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to say that you have apparently been misled, as Mr. Dillon himself seems to have been, into the belief that Mr. Gladstone praised him generally, which is as far as possible from being the truth. Mr. Gladstone admitted his involved the second se sincerity, and praised his resolution to abstain from impeding the operation of the Land Act, a resolution which he seems now to have greatly marred .- I am, sir, your "T. Jones, Esq.

"J. A. GODLEY."

DR. SIEMENS ON ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS. Dr. Siemens, in his opening address as president of the Midland Institute at Birmingham on Thursday evening, took for his subject "Science and Industry." Having stated at some length his views upon what he considered to be the best method of technical education, he dwelt upon the necessity of being prepared for constant changes and new processes in the progress of science; and to those who still had some confidence in the stability of things as they existed in arts and manufactures he strongly recommended a visit to the International Exhibition of Electricity at Paris. In connection with the subject of at Paris. In connection with the subject of electricity, Dr. Siemens gave some interesting biographical recollections. He said:—"That form of energy known as the electric current was nothing more than the philosopher's delight forty years ago. Its first practical application may be traced to this good town of Birmingham, where Mr. George Elkington, attilizing the discourse of Dr. Elkington, of Birmingham, where Mr. George Elkington, utilizing the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, and Jacobi, had established a practical process of electro-plating in 1842. It affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that I had something to do with that first practical application of electricity; for in March of the following year, 1843, I presented myself before Mr. Elkington with an improvement on his processes which he adopted and in so doing processes which he adopted, and in so doing gave me my first start in practical life. . . . In thinking back to that time I wonder at the patience with which Mr. Elkington listened to what I had to say, being very young, and scarcely able to find English words to convey my meaning. After showing me what he was doing already in the way of electro-plating, Mr. Elkington sent me back to London in order to read some patents of to London in order to read some patents of his own, asking me to return if, after perusal, I still thought I could teach him anything. To my great disappointment I found that the chemical solutions I had been using were actually mentioned in one of his patents, although in a manner that would hardly have sufficed to enable a third person to obtain the state of the second of the practical results. On my return to Birming-ham I frankly stated what I had found, and with this frankness I evidently gained the fa-your of another townsman of yours, Mr. Josiah Mason, who had just joined Mr. Elkington in business, and whose name as Sir Josiah Mason will ever be remembered for his munificent endowment of education. It was agreed that I should not be judged by the novelty of my invention, but by the results which I promised—namely, of being able to deposit with a smooth surface 3 dwt. of silver upon a dish-cover, the crystalline structure of the deposit having theretofore been a source of difficulty. In this I succeeded, and I was able to return to my native country and my mechanical engineering a comparative Cresus. But I was not to remain there, for in the following year I again landed in the Thames with another invention, worked out also with my brother, the chronometric governor, which, though less successful, commercially speaking, than the first, obtained for me the speaking, than the lirst, obtained for me the advantage of bringing me into contact with the engineering world, and of fixing me permanently in this country. This invention was in course of time applied by Sir George Airy, the then Astronomer Royal, for regulating the motion of his great transit and touch-recording instrument at the Royal Observatory, where it still continues to be employed. where it still continues to be employed. Another early subject of mine, the nastatic printing process, found favour with Faraday, "the great and the good," who made it the subject of a Friday evening lecture at the Royal Institution. These two circumstances combined obtained for me an entry into scientific circles." Dr. Siemens went on nto scientific circles. Dr. Siemens went on to speak of the numerous illustrations of the practical application of electricity to be found at the Paris Exhibition, and referring to the electric railway, said:—" This system of propulsion will soon be in operation on a new pulsion will soon be in operation on a new line of railway, six miles long, in the north of Ireland, to be extended, if successful, to a further equal distance. This will give us twelve miles of electric railway worked withtwelve miles of electric railway worked without expenditure of fuel, for the motive power will be obtained from a neighbouring waterfall, which at present runs to waste. Mr. W. A. Traill, the resident engineer of the line. has already commenced operations, and I hope that by next spring visitors to the sister island may reach one of its most interesting sights—the Giant's Causeway—propelled by

sights—the Giant's Causeway—propelled by invisible but yet potential agency. The experience gained by my brother in the working of the first electric railway, two miles in length, established by him at Liehtenfelde, near Berlin, leaves no reasonable doubt regarding the economy and certainty of this mode of propulsion, although it is not anticipated that it will supersede locomotive power upon our main trunk railways. It will have plenty of scope in relieving the toiling horses on our The following correspondence has taken place between the Prime Minister and a Welsh country gentleman, Mr. Jones, J.P., of Llanerchrugog and Eglwyseg:—

"Llangollen, Oct. 10.

"Sir,—I trust I may be permitted, as a Welsh Liberal who has often voted in the interests of your great party in more than one

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Bankers, and Booksellers.

Lendon: Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of Galignami's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Straker, 30, Cornhill; Bates, Hendy, and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane

AGreat-Britain.

LGNDON, OCTOBER 22-23, 1881.

THE WEEKLY PRESS ON IRELAND. The Spectator says :- The Government suppresses the Land League as a society hostile to the law, and by implication promises to punish all who continue to belong to it, or who may help to carry out its behests. Whether the League has always been an illegal body or not is wholly beside the question. We ourselves, while thoroughly sympathising with the professed object of the League—namely, fixity of tenure—and advocating "the three F's" as historically just in Ireland, have always believed, from the day that the League refused to put down terrorism, that it was an illegal association, liable to be prosecuted for a conspiracy to incite resistance to the law. In tolerating this association for so many months as an expression of popular feeling the Ministry were probably wise. If Mr. Parnell were President tomorrow, and Irishmen refused to pay their debts, Mr. Parnell must warn them that such a refusal was illegal and criminal, and must be punished. And if we understand his theories of government at all, his threat to punish would be much more than a phrase. The law must be upheld, be the lawgivers who they may. We cannot but feel keenly how active Ireland's maleficent fairy must be, when the Land Act begins and the Land League ends on the same day, and the Government is compelled to pour sweet water and bitter

out of the same pitcher. The Saturday Review says :- It was high time for the Government idle pretence of treating the Land League as a lawful association. It may well be expedient to relax the restrictions which have been imposed on the use of their arms by the police. Their courage and fidelity are beyond all praise; but it may not be safe to trust to their endurance in equal contests too far. Humanity would perhaps incline to give armed mobs a sharp and early lesson, before riots expand by reason of impunity into insurrection. By this time even the Birmingham section of the Government must have learned that if force is no remedy, lawless force becomes irresistible. A great many deaths and a vast amount of misery have been caused by deference to the paradoxical epinions of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain. There is no reason to fear that the Ministers will be guilty of undue severity or excessive vigour; yet some critics, long familiar with Liberal commonplaces, may be allowed to cherish historical doubts whether the stern suppression of rebellious movements by the Governments of former generations was not more expedient and more merciful to all concerned than the tardy justice now administered

to Ireland. The Statist remarks :- Even Mr. Gladstone, we should think, must now be satisfied that his policy of coercion is a failure. He has been led on from one step to another till he has established a state of things unparalleled out of Russia, and each fresh act of rigour only serves to provoke a more irreconcilable attitude. There is an issue involved in the struggle graver far than the success or failure of the Land Act, or even than the fate of the Gladstone Cabinet. It is its effect upon the conciliation of Ireland. Coercion by Mr. Gladstone, it must never be forgotten, is much more serious than coercion by Lord Beaconsfield. If the strike against rent is really carried out, the Government will be driven to still harsher measures, until Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright will find themselves called upon to defend acts which even Castlereagh would be troubled to justify in Parliament. From whatever point of view we look at the coercion policy of the Government, we see cause to regret it. But it is the natural outcome of the system of government we maintain iin Ireland. That system was unsuited to the altered situation. Through it to administer Ireland as an equal and integral part of the United Kingdom is impossible. The Economist observes :- " In the steps

which have so far been taken the Government have shown a sound discretion, and certainly have not erred on the side of excessive severity. The League has become an organisation whose cardinal principle is repudiation, and it will have to contend against the resolute hostility of the Church. But the chief obstacle to the success of the suggested strike against rent is to be found in the temper and the necessities of the people themselves. Worn out with agitation and unrest, and having at last obtained from Parliament the protection against insecurity which has been the unsatisfied aim of every agrarian movement in Ireland for nearly a century and a half, they are asked to forfeit in the moment of victory all the fruits of the struggle, and to engage in a fresh campaign in which they have nothing to gain and everything to lose. It is difficult to believe that they would commit themselves to such a des perate and senseless enterprise."

The Tablet says :- Why could not Mr Dillon be made amenable in the criminal court? There would be no need of the parade of a State trial; and we apprehend that, if the use of the language imputed was brought home to him, a conviction would easily be had. Similarly in all the other cases. At present a number of gentlemen whom the majority of the Irish people have adopted for their leaders are lying in gaol, not under any specific charge for which they are to be brought to trial in open court, but on warrants authorizing their indefinite detention at the arbitrary | Land Bill for Scotland.

pleasure of the Executive. We can hardly believe that these proceedings will help to produce any permanent good in Ireland. They may impress the public mind with a vague sense of the Imperial power. But they belong to the class of dark surprises and bold strokes, which produce at the moment fear, that rapidly develops into hatred. It is a matter for profound regret that the execution of the Land Act which comes into operation next week is to be inaugurated in such a fashion. Confidence, we have been told, on high authority, is a plant of slow growth. Can it grow at all in an atmosphere choked with suspicion? Sterner repression of actual offences and punishment by the ordinary legal process of language calculated to produce public disturbances might perhaps have been a better policy.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND M. GAMBETTA.

A correspondent writes from abroad : Prince Bismarck's account of the alleged interview between him and M. Gambetta is this: He was near Varzin, and I won't swear that he did not greatly wish to come the whole way; but he confined himself to that. What motive, it may be asked, had the Chancellor for not enabling M. Gambetta to satisfy his desire? This is the explanation that has been given to me. A disinterested admirer of the French orator who is admitted to the friendship of the German Imperial family went on his own initiative to Berlin, when M. Gambetta was still in Brussels, to prepare the way for a meeting between him and the Crown Prince and Princess. The Crown

Princess had returned home from the Isle

of Wight through Normandy on purpose to hear M. Gambetta deliver a speech there. This was taken as a sign that she and the Crown Prince would be glad to make his personal acquaintance. But nothing could be done unless a visit was first paid to Prince Bismarck, who is morbidly touchy, and ferociously resents any interference with the affairs of his department. At first he encouraged M. Gambetta's friend to advise him (M. Gambetta) to come to Varzin. But when the Prince ascertained that Varzin was only to serve as an antechamber to Babelsberg he changed his mind, and determined to respect the incognito of the illustrious tourist, albeit a very transparent one. The Chancellor took care, however, that the movements of M. Gambetta should be made public. His design was to show that the mountain had submitted to go to Mahommed. The rumour was set on foot that an interview had been solicited by the French orator and granted. It was at the same time explained to the French Government that everything that appeared in the journals beyond, and the fact that M. Gambetta had been making a tour in Pomerania, was unfounded. The French orator went to see at Dresden the correspondent of the République Française " from the banks of the Elbe." This writer is a Swiss professor in the Polytechnic School. His letters for years were aggressively hostile to the Bismarckian policy; their asperity of tone contrasted with the calm doctrinal leaders which were only published in the République Française before M. Isambert took the place of M. Challemel-Lacour. Their animosity has been somewhat veiled since the return of the Chambers to Paris. But a fellow-feeling with Socialists has been constantly betrayed. It is in the highest degree improbable that, if M. Gambetta had conferred at Varzin with Bismarck about the affairs of Europe, and enjoyed his hospitality, he would have straightway paraded at Dresden friendship with an enemy of the Chancellor. At

Frankfort, which he has often visited, he saw, it appears, a Socialist editor, who is a thorn there in the side of Bismarck, and who in 1870 exerted his pen on the side of France. The alleged interview at Varzin has quickened the negotiations between the Italian, German, and Austrian Governments for an interview between King Humbert and the Emperor Francis Joseph. The King of Italy did not like to go to Austria. It now appears that he will continue his journey to Berlin. A short time previous to M. Gambetta's visit to Germany Comte de St. Vallier was asked to ascertain how the Prince would take the advent of M. Gambetta to office. He said that he did not care a rush whether France was under a monarch or a president, or whether M. Gambetta upset M. Ferry to take his place, or M. Ferry held his ground against him. But he added that the name of the man who organised the National Defence was a household word in Alsace and Lorraine, and his advent to power would be a cause of perturbation there, unless some proofs were given that M. Gambetta had renounced all idea of wrestling back the two provinces from Germany which she had taken in 1870. The exact words I do not profess to give. But this is a faithful résume of the conversation that took place. It may be that Prince Bismarck manœuvred to get M. Gambetta to commit himself to a policy which would destroy his popularity among Alsatians and Lorrainers and entangle him with Italy and England. Failing to accomplish this object, he may have declined to meet him when he knew that he was in the neighbourhood of Varzin .-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE ARREST OF A WAR STEAMER. - The Board of Trade have placed officers on board of a new turret war vessel, which is lying at Jarrow Slake on the Tyne, as they believe that she is destined for the Chilian Government. She was originally one of the three turret war vessels built for the Chinese Empire. Two of them were manned with Chinese crews, after taking in their armament at Sir William Armstrong and Co.'s Elswick Ordnance Works, and sailed to their destination. It was understood at the time that the vessel was sold by the Chinese Government to Chili, but she lay off Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co.'s Works, her builders, at Low Walker, until a month ago, when her fitting out was completed. She has not any crew, neither has she stores. is pretty clear that she has not been handed over to the Chilian Government, but it was understood that she was intended for them. The transaction, if it is completed, would probably be between the Chinese Government and Chili, as the former first ordered her.

THE HARVEST IN SCOTLAND .- The Scotsman says that the harvest in the Lothians is the worst experienced for many years. The grain generally is seriously damaged by long exposure in the stack. Barley especially is so deteriorated in quality that it is practically unsaleable to maltsters. Potato disease is still spreading. The resolution at the East Lothian Agriculturists' meeting to-morrow will ask for a re-valuation of farms and a

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

The following reply to Archbishop Crooke's letter from Mr. Egan has been

received in Dublin :-The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, of whom I speak with the highest respect, in his letter published yesterday falls into two grave errors. Firstly, his lordship conveys that the original platform of the Land League proposed to fix fair rents, while on the contrary it proposed to abolish rents, and get rid of the landlord system. Secondly, his lordship asserts that there is no more reason now to strike against rents than when Davitt, Dillon, and others were arrested; surely there is no comparison between the situations. The Government has now thrown aside all pretences, appealed to brute force, trampled upon all law, and sup-pressed all forms of constitutional expression. Does his lordship mean to advise the people to surrender at discretion; to tamely submit their necks to the yoke of their taskmasters; to pay rent to the real gaolers of their countrymen, whom they have virtually conquered; in fact, to resuscitate the corpse of landlordism Surely his lordship cannot be serious? His lordship frankly and fairly admits that he speaks as an outsider, never having been a member of the Land League. The Executive of the League have long and carefully con-sidered the advisability of a strike against rents, and believes such a course only a wise and courageous one to meet the present emergency. They rest confident that it will commend itself to the sound judgment and true patriotism of their countrymen, as a weapon of defence and aggression, which must secure a sure and speedy triumph for their cause. This is no time for controversy. The crisis is forced upon us. We must meet it, not by compromise, but like courageous and determined men, remembering that the watchword of our movement in 'Down with landlordism!

The Irish Times of Saturday morning, remarking upon the state of the country, says : -"So far as our news enables us to speak to-day, we can say that the country is remarkably quiet. On several occasions when branches of the League were about to meet, the head constable appearing and producing the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation, the meeting readily dispersed, a spirit being exhibited which was creditable to the members. There can be little question that if the League branches in many places could still have met, and with the special business of discussing the League circular sent forth from Kilmainham and known as the No Rent one, it would have caused very frequent differences of opinion among the supporters of the organisa-tion, its unjustifiableness having been ad-mitted by many, and brought out in the clearest light by the timely letter of Archbishop Croke. In several places in the south this dissent from the course prescribed for their followers by a section of the leaders would have been very decided."

Mr. Maurice Flynn, a hardware merchant, residing at Dungarvan, was arrested early on Saturday under the Coercion Act, and conveyed to Cronmer Gaol. This is the first arrest under the Act which has taken place in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan. The warrant charges Mr. Flynn with intimidation. Henry Brennan, licensed publican, president of the Cliffeney Branch of the Land League, Sligo was also arrested on he county Saturday, and conveyed under a strong escort to Galway Gaol. Several fresh arrests were made on Friday, among them being that of a man named Sheehey, charged with threateniug to shoot police recruits who were leaving Tralee for Dublin.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation is convened for Tuesday next, on a notice of motion by Mr. Gray, M.P., to confer the honorary freedom of the city upon Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. The parliamentary backers of Mr. Gray are Mr. Dawson and Mr. Gill. The Liberals in the Council, headed by Mr. Brooks, oppose the proposal strongly. The Lord Mayor refused to summon the meeting, and it has been called through the town clerk. The Irish Times pronounced the intention ill-timed, injurious, and calculated seriously to damage the prospects of returning peace. There is much feeling in the city

The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, have met and expressed approval of Dr. Croke's protest against the League's No Rent cry.

The Dublin police discovered on Friday an effigy which is believed to have been intended to represent Mr. Forster. It was seized in a hall in West Essex-street last evening. The discovery was made owing to private information, it being intended to set fire to the tarred straw representation of the Chief Secretary close to the Castle gates. A jar, containing powder and some tubes of dynamite attached, was on Friday night thrown into the house of Mr. Weir, Ballindrait, county Donegal. There was a fuse fixed to the jar, and this becoming detached prevented an explosion. Mr. Weir is an agriculturist, managing the estate of the Earl of Erne in county Donegal. A man named Moloney was shot at Wellesley Bridge, Limerick, on Friday night, by a stranger. Moloney was in company at the time with a woman named

O'Connor. The Land Commissioners met in Dublin on Friday for a short time and disposed of a few formal applications. Questions were put to the Commissioners as to the construction of the rules, but the judges declined to answer. The Land League solicitor attended, but said he was not yet prepared to proceed with the

A telegram from Mr. Patrick Egan from Paris appears in the Freeman's Journal, in he denies that the No Rent doctrine of the League is a new development. It was long ago resolved upon. He says:—Does his lordship mean to advise the people to surrender at discretion-to tamely submit their necks to the yoke of their taskmastersto pay rent to the real jailers of their countrymen, whom they have virtually conqueredin fact, to resuscitate the corpse of landlordism? The executive of the League have long and carefully considered the advisability of a strike against rents, and believe such a course the only wise and courageous one to meet the present emergency. They rest confident that it will commend itself to the sound judgment and true patriotism of their country-men as a weapon of defence and aggression, which must secure a sure and speedy triumph for their cause."

Mr. Parnell has written the following letter to Mr. Gray:—"My dear Gray,—Will you kindly announce in the Freeman that Messrs. Parnell, M.P., Dillon, M.P., Brennan, and Kettle have been deprived of their right to receive visitors for one week for nothing?"

The Duke of Marlborough, in a statement as to the condition of Ireland, says that the Government made their first great mistake in failing to renew the Peace Preservation Act. Although he anticipated a great outcry against rent, he did not expect that his prediction on the second reading of the Land Bill of the cry against all rent would have been so speedily fulfilled. That cry had now a revolutionary character. Having shown how it had gone on from the first demand that rent should be reduced to Griffith's valuation until the tenants were urged to pay no rent at all, the Duke says that the Land League, had they been permitted to continue, might have worked the Land Act in a manner highly dangerous to the property of the landlords. That all pointed to the danger incurred in allowing the League time, full scope, and opportunity to fix its fangs upon the country. Lord Beaconsfield, in a letter written just previous to the dissolution of 1880, fully apprehended the danger—then in its infancy—which threatened Ireland; and no doubt one of the first acts of his Government had it remained in office would have been to renew the Peace Preservation Act. The Duke of Marlborough thus

concludes his statement :- "The existing state of things was beginning to develop itself during my viceregal government, and the late Government instituted the prosecutions against Davis, Brennan, Killeen, and Daly, which, had the Conservative Government continued in office, would have been followed up by others. At the eleventh hour, the Government have stepped in, and have begun at last to be sensible of the frightful danger with which the country is threatened. There is no man in the coustry who would not endorse the steps they are taking to prevent, if possible, a serious outbreak in Ireland; but in all their acts, whenever they have taken any decisive measure, these have been always so long postponed that the action of the Government has only been made more difficult, and has allowed the agitation to come to a head when judicious and repressive action, taken sooner, might certainly have put a stop to it. As to the remedies, there can be no further at present than is contained in the Act of Parliament lately passed. I do not see that anything else can be done in the country until order has been restored, and I greatly fear that it will be a long time before the people forget the lessons which they have learned during the time that the Land League has been permitted to hold its meetings with seditious oratory, in evers part of Ireland. Until these lessons are forgotten, and the general mind of the country can recur to a condition of honesty and loyalty, I doubt whether any measures can be proposed in the way of further remedial legislation. The fact is, that the great thing the country wants is a strong, firm, repressive hand, and to be made to feel that a Government exists which will see that law and order is enforced. The country also wants to be allowed a period of rest, in order that the conviction should again gain ground that all the laws and safeguards which surround property should be respected, as it is the only chance for capital to once more flow into the country. Speaking at the opening of the Meath Dio-

cesan Synod, in Dublin, on Friday, Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, said there was at present in the country an organized agitation with the object of exciting the peasantry, a class naturally generous, honest, and religious, to repudiate their just debts, obligations hitherto held sacred by every Irishman. He thought it right, in the interests of morality and religion throughout the land, to refer to this subject. When they remembered that the friends of law and order had not given sufficient moral support to those to whom the responsibility of maintaining the law was entrusted, and when they knew that other religious bodies, such as the Bishops of the Church of Rome, had given expression to their opinion on the subject, he thought that his silence on such an occasion might be misconstrued. What he specially condemned was the repudiation of all obligation to pay rent which had been put forward in the manifesto of the Land League. It was only natural that the Roman Catholic Bishops should express their condemnation of the wholesale repudiation of those solemn contracts to which he had been referring; and he was rejoiced to find that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church came forward to acknowledge the fact. The common danger threatened both President and Roman Catholic Churches at the present time; and all, in the interests of religion and morality, should combine together to resist it.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Birmingham Eight Hundred held on Friday night, a resolution was unanimously passed deeply regretting the necessity which had arisen for severe measures in Ireland, but at the same time expressing unabated confidence in the Government, and reliance on its power and ability to maintain intact the unity, and to retain unimpaired the liberty and the interests, of the Empire." Mr. R. W. Dale, in supporting the resolution, said that the Irish leaders were using an agrarian agitation to secure other than political results. There was a wonderful pathetic story in the New Testament of a child possessed of a devil, and when it was cast out the child was convulsed and torn. That was happening in Ireland now; but the beneficent results would be seen in coming times in abiding peace and

prosperity. The executive committee of the Marylebone United Liberal Association, at a meeting held on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., M.P., passed a resolution expressing entire approval of the measures taken by the Government for protecting the law-abiding inhabitants of Ireland from intimidation and outrage; and at the same time trusting that the beneficent effect of the Land Act will soon remove the necessity of repressive measures. Similar resolutions have been passed by Liberal organisations at Cambridge, Derby, and other places.

An extraordinary occurrence has just taken place in Limerick. Shortly after ten o'clock on Friday night a cry of murder was heard in Henry-street, close to the junction with Brunswick-street. A number of young men in the Catholic Institute, hearing the cries and moans, rushed out and found a young man lying in an exhausted condition on the ground. He was asked what had happened to him, and was barely able to mutter that he had been shot. He was then taken into the institute, and further inquiry was made. The sufferer said, "I was not shot by a policeman, but by a civilian whom I did not know. It is all up with me." Fathers O'Dwyer and Cahill and a medical gentleman were in immediate attendance, but death ensued within a quarter of an hour. A woman named Mary Jane O'Connor volunteered a statement to the effect that she and deceased were walking together through Henry-street, when a man, who was to them a perfect stranger, came up and struck her twice upon the head with a revolver. Her friend interposed on her behalf, and the stranger then fired at deceased, who was shot in the side, and fell to the ground. The assassin then made off. She states that she never saw the man before, but that she would be able to identify him. The name of deceased is John Moloney a mechanic, residing in Clare-street. He used to keep company with the female. supposition is that jealousy prompted the crime. The female herself was badly wounded on the head. A sea captain named Pearson has been arrested. He admits that he fired the shot. A revolver was found in his possession.

BAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LEICESTER.

A serious railway accident occurred on the Midland Railway at Derford, near Leicester, on Saturday morning. The 9.50 passenger train from Coalville started about the usual time and was unusually full owing to Satur-day being Leicester market-day. Near Deasford, by some blunder upon the part of the pointsman, the train turned into a siding containing a mineral train. A terrible collision ensued. Two carriages were telescoped and the passengers terribly injured. Three were killed on the spot, and several have legs and arms broken and other frightful injuries, while a large number are seriously injured. Surgeons and a breakdown gang were at once despatched. The wounded are now being removed to the infirmary. The wreck of the train presents a terrible tacle, the carriages being converted into matchwood. The disaster has created great excitement in Leicester. Several of the injured are in a most critical state and not expected to survive. In a subsequent despatch it is stated that the engine-driver is, it is feared, fatally hurt. Mr. James Page, of Oak Villa, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, a passenger, states that two of the killed are ladies, but nothing can be known positively until some of the wreck has been cleared away. The guard of the coal train saw the Leicester express approaching, and jumped from his van, thus escaping unhurt. ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

GENOA, OCT. 16. I left Paris on the 20th of September, taking with me something else besides my luggage, a goodly assortment of Murray's handbooks, and some circular notes. I was bent on a six weeks' work of wandering hither and thither down South: not for pleasure, but strictly on business, in the interests of a journal for which, these many years past, I have been a commercial traveller in most parts of the world. I was in particular anxious to visit the island of Corsica, where I had never been, and to see at Ajaccio the house wherein was born, more than a hundred years ago, a certain Emperor and King.

The something else that I took away with me from Paris I had brought from Belgium. It was a slight cold. I may mention that it had rained during eighteen out of the twenty-one days that I abode in the handsome and cheerful capital for which King Leopold II., seconded by the late Burgomaster Anspach, has done structural wonders. I went down from Paris to Marseilles, a long and uncomfortable journey of some six hundred miles. There was no accident, and I was not smashed en route, as some pessimist friends in Paris suggested that I should surely be; but the windows of the compartment in which I sate would not close properly—the rolling-stock of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway is in a positively disgraceful state of disrepair -and by the time we reached Marseilles my

cold had developed into catarrh.

During two days it was tropically hot in the City of the Cannebière; but on the third day the mistral blew great guns. That abominable mistral. It is the fora of the Adriatic and the norte of the Gulf of Mexico. Adriatic and the norte of the Gulf of Mexico. The only thing that can be said in favour of this throat-cutting blast is that it departs as suddenly as it comes. On the fourth day it was tropically hot at Marseilles again, and, like the mariners "from Bristol City," in Mr. Thackeray's ballad, "I took a wessel and I went to sea." That is to say, I took pasage for Bastia in Corsica, touching at Nice sage for Bastia, in Corsica, touching at Nice

by the way. The trip was a beautifully fine one; but a few hours after I had landed it began to rain. You remember Southey's lines describing how "the waters come down at Lodore." I never learned those lines by heart, and am far from any accessible edition of the late Laureate's poems; but I think that he said something about the cascade at Lodore descending in a dashing, splashing, crashing, smashing, roaring, pouring, rushing, gushing, teeming, screaming, streaming, gleaming, tumbling, rumbling, jumbling manner. At all events, that is how the rain came down at Bastia. And it rained three whole days and nights, to the great joy of the inhabitants. No rain had fallen for three months. The beds of the mountain torrents

were dry, and the cisterns of Bastia were nearly empty. Cataclysm! how it rained! Bronchitis and spasmodic asthma came down upon me like two armed men in the night at Bastia, and gripped me by the throat. So soon as it was morning, and the shops were open, I sent to an apothecary to have a prescription, without which I never travel, made up. It was given to me nearly twenty years ago by a celebrated English surgeon, and has done me good, I may say scores of times. In the course of an hour the pharmacien-he was a Frenchman, mind, not a Corican and described himself on his enseigne as a lauréat, and médaillé, and all the rest of it -sent word to say that he could make nothing of the prescription. It was Chinese to him. These were his literal words.

In despair, I made inquiries for a doctor. They brought me one-a Corsican. This medico could make nothing of the prescription. Of course he understood the Latin (in which it was framed), but the handwriting was, according to his contention, illegible. I may remark that I have had it made up with scrupulous exactitude of formula in Paris, in Frankfort, in Berlin, in Venice, in Rome, in Geneva, in Richmond, in Baltimore, in New Orleans, and in St. Petersburg. The Corsican medico gave me a "potion" composed of thirty "grammes" of syrup of belladonna and some vile stuff which he called "sirop pectoral," and which made me a great deal worse than I had been before. Then I tried some rough-and-ready palliatives of the "old woman" order: mustard plasters, linseed tea, the inhalation of the fumes of lighted brown paper saturated with saltpetre (by means of which I contrived to half suffocate the inmates of the Hôtel de France, but failed to experience any personal relief from the experiment), and so forth. An Italian barber, to whom I confided my woes, obligingly offered to bleed me; but I have a horror of phlebotomy, and declined his friendly pro-

At length, the dreadful feeling of congestion increasing every half-hour-if you wish to know what that feeling is, try to realise the idea that you are Mark Twain's Celebrated Jumping Frog, and that somebody has "prized" your mouth open, and forced you to swallow a soup-ladleful of number seven shot-I arrived at the conclusion that the sooner I got out of Bastia the Barbarous the better it would be. It was five in the evening, and the diligence was just starting for Ajaccio. Fortunately, there was a place vacant in the coupé; and, as fortunately, I discovered in the remotest recesses of my travelling bag a tin box of Keating's Cough Lozenges. I had laid in a stock of half a dozen boxes at Roberts's, the English chemist, in the Rue de la Paix, before leaving Paris; but I had overlooked this particular box, and thought that my supply of Keatings was exhausted. That beneficent box! Mithridates, they say, fed on poisons until they became antidotes. I fed on Keatings nearly throughout a nineteen hours' miserable bumping and jolting along the mountain roads from one end of the island of Corsica to the other. I will not say how many lozenges I swallowed, lest you should think that I was taking advantage of the travelling adage, "A beau mentir qui vient de It was in a most pitiable condition that I

arrived at Ajaccio, and in a condition as pitiable did I remain for eight or nine days onger. That is the reason, dear readers that you have had no "Echoes" these three weeks past. When I found myself approaching convalescence, I was for taking the first steamer to Marseilles, and returning home at once; but the skilful and humane physician into whose hands I had been so fortunate as to fall, said "No." He told me that I had still enough bronchitis and asthma about me to last me three weeks longer; that a sudden change of climate would probably bring about a relapse, and that if I had a relapse I should possibly die. "Go to Italy," he concluded, "as quickly as you can, and get well. You will get well." He tended me all these days as tenderly as though I had been a child, and so stoutly refused to accept any kind of fee or honorarium, that I was compelled, with the friendly connivance of the landlord of the hotel, to resort to a (I hope not unworthy) subterfuge, in order to let the learned Pro-fessor II—, of Zurich, know that I was not ungrateful for the kindness which he had shown to an entire stranger.

I am positively delighted at having been privileged to make the acquaintance of, perhaps, the most enchanting "winter city" that I have ever visited. I know the majority of the "winter cities"—the Cities of Refuge for the unfortunates who suffer from pulmonary or from bronchitic affections pretty But do not talk to me, if you please, well. about Nice, Cannes, or Montpelier; about Antibes, or Frejus, or Golfe Juan; about Mentone, San Remo, or Bordighera; about Madeira, or about St. Augustin in Florida, U.S.A. Cease to laud the balmy climate of Seville and Malaga; withhold your praises from the oranges and bananas of Havana; moderate your transports touching Algiers, and be even reticent as to the curative virtues of Ventner and St. Leonards. From my fidelity to Brighton I will never swerve. It gave me my first start in practical life.

is to me the place par excellence to get well and to keep well in; but, after Brighton, give me Ajaccio. I look upon that charming little town of fifteen thousand inhabitants as the Queen of the Mediterranean.

It was as warm there last week as it should

be warm in Devonshire in July. The sun shone continuously during my stay, and even when I was at my worst the doctor insisted that the window should be partially opened. The air is the most fragrant that I have ever breathed. After sunset comes a deliciously soft and cool breeze—like the "frio" of the Valley of Mexico. The Bay of Ajaccio is as beautiful as the Bay of Naples. The drives and promenades are numerous and pic-turesque. The markets teem with fruit and vegetables of every conceivable kind. You may have-read this, ye Americans !- your corn cobs, your "succotash," and your "egg plant" for breakfast. You revel in tomatoes. It is a land of figs and grapes, and luscious pears, and sweet lemons. There is a delight-fully clean, airy, and comfortable hotel called "La Germania," conducted on the wellknown "Pension Service" principle; and which, when the season commences—it lasts from the middle of October till the end of March—will be full of foreign guests. the benefit of the steadily increasing English colony, an exemplary English lady has built a church at Ajaccio.—G. A. Sala in the 11-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Friday. Yesterday afternoon the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Abergeldie Mains and visited the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe. The Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family. Colonel Sir J. Carstairs M'Neill has arrived as Equerry in Waiting. Colonel Maude has

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieute-nant-Colonel Clarke, returned to Marlborough louse on Friday afternoon from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park.

The Earl of Carnarvon has disposed of the lease of his house in Bruton-street to Mr.

Henry Oppenheim.

Lord Aveland has arrived at Normanton Park, Rutland, from Scotland. Lady Aveland and family have joined his lordship from

Lord Napier of Magdala, who has been on eave in England for some time, leaves on Wednesday next for Gibraltar to take up his duty as Governor-General.

Lady Giffard has taken her departure from the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Upwards of 500 invitations have been by the second of the ball to be given at Longleat House, Wilts, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, on December 9, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Wilts. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive on the 6th, when Warminster will be gay with bunting and other

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. DILLON.

The following correspondence has taken lace between the Prime Minister Welsh country gentleman, Mr. Jones, J.P., of Llanerchrugog and Eglwyseg:—
"Llangollen, Oct. 10.

"Sir,—I trust I may be permitted, as a Welsh Liberal who has often voted in the interests of your great party in more than one county and in London, to beg your attention for a moment to a question upon which many earnest Liberals, who abhor sedition, and even more especially inhumanity, feel very strongly. You are just reported as having reiteratedly and emphatically expressed 'res-pect' for, and done 'honour' to, Mr. John Dillon, the Land Leaguer. Not many months ago a wretch of that name was reported as having publicly incited his ignorant and brutal fellow-countrymen to the systematic mutilation of cattle; which, though explained to us as being an interesting and historical Irish habit, is regarded by Englishmen, Welshmen, and Scotsmen as one of the basest and vilest of dastardly outrages. He suggested to an audience, who hailed the suggestion with laughter and cheers, that certain landlords' cattle would not thrive; and this suggestion was followed (as it had been preceded) by numerous outrages (some indescribably horrible) of the kind. This was distinctly imputed to the man whom you are reported to respect and honour. I should be glad to hear, however late, that neither he nor any other Dillon ever used the words; but I believe that you yourself heard good deal about the matter in the House of Commons itself, and I am not aware that Mr. John Dillon, M.P., ever denied having used them. I trust that it had for the moment escaped your recollection when you spoke at Leeds, and that you were not consciously honouring a man who was recorded to have suggested the commission of such peculiarly detestable atrocities. I trust that you, speaking with your unequalled power and weight, and, therefore, with commensurate responsibility to humanity, would be the last to respect, to honour, or even to tolerate any author, promoter, or abettor of the 'historical' Irish practice of Dilloning cattle, of deliberately and systematically inflicting torture and life-long misery upon harmless and helpless creatures; and that you will therefore pardon my wish for a word to reassure those who abhor that form of Irish outrage still more than sedition, plunder, or, perhaps, even open murder, or any other crime cultivated, preached, and practised as the Land League gospel in Ireland.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, "T. Jones." most obedient servant,

'10, Downing-street, Whitehall, " Oct. 17, 1881. "Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th, I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to say that you have apparently been misled, as Mr. Dillon himself seems to have been, into the belief that Mr. Gladstone praised him generally, which is as far as possible from being the truth. Mr. Gladstone admitted his sincerity, and praised his resolution to abstain from impeding the operation of the Land Act, a resolution which he seems now to have greatly marred.-I am, sir, your obedient servant. "T. Jones, Esq. "J. A. GODLEY."

DR. SIEMENS ON ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS.

Dr. Siemens, in his opening address as

president of the Midland Institute at Birming-

ham on Thursday evening, took for his sub-ject "Science and Industry." Having stated at some length his views upon what he considered to be the best method of technical education, he dwelt upon the necessity of being prepared for constant changes and new processes in the progress of science; and to those who still had some confidence in the stability of things as they existed in arts and manufactures he strongly recommended a visit to the International Exhibition of Electricity at Paris. In connection with the subject of electricity, Dr. Siemens gave some interesting biographical recollections. He said:—"That form of energy known as the electric current form of energy known as the electric current was nothing more than the philosopher's delight forty years ago. Its first practical application may be traced to this good town of Birmingham, where Mr. George Elkington, utilizing the discoveries of Davy, Faraday, and Jacobi, had established a practical process of electro-plating in 1842. It affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that I had compething to do with that first practical approach in the same of the same than the same t

something to do with that first practical ap-

plication of electricity; for in March of the following year, 1843, I presented myself before

Mr. Elkington with an improvement on his

processes which he adopted, and in so doing

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23-24, 1881.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE LAND LEAGUE. The collapse of the Land League has already had a powerful effect upon the minds of its clients. If Mr. Parnell had appealed to higher motives than mere greed, his teaching might have defied the blasts of adversity; but an agitation founded on schemes of public plunder is only kept alive while the spoil is in sight. When it seemed probable that the League could overawe the Government and set the laws at naught the tenantry-after long hesitation, it must be rememberedcast in its lot with the apparently stronger power. But the League is now smitten; its operations are denounced as criminal. its agents are either arrested or closely watched. It is certain that open terrorism will be put down; it is unlikely that secret coercion can be successfully attempted. Doubts are entertained whether the funds of the League will be administered for the advantage of those tenants who fight to the last on the ground selected by Mr. Parnell. The men who are asked to make this desperate venture and to abandon every shred of legal right, in the face of the overwhelming power of Government and the determination of the landlords to exact their due at last, have been inspired by no heroic sentiments. They will measure the arguments for and against resistance with perfect coolness, and, we believe, they will decide upon accepting the terms they can now secure under the Land Act. If they hold out, they know that they are facing utter ruin, unless the Government should be driven to capitulate. It can hardly be necessary to assure even the Irish peasantry that, after the recent acts and declarations of the Government, a surrender to the Land League would involve disgrace and disaster which no English statesman could encounter. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are sustained in the measures they have adopted in Ireland by the whole body of English opinion, Liberal and Conservative. "Demonstrations" like that which attracted an idle crowd in Hyde Park on Sunday are noteworthy only because they show that not a single English politician even of the fourth or fifth rank is found to identify himself with such a movement. The impression produced in Ireland by this remarkable unanimity may be at first concealed by the frothy rage of disappointed demagogues, but it will act rapidly on the conduct of those who have substantial interests at stake and some character to lose. The example of Archbishop Croke has been followed by the clergy of the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, who have condemned the "no rent' manifesto, and in the provinces several well-known tenant-right advocates, and even some Land League branches, have refused to adopt Mr. Parnell's insensate policy. It is still more to the purpose that rents long withheld are being paid in many parts of the country. It is to be regretted that when the signs of reaction are so plainly visible Mr. Gray should persist in his intention of asking the Corporation of Dublin to place itself in a position of indecent and impotent hostility towards the Government by voting the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell. A vote to this effect will be proposed. We trust there is good sense enough left among the members of the Corporation to prevent them from recording their subserviency to the mob by passing Mr. Gray's resolution. -Times.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

The importance of the Debate which will begin in the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday next can scarely be exaggerated. The discussions will cover the whole ground of the Foreign Policy of the Government, and they will cover it for the first time. The action of M. Ferry's 'Cabinet in North Africa and the occupation of Tunis have, indeed, already been the subjects of criticism with the Deputies and in the Senate. But much has happened in North Africa since the Elections, and, as our Special Correspondent points out this morning, the truth about Tunis is shortly to be laid before the Chamber. Fresh detachments of troops have been despatched across the Mediterranean, till at last between thirty and forty thousand French soldiers are as absolutely locked up in the Regency as they were in Metz or Sedan. The Tunis Expedition, indeed. has not been the theatrical success which was anticipated. Grave miscalculations in its conduct, and deficiencies in the husiness of military preparation have come to light. Tunis may be annexed, but a firm foothold in it has still to be acquired. Even when Kairwan has been successfully attacked, the Arabs will not confess themselves overcome. The original annexation itself; the time of year at which it was undertaken; its military management and political advantages or disadvantages; the state of the Navy; the state of the Army; the general position of France as a Mediterranean Power; the actual relations between France on the one hand, and the Sultan, the Khedive, and ourselves on the other: these are all of them questions which will be examined with closeness and at length in the course of the coming Debate. Nor is it possible that the conclusions arrived at should affect those who are alone ostensibly responsible, namely, M. Jules Ferry and his colleagues. M. Gampetta will, therefore, not be able journed.

to escape a certain retrospective responsi- | THE FOUNDERING OF THE STEAMER | and went under water, but as she was bility. It is reasonable to suppose that the Treaty with the Bey would never have been signed if the policy which it involved had not commended itself to the President of the Chamber. So far as that policy has not completely fulfilled its original purpose, it may in some degree react prejudicially upon M. Gambetta. Can it in the nature of things be possible that a Statesman, who has pulled the wires so long as M. Gambetta has done, can, when the action of a Ministry, which is more or less his creation, is arraigned, afford to be altogether indifferent to the evidence adduced and to the verdict pronounced? The position of M. Gambetta at the present moment is thus peculiar, or rather unique. He has contrived so far to keep out of office. But he has controlled those who were in office, and when their conduct is weighed he must, to some extent, participate in the criticism. This is one of the many reasons which explain why he has always been anxious to find some other and more direct way to the Presidential Chair than through the Premiership. We cannot think that it would have been a good thing for France -it would have obviously been of sinister omen for the interests of French Parliamentary Government-had he succeeded in doing so. No doubt it would have been a brilliant personal triumph, but it would have been won at the expense of a great Constitutional crisis .- Standard.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE CAPTURE OF HERAT. The Quetta correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Sunday:-The Ameer has written to Colonel St. John, informing him officially of the occupa-

tion of Herat by his troops on the 4th inst., after a third and bloody battle fought at Shaflan, 30 miles east of the city, on the 2d.
Accounts of the battle have also reached Quetta from other sources. After defeating the Luinab at some place not mentioned, but, probably, not far east of Obeh, Abdul Kudus Khan, who, it now appears, had with him a regiment of infantry and some guns, was joined by the Ghilzai colony at that place and by several minor chiefs who had hitherto remained neutral or adhered to Ayoub's party. Thus reinforced, he moved towards the city; but one march distant from Obeh he found his passage barred by a force from Herat commanded by General Abdurrahman Khan, and composed of two-and-a-half battalions of infantry, presumably the same who were de-feated under the Luinab, with one heavy and four mountain guns. The next morning the battle took place, and, after an obstinate struggle, the heavy gun caused such havoc among the Cabul force that it began to fall back in confusion, and all would have been lost had not Abdul Kudus, at the head of a few horse, charged, sword in hand, and captured the guns. At least, this is his own The Char Aimak Sowars who were present say that the Cabulis held aloof during the action and left the tribesmen to do the

The loss on neither side would have been heavy but for the following circumstance:— Early in the day the leading Herat regiment made signs that it wished, in accordance with what seems to be the recognised custom in Afghan battles, to transfer its services to the opposite side. The firing was accordingly stopped, and the Herat regiment approached to within a few yards of the tribal militia in its front, when its commander drew his pistol and shot dead the chief of the militia, who was holding out his hand to greet him. On this, a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which many lives were lost, every man in the Herati regiment being either killed or taken prisoner. An advance of the Char Aimak force drove off the rest and captured the guns. Whichever story is true, it is certain that the action was decisive, for Abdul Kudus pursued his march and reached the environs of the city early on the 4th. Here he was met by the Mollahs and merchants, who informed him of the flight of Moosa Jan and his adherents, and that the fortress was unoccupied. Exactly a fortnight had passed since the battle of Candahar, of which the news had reached Herat a few pays previously, and was known before the battle of the 2d to the leaders of the Herat force, but not to the troops. Ayoub Khan had not got further than Anardereb, where he left his women in July, and appears to have crossed into Persia before the battle of the 2d. If he had reached Herat he would probably have stood a siege, and the struggle might have been prolonged indefinitely. As it has turned out, the Ameer's long hesitation before Candahar was most fortunate, and the combination, though entirely fortuitous, could not have succeeded better. Chaman was evacuated on the 20th, and remains in charge of the local Atchakzia levies. Gulistan and Kushdil-khan are now the only posts held in Peshin. The 13th Hussars, a field battery, and the left wing of the Manchester Regiment march for India by the Bolan Pass in the course of the next few days. Brigadier-General Wilkinson's column starts for Thal-Chotiali on the 1st of November. General Hume will then break up his division and march, via the Hurnai route, to Sibi.

THE PAPACY.

The threat that the Pope would leave Rome was never, probably, quite serious, and it may now be taken to have been definitely withdrawn. The Vatican has, in an unofficial way, expressed its satisfaction at the manner in which the Government of Signor Depretis has recently pro-

tected the Papal pilgrims :-It has evidently been a surprise, possibly not altogether a pleasant surprise, to the extreme clerical party, who, after the disgraceful riots which accompanied the translation of the remains of Pius IX., raised the cry that the person of Leo XIII. was in danger, and roundly asserted, despite the disclaimer of the Government, that the inactivity of the police was due to official connivance, if not to official command. The Pope has not been slow in putting to the test the disclaimer of the Italian Government, and it has gone through the somewhat trying ordeal with unusual success. There can be no greater proof of the determination of the Government efficiently to protect the Pope's visitors than the fact that it did not scruple to arouse the anger of the Radicals by forbidding, in the interests of order, a counter demonstration in favour of Geordano Bruno and Arnold of Brescia. Unable to have their intended glorification of "these two martyrs of liberty of thought. the anti-clerical faction has had to content itself with a very second-rate demonstration at Florence in favour of Savonarola. The selection is not happy, for it is difficult to say which is the more absurd, the comparison of Leo XIII. with Alexander Borgia, or that of an advanced thinker of the present day with Savonarola.—Observer.

THE TRIAL OF MISS WILBERFORCE.-The Wilberforce case has not yet concluded. Several witnesses were examined on Saturday, and the prosecution agreed to abandon what is known as the Plevna part of the case. Prisoner addressed the jury at some length for the defence, and the inquiry was further ad-

"CLAN MACDUFF." EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPES.

Details are to hand respecting this disaster. A correspondent at Plymouth wrote

on Sunday night :-The steamship *Upupa*, Captain Brown, belonging to the Cork Steamship Company, arrived at Plymouth this afternoon from Cork, having on board seventeen of the survivors of the steamship Clan Macduff, 1,496 tons register, of Glasgow, which left Liverpool on Tuesday, Oct. 18, with a cargo of coal and general merchandise, 17 passengers, and a crew of 43, for Bombay. Shortly after leaving Liverpool, she experienced the full fury of the recent gale, and sprang a leak. All hands were kept at the pumps, but on Thursday, the 20th, the water was above the stoke-hole plates, and it was determined to abandon the vessel. Three of the boats were hopelessly damaged in getting them out, but three others were floated, and into them were put the whole of the passengers except one little girl, who was drowned in the attempt to get into the boat, Captain Webster, the chief engineer, and the crew with the exception of seventeen. Those remaining behind were :-George Soutar, chief officer; L. Melsom, second engineer; G. B. Owler, chief steward; David Shied, carpenter; James Winning second steward; Jenkin Jones, boatswain James Hamilton, Albert Karson, Robert Stevenson, David Williams, able seaman; James Naylor, engineer's store-keeper; Patrick Nellior, James Hig-gins, John Wilson, Thomas Donnelly, and Thomas Gosney, firemen; and Michael Kenny, a stowaway. These state that the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting e passengers into the boats, and that several of them had to be thrown overboard and dragged into the boats, and in this way the little girl was drowned. As the boats were filled with their living freight they parted from the ship, and were speedily lost to sight. During the night a terrific gale raged, and the survivors fear that none of the boats could have kept afloat. The Clan Macduff beat about in imminent danger of foundering until Friday afternoon, when the Upupa was

sighted, and with great difficulty rescued the survivors and brought them on to Plymouth. Captain Brown, of the Upupa, states that he stood by the Clan Macduff, with the intention of taking her in tow if the weather moderated, but at nine o'clock on Friday night they lost sight of her; but whether she foundered or was lost in the mist which came on he is unable to say. A Liverpool correspondent writing on Sunday night says:—
The steamer Palestine arrived in the Mersey at a late hour last night, having on

board ten of the survivors of the Clan Macduff.

One of them, Mr. L. J. Ward, gives the following narrative of the hair-breadth escape of himself and companions :- " I am a comedian, and am one of a dramatic company of eleven persons who sailed in the Clan Macduff to perform an engagement in Bombay. The other members were Mr. and Mrs. Mercer (the latter professionally known as Miss Kate Thoburn), Miss Dore, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Miss Ada Lester, Mr. Ackurst, Miss Lizzie Hayes, and Mr. J. Hewitt. We were to have sailed on Saturday, but the heavy gale prevented us starting. There were in all twenty saloon passengers. We went on board on Monday, left the dock, and anchored in the river. We sailed on Tuesday night. At six o'clock I heard the captain say, 'There is a heavy wind against us. I think we had better not sail to-night.' We did sail, and went on all right until off Holyhead. It was terribly rough. The steamer was tossing very much. The engines stopped about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, when I was in my cabin with two others. She was rolling very much, and the porthole was under water, the water rushing in through it. My berth was on the starboard side aft. I jumped up and said, 'I am going on deck.' I dressed and went on deck. I then saw the captain and asked him why he had stopped. He said they had to wait before they could set the pilot down. I went below again, and the engines were started at half speed. Between six and seven I went on deck again. The sea was rougher than ever, and the wind blowing a terrible gale. I held on to the rail of the companion hatch-way leading to the cabin. The steward came by, and I asked him what was the matter. He said, 'Nothing; the engines are not working well.' The engines had stopped again at this time, and they were attempting to get sail on to the foremast, but without success, for the wind was so strong that it blew the sail to tatters. She was rolling heavily, and hardly moving. I was the only passenger on deck. The seas were breaking over her terribly. The second steward then came along. I said to him that there was something up. He called me into his cabin and said 'There's something wrong.' I asked 'What is it?' He could not tell me, or would not. He went downstairs, and I went on deck again, and held on to the rail. I then tried to get to the engine-room to see what was the matter with the engines, and, after being knocked down by seas, and nearly carried overboard, I succeeded in getting to the engine-room. I shouted down to the chief engineer, Mackar, and he said, 'Well, I think she will be all right.' I found out afterwards that the water at that time was six

feet deep in the fire hole, and that there were forty men below trying to bale out with buckets. I got back to the cabin hatchway, and saw the second steward, who told me to go down and get all the passengers up. I went to Jack Turner, our stage manager, and roused him, but, for fear of alarming his wife. I did not have the same and the same an his wife, I did not tell him at first what I thought. But he asked me what was the matter, and at last I had to say, 'Get up; wo're in danger.' Then he jumped up like lightning. I roused some of the other passengers and went on deck again, and stuck to my old place, watching the smoke coming from the funnel, and wondering when the engineer was going to get up the steam he had told me he wanted to start the engines. I went forward again, and again asked the engineer what was up. He would not tell me. The captain was on the deck all the time. I went back to the companion, and by and by the second engineer came along, and I caught hold of him and said, 'What is it?' Are we going to the bottom or not?' He said the men had 'chucked up.' They had been baling up to their necks, and the captain had served out stimulants to keep the pluck up, but they could not continue. The water had got too deep for them. Then some one came along for a flag of distress. A full-rigged vessel passed us at this time a couple of miles away, but took no notice. Whether she saw us or not I do not know. By this time all the males were in the hatchway and the females in the cabin, and the captain then told us to prepare for the boats. This would be about 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The ladies all prepared as well as they could, and I went down to my cabin and got my watch, pocket-book, and other things. The life boat was then lowered on the starboard side, but something went wrong in one of the tackles, and the boat was smashed to atoms against the ship's side. No. 3 boat was then launched, also on the starboard side, and the

second mate and an able-bodied seaman got

into it all right, and the painter was paid out,

and she floated astern. She was then pulled up again, and Mrs. Turner was caught hold of and thrown in. Excellent discipline was

preserved by the crew, who all stood back,

and allowed the passengers to take to the boats. They were a brave lot of fellows.

There never was a murmur. Our boat, No

5, was then lowered from the starboard side,

with Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and their son in

going fortunately managed to clutch the buoy again. There was an able-bodied seaman in the boat, named Ingram. Seeing Mrs. Mercer fall into the water I lost my head for a moment and jumped wildly into the boat, but it was well I did so, for I was the means of saving Mrs. Mercer's life. In-gram had caught her, but she had pulled him over out of the boat, and he only had hold of the gunwale. I and Ingram helped her into the boat. Mr. Mercer jumped in afterwards, and Miss Dore was thrown overboard by the captain with a life buoy. We got her into the boat. We got eleven persons in all into the boats, and then Ingram called out to cut the painter. Some one did so, but before this I saw the captain take hold of a little child and place a life buoy round her, and throw her over that she might be got into the boat. She fell out of the life buoy, however, and was instantly swept away by the waves and drowned. We got away from the steamer about two o'clock, and in half an and drowned. hour, such was the force of the wind, we were out of sight of her. The last we saw was Turner standing by the rail of the steamer, with a life belt round him, ready to The storm seemed to rage more after we got into the boat, and how the little craft stood it I cannot tell. It was God that was with us. The boat was, as I afterwards found. 21ft. long by 6ft. broad. The waves were like St. George's Hall coming down on the top of us, but by the aid of Ingram, who acted as our captain, we mounted them safely, Ingram was a noble fellow. We had only one oar, the other having been broken in keeping the boat off the side of the steamer. The night came on. We had sighted nothing, and we all expected each moment to be engulphed. The ladies, who were four in num-ber, crouched down in the bottom of the boat in six inches of water, and we covered them as well as we could with what wraps we had. Ingram rigged up what he called a sea anchor, made of a couple of buckets, let out astern with a rope, and very well it acted, for we took comparatively little water on board. Then he said he was going to turn in, and went forward and went to sleep, lying quite comfortable in the water, and sleeping well. I remained on watch. Heavy rain fell in the night, and seemed to calm the sea a bit. The night passed rapidly, as it seemed to me, and at daybreak it was blowing less hard, and Ingram suggested trying a sail. We accordingly rigged up the broken oar and a blanket, and our spirits rose as the boat drove before the wind, for we thought we must be sailing towards the land, though we did not know where. Every one suffered dreadfully from thirst, but we moistened our lips with our tongues and did not speak of it. We had no food on board, only a bottle of brandy, and that going along merrily when Ingram—God bless him—shouted there's 'a steamer,' and we saw one sure enough, about five miles off. For the first time we tacked the boat, and went against the wind, steering her by rudder, and helping the sail by the one oar we had, and she made fair way to cross the steamer's bows. The steamer, praise God, saw us, and hove to, and we got alongside and were taken on board at about ten a.m. on Thursday. We had been twenty hours in the boat. Ingram had no shoes on, and his feet were dreadfully swollen with the exposure to the wet. We were all nearly dead with cold and exposure. I cannot say how kind the captain of the steamer was. She turned out to be the Palestine. He gave us the free run of his saloon and cabins, and looked after us in every way. Of the fate of the other boats I have heard several accounts since I landed; but I do not know anything

myself. Mrs. Mercer, the lady alluded to in the above narrative, is suffering severely from an injury to the side, sustained in getting into the boat. She had on but little clothing, and suffered dreadfully from exposure. She states that when in the boat she was so certain that they would be lost that she drew all the heavy wraps she could obtain about her, in order that they might weigh her down, and cause her to drown quickly. All the survivors by number five boat are profoundly impressed with their miraculous escape.

THE GALE.

Telegraphic communication between England and the Channel Islands has been interrupted since Thursday last. The locality of the breakage has not yet been ascertained beyond the fact that it is between Guernsey and England. The cable between Jersey and Guernsey continues in working order, and until the damage is repaired messages to and from England across the Channel will be conveyed by mail packet. Those from England for Jersey will, on arrival of the packet at Guernsey, be wired to their destination. The crew of the schooner Admiral, of Leith,

reported to have gone ashore on Friday, near St. Abb's Head, have all perished, and the vessel will become a total wreck. Much wreckage continues to be washed ashore near Berwick. The relief fund at Berwick and Eyemouth now amounts altogether to more than £3,000. The Queen has contributed £100, the Earl of Home £100, and Lady Marjoribanks £100; Mr. H. J. Trotter, the Conservative candidate for the vacancy at Berwick, £100; and the Fishmongers' Company of London, £52 10s. A number of ishermen at Yarmouth came home after hearing of the sad disaster to bury their relations, and the railway companies have agreed to take them back free of cost.

On Saturday a fierce gale raged in the district of Chard. Rain fell heavily, trees were blown down, and house property was

There is now no doubt that eight fishingboats belonging to Yarmouth have been lost with all hands in the late gale. They would each carry at least ten hands. Three smacks are also missing with six hands each.

During a fearful gale from the south-east on Saturday morning nearly the whole of the completed portion of the new sea-wall at Eastbourne gave way. Fears respecting its safety had been entertained for some days, and on Thursday the contractor, Mr. Jackson stopped the works, and entered an action against the Local Board for neglecting to provide groynes. It is apprehended that further damage may result. The loss at present is roughly estimated at about £4,000.

A Dublin correspondent writes that on Saturday evening a large ship was driven in upon the Sutton side of Howth and was going pieces. Signals were made to it by the Coastguard at Sutton, but no return signals were exhibited. The Futton lifeboat had left for the wreck in the hope of saving some lives. A storm of wind and rain swept over the city, almost totally suspending business in the shops and driving foot-passengers from the streets. The wind was increasing in violence, and the heavy sky indicated a continuation of the downpour. There was an

awful sea running outside the bar.

The schooner Florence, from Cardiff to Belfast, with coal, went ashore on Saturday morning at Newcastle, county Down. The crew of seven hands were saved by the lifeboat. A heavy gale was blowing on Saturday morning on the east coast of Ireland. A Norwegian ship has gone ashore at Ballycotter, county Cork, and foundered. All

of the crew, with the exception of two men, were drowned. The easterly gale continued to prevail on Saturday over the west of Scotland, and, if anything, increased in force. Regular coasting steamers were unable to call at the piers on account of the high seas, and much damage to small craft is reported. The Egida, it. She floated well. The captain of the steamer took Mrs. Mercer and put a life-buoy round her neck and threw her into the water. As she fell she let go the buoy,

coast of Scotland, with increased violence, attended with heavy rainfall. No vessels could leave or enter the Tay on account of the heavy sea running at the mouth of the

A Kirkcaldy message says a terrible storm raged on Saturday in the Firth of Forth. The steamers of the North British Railway Company which carry the passengers and mails from the south were unable to cross from Granton to Burntisland. No letters or papers from Edinburgh arrived yesterday morning, and navigation was completely suspended. Many vessels running up the Firth for shelter in a distressed condition narrowly escaped being driven ashore. The headrail of a vessel, with Susan painted in blue, was picked up on the beach, which is strewn with wreckage.
There are 200 vessels, including twelves

large ocean steamers, in the Forth, which have run in for shelter, owing to the storm, which has reached a hurricane fury. Many of the vessels have lost all canvas, and some are partially dismasted and otherwise damaged. They report terrible weather in the North Sea, and that a great deal of wreckage has been seen. Burntisland ferry traffic is stopped, and all trains are greatly delayed.

During the late severe storms the lifeboats belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution were successful in saving the lives of many persons on board shipwrecked and foundering vessels. Altogether the lifeboats were instrumental during the recent gales in saving 129 lives from different shipwrecks, besides helping to rescue six vessels from destruction.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked out yesterday morming. Prince Leopold also walked out, attended by Captain Waller. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, attended by Lady Churchill. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby arrived at the Castle. The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Susan Suttie, and the Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

The Queen walked yesterday morning, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice. Prince Leopold also walked, attended by Captain Waller. Mr. Collins, C.B., and Mr. Sahl arrived at the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Mary Pitt. The Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesess Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at the christening at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Saturday morning, of the infant son of General Lord Napier of Magdala, to which the Prince and Princess stood sponsors.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Lords and Ladies of the Court, are. according to the latest arrangements, expected to arrive at Windsor Castle about the 19th or 23d of next month from Scotland. General Menabrea, the Italian Minister in England, arrived in London on Sunday from the Continent.

marriage is arranged between the Hon. Arthur Henniker, of the Goldstream Guards, and the Hon. Florence Hungerford Milnes, youngest daughter of Lord Houghton.

THE DRAMA. GAIETY THEATRE.

Saturday's matinee at the Gaiety was devoted to a revival of Liz, the interesting drama founded by Messrs. Joseph Hallon and Arthur Matthison upon Mrs. Burnett's graphic story That Lass o' Lowrie's. Liz was produced at the Opera Comique in September, 1877, and of those who took part in the ori-ginal performance Miss Rose Leclercq and Mr. J. G. Taylor retained on Saturday their prominent positions in the cast. This arrangement is certainly in favour of the piece, for whilst Mr. Taylor makes much of Ow'd Sammy, the village gossip, with his unquenchable thirst for sixpenny ale, Miss Leclercq presents very forcibly the chief characteristics of the heroine. Liz-who, by the way, was Joan in the novel—is a rough, daring, rous creature, whose sympathies are always on the side of the weak, and whose strong nature has caused her to be looked up to by the pit hands amongst whom she works at Riggan. The softening of her disposition under the influence of her love for the young engineer, Fergus Derrick, supplies the chief motive of the play; and after Liz has acted as guardian angel to the engineer in very troublous times, and has saved his life, she is rewarded by becoming his promised wife. Miss Leclercq very wisely tones down some of Liz's less attractive traits, and she now avoids allowing her north-country dialect to make her unintelligible. Her forcible impersonation, therefore, now produces its full effect.
Miss Leclercq was well supported, not only by Mr. Taylor, but by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Brooke, Miss Pattison, and Miss Jecks. But the piece would obviously have gone better for a few more rehearsals, and there seems no reason why the colliery explosion which occurs at the end of the second act should not be worked up with more dramatic effect and less smell of gunpowder. - Observer. ROYALTY.

The judicious compression of Out of the Hunt has during the week made room in the programme at the Royalty for a very pleasant revival. It is that of the late Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta Nine Points of the Law, in which Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Lionel Brough played the chief parts at the Folly Theatre three or four years ago. Nine Points of the Law, which bears some resemblance to clever story, called Clover Cottage, has for its heroine a spirited widow, whose landlord is anxious to have her out of her delightful house. Mrs. Smylie, as the widow is named, brings all the resources of feminine art to bear upon her unwelcome guest, and, in the end, so completely conquers him by the aid of her womanly wiles, that she makes her tenure of her house more certain than it has ever been before. The rôle of the fair strategist suits Miss Thompson excellently, and her repeated success in it proves that she may, if she chooses, win for herself as much distinction in pure comedy as she has hitherto commanded in burlesque. She suggests with exceptional point the easy animation and ready tact of the woman of the world; and as she is capably supported by Mr. Everill as the obstinate Yorkshireman, the little piece is altogether very well worth seeing. It is expected that an adaptation by Mr. Reece of M. Gondinet's Palais Royal comedy Le Panache will be produced at this theatre before long. In the meanwhile the unsuccessful Out of the Hunt is to be withdrawn, J. G. Taylor appearing in For Life and Mr. Anson in Musical Marionettes.

Youth at Drury Lane exhibits no sign of diminished popularity, and Mr. Augustus Harris has resumed his character of Darlington, resigned for a few evenings on account of indisposition. At the Adelphi Never Too Late to Mend still proves attractive. The Lights of London at the Princess's Theatre would appear likely to retain their popularity would appear likely to retain their popularity for many months to come. No change has taken place at the Olympic, Strand, Prince of Wales's, Globe, and Vaudeville. A slight operetta called Quid Pro Quo has been brought out at the Opera Comique as a prelude to Messrs. Gilbert and Clay's revived comic opera of The Princess Toto. At the Court the play of Honeur remains the attraction. The Albambra is still running The Bronze Horse. operetta called Quid Pro Quo has been brought out at the Opera Comique as a prelude to Messrs. Gilbert and Clay's revived comic opera of The Princess Toto. At the Court the play of Honeur remains the attraction. The Alhambra is still running The Bronze Horse. The Criterion has found, in the reproduction of Brighton, with Mr. Charles Wyndham, the

means of delighting crowded audiences, and additional rows of stalls have had to provided. The New Savoy Theatre is being liberally patronised, and Patience, preceded by the operetta Mock Turtles, retains all its early popularity. The drama of The Foundlings is drawing good houses at Sadler's Wells. The sensational drama of Mankind is crowding the Surrey every night. At the Standard Miss Emily Soldene, with her opera company, has appeared in Carmen. The Britannia has repeated Cast on the Mercy of the World with The Courier of Lyons. At the Gracian Landan Life continues to he followed Grecian London Life continues to be followed by The Idiot Witness. At Astley's has been produced a new Irish domestic drama called Humanity; or, Life for Life, written by Mr. Charles Locksley. Rip Van Winkle has now been played eighty nights at the Philharmonic.
On Wednesday next Mrs. Scott-Siddons

commences a month's tenure of the Hay-market with Mr. Raleigh's new poetical and historical drama, Queen and Cardinal, in which she will play Ann Boleyn, and will be supported by Messrs. Swinburne and Macklin and Miss B. Henri.

It is understood that at the close of the present very successful run of Brighton

present very successful run of Brighton at the Criterion it will be followed by the pro-

at the Criterion it will be followed by the production of the comedy Froggarty's Fairy, which Mr. Gilbert wrote for the late Mr. Sothern. Mr. Sothern's part will, of course, be played by Mr. Charles Wyndham.

It is said that arrangements have been made for a series of representations in July next, at Drury Lane Theatre, in which Mme. Ristori, the celebrated Italian tragedian, will play in English. Since Madame Ristori acted the scene in Macbeth in our language she has studied the whole parts of Lady Macbeth and of Giacometti's Elizabeth. Several English authors who visited Rome last year, among whom was Mr. A. Trollope, advised among whom was Mr. A. Trollope, advised her repeatedly to give a series of representa-tions in London and the Provinces. Mr. Harris, of Drury-lane, did not hesitate a moment in concluding a contract which will contribute in no small degree to increase his popularity.

MUSIC.

LYCEUM ITALIAN OPERA.

La Figlia del Reggimento was produced on Saturday night at the Lyceum Italian Opera, with Mlle. Marimon in the rôle of Maria, the spoiled "daughter of the rest nent;" Mlle. Sonnino as the Marchioness, Signor Vizzani as Tonio, Signor Ponsard as Sergeant Sulpizio, and Signor Grazzi as Ortensio. The light but melodious opera was well repre-sented, and Mile. Marimon supported her reputation as one of the most accomplished of ight sopranos, while proving herself capable of manifesting no slight amount of emotional power. It is, however, in comedy that she excels, and she not only delighted the large audience by her finished vocalisation, but often awakened their smiles by the spontaneous humour of her piquant acting. Mile. Sonnino filled the rôle of the pompous but erring Marchioness with considerable ability; and the other artists gave valuable aid, especially M. Ponsard, who, on this occasion, appeared in the character of Sulpizio for the first time on any stage. He acted naturally was well employed in the concerted music. The choruses were well sung, and the or-chestration received full justice at the hands of the band, led by Mr. Carrodus. The pretty minuet for muted strings, which precedes the last act, was so charmingly executed that its repetition was insisted upon. There was, however, much room for improvement in the accompaniments to recitatives. Signor Tito Mattei, who has succeeded Signor Li Calsi as chef d'orchestre, occasionally allowed the band to overpower the singers, but in all other respects his conducting was excel-lent. The mise en scène did credit to Mr. Parry, and there was a formidable array of soldiers in the finish of each act. The tuneful opera was well received, and will be repeated on Wednesday next. On preceding evenings during the week repetitions were given of operas produced earlier in the season. On Saturday afternoon Faust was repeated with Mlle. Rosina Isidor as Margherita. She made a fair success, but is scarcely equal to so exacting a part. Signor Frapolli sang admirably. He has this season made a great advance in public favour, and both his singing and acting have shown remarkable improvement. He must nevertheless beware of the dangerous temptation to produce startling effects by undue forcing of his fine voice, which—if carefully husbanded—should ere long place him in an enviable position amongst modern operatic tenors. Signor Ponsard was an operatic tenors. Signor Ponsard was an efficient Mesistosile, and Signor Padilla an admirable Valentino, but his omission of the air "Dio Possenta" was much regretted.
Mlle. Rosa Leo attempted the part of Siebel with but moderate success .- Observer.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

The second concert of the season was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and attracted a large audience despite the unplea-sant weather. The symphony was the Episode in the Life of an Artist, by Berlioz, a singu-lar and powerful work, which has on former occasions been sufficiently discussed. It was splendidly played by the fine band, under the skilful guidance of Mr. Manns, and great interest is felt in the production of its sequel, Lelio, or The Return to Life, to which English words have been written by Mr. W. Grist, who has on former occasions proved himself excellently qualified for tasks of this kind. The other important attraction of the concert was Mr. Frederic Cowan's "characteristic" overture, entitled Niagara, and played on Saturday for the first time in public. It is a masterly work, which, while avoiding the imputation of "programme music" effects, is suggestive of the impressions awakened on beholding the magnificent cataract which is the crowning wonder of Nature. Without entering into technical details, it may be the tering into technical details, it may be observed that the composer has adhered to the accepted forms of art, while giving full play to his imagination. The orchestration is admirable, and Mr. Cowen's rapid advance in art is no less remarkable in his Nicosan art is no less remarkable in his Niagara overture than in his Scandinavian Symphony, produced last winter, and his beautiful cantata St. Ursula, produced at the recent Norwich Festival. In addition to several classic orchestral works, vocal selections from Mozart, Massé, and Taubert were sung in finished style by Madame Schuch-Proska. The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts will terminate Nov. 5th.

THE LAND LEAGUE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.—As stated by telegraph a demonstration was held in Hyde Park on Sunday to stration was held in Hyde Park on Sunday to protest against the arrest of Mr. Parnell, and other Land Leaguers. It is estimated that at least forty thousand persons were present; but only a small proportion of the assemblage evinced any sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The crowd was addressed from six temporary platforms; but the only member of Parliament present was Mr. O'Donnell, who delivered a speech composed in great part of violent denunciation of Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Forster, but arguing in support of the no rent doctrine that its principle was recognised in the Land Act. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with having got into office by playing the part of "sedition-monger," and doing the "dirty work of the Czar of Russia," and declared that had a Tory Government resorted to coercion in Ire-

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1881. THE DISASTROUS GALES. The present month will long be sadly memorable in the annals of maritime disaster. From all parts of the coast we receive day by day the most distressing accounts of shipwrecks of all kinds, of large vessels foundering and of fishingboats overwhelmed by the hundred. From Great Yarmouth it is reported that the loss sustained by fishermen exceeds £10,000, while on the coast of Berwickshire the calamity is estimated to amount to no less than £30,000 in money, and to have cost the lives of near upon 200 gallant men, who have left over 400 widows and children behind them. These are the losses of only two localities on the east coast of our islands. There must be other losses, however, on other parts of the coast not less terrible in their circumstances, though presenting in separate instances a less appalling aggregate of disaster and distress. These are the current losses of our coasts, the tribute paid by the fishermen of our shores to the terrible enemy with whom they are always in conflict. Of more strictly maritime disasters the tale is not less distressing. It is humiliating to reflect that all our science and all our maritime skill are still almost as helpless as ever in an encounter with the fury of the elements. It is not merely in mid-ocean that vessels meet with disaster, but within a few hours' distance of port, and sometimes, as in the case of fishing boats, almost within hail of consequence of a dispute with a carver the land. We have rarely recorded a and gilder, her evidence had to be taken, more distressing narrative of shipwreck than that of the Clan Macduff. It is possible, of course, that some good reason may be given for the condition in which the ship was found when the gale overtook her; but it is singular that a wellfound passenger vessel should be reduced to a helpless condition, within 48 hours of her leaving port, not so much by stress of weather as by inherent defects either of structure or of equipment. The leak may have been caused by the labouring of the ship in a heavy sea; but it was the choking of the bilge pumps which first brought the vessel into difficulties, and finally. by overpowering her engines, accomplished her destruction. Such a cause of disaster must surely be considered as preventable, and, if it be, the terrible loss of life must throw a very serious responsibility on those persons who might have prevented it. A calamity of this kind is. happily, rare, even in such weather as we have lately experienced. Terrible as it is, the fishing disasters on the east coast are more distressing, not only because the sufferers are more numerous, but because their loss is generally due to no want of foresight and precaution. There is no position more helpless than that of fishing boats on a treacherous coast when caught by a sudden gale. The nature of their occupation requires fishermen to put to sea, not so much when the weather favours, but when the fish are at hand, and when once at sea with their nets at work, they are tempted to risk everything to save their nets or for the sake of a lucrative haul. They are then entirely at the mercy of a gale, for many of the ports at which their vessels are harboured can only be entered at favourable states of the wind and tide. Hence the terrible destruction wrought among the fishing vessels by such a hurricane as swept almost without warning over the country on the 14th of this month. The little town of Eyemouth alone has lost 136 men, and it is calculated that along 20 miles of coast half of the working fishermen, for the most part with all their boats and gear, have perished at a single stroke. It is possible, no doubt, for the benevolence of the community to restore the mere pecuniary loss and to succour a stricken population in its penury, but no human aid can assuage the lifelong sorrow which such a calamity spreads far and wide in hundreds of humble and industrious homes. An appeal to charity, such as the Lord Mayor has already made, is one which deserves, as no doubt it will receive, abundant response; but the magnitude of the disaster enforces the inquiry whether something effective cannot be done to avert its recurrence in future. We have made much progress in meteoro-Hogical observation, and the forecasts now daily issued are sufficiently precise to afford at least a rough indication of coming weather. It is obviously essential that whatever is known or can be known should be communicated with as little delay as possible to the fishing stations round our coasts. Whether anything further can be done to make the observations and forecasts more complete is a question of great moment. It is more than doubtful whether it would be possible to maintain an observing vessel in the .Atlantic 500 miles from land, and the difficulty of establishing telegraphic communication with lightships only a few miles from the coast would seem for the present to discourage such an experiment. But the available resources of observation are not perhaps yet exhausted, nor, so long as our telegraphic communication is itself

at the mercy of the weather, can our

machinery of warning be regarded as any-

thing like complete. The disaster in Ber-

wickshire is at least a proof that, great as

have been our advances in meteorological

science, there is still very much to be

results .- Times.

THE ADVENTURES OF MISS WILBERFORCE.

According to her own narrative Miss Wilberforce was born in San Francisco, on the merry May Day of 1854. By this showing she is now twenty-seven years of age. It is a period of life at which, according to one of Miss Austen's heroines, a woman must long have ceased to hope to inspire any sentiment stronger than esteem. Yet older people than Miss Austen's heroine do not think twenty-seven so very old. Ten years afterher birth Miss Wilberforce, according to her story, visited Paris, Japan, and the adjacent countries in the company of her father and mother. In 1870 she was at school in Paris. In 1872-3 her father, now resident in Indianapolis, went to "that war." Miss Wilberforce was here requested to be more precise. But about "that war," she was as vague as the vaguest pupil teacher in an examition. One might have fancied that Miss Wilberforce would have at least taken the trouble to glance into Mr. McCarthy's 'History of our Own Times." But she trusted wholly to fancy, and was less successful than the undergraduate, of whom

the poet writes :—
When facts were weak, his native cheek Brought him serenely through. Miss Wilberforce's native cheek led her to say that the war of 1873 was a contest between Mexico and the States, a contest unknown to history, and, finding that that was scarcely sufficiently good, she fell back on the great civil war between the States. But that war, as she at last admitted, "did not fit in." Nor did her story of having met Dr. Sandwith at Plevna "fit in," because Dr. Sandwith was not present at that siege, nor was any English lady. In short, Miss Wilberforce's legend was not even founded on factsnay, hardly ever even casually encountered facts, as the "casual bricks, in airy climb, encountered casual mortar, casual lime,' in the Epicurean poem. On the other side, Mr. Poland produced at the trial a terrible array of evidence and of facts that fitted only too readily into their places. In 1861, for example, Miss Wilber-force should have been but seven years old. Yet she was living at Dover in the house of Mrs. Thompson, under the name of Trenefide. In 1862, Miss Wilberforce, or Mrs. Trenefide, according to Mrs Thompson, gave birth in her house to a little girl, which would have been impossible if she had really been but eight years old, and residing in San Francisco. At Dover Mrs. Trenefide. as it may now be more appropriate to call her, was accompanied by her son, a child of fifteen months, who was afterwards, in the Wilberforce legend, accounted for as a brother. In 1863, again, the adventuress was at Manchester, and apparently was and she gave it under the name of Trenefide. And so the miserable story of shifts and disguises went on. If one thing is more cur ous than h adve thress's reckless disregard of place bil ty in her inventions, it is the gail les ness of people whom she de vid and into whose society she managed to intrude as an equal. Novels are full of stories of adventuresses, clever women who lead old gentlemen captive, and who, without a single reference or introduction, and with the most fatal antecedents, manage to make their way in society. Perhaps we should draw the inference that novels are more true to nature and that respectable people are more innocent of evil and more conspicuous than we had imagined. It may be easier than seems likely for a woman, bearing the shifty plausible air of the adventuress, to slip from the goats into the company of the sheep. The ambition of such a one will be to marry an honest man, or to be adopted by an honest man. Miss Wilberforce very nearly succeeded in the latter effort. She did succeed in bringing discomfort, annoyance, and publicity into a respectable family. For some time people will be probably more cautious, and less inclined to take to their bosoms plausible persons met at wateringplaces, or in railway carriages, or in Rome, or Cannes, or Florence. But it is unlikely that either the male adventurer, always the Honourable Mr. Somebody, or the female adventurer, usually an interesting orphan, will ever quite miss their market. Indolent snobbishness, indolent charity, will always take the son of a hundred earls, or the daughter of honest but deceased parents, at their own valuation. Only the adventurers should take a little more care than Miss Wilberforce did in getting up their histories, or they may find themselves landed in a prison cell.— Daily News.

FENIAN ORGANISATION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THREATS OF ASSASSINATION. On Monday night the Press Association issued the following statement in regard to the Fenian cons iracy. It is stated to be based on informa ion received before the recent discovery of infernal machines at Liverpool, and its publication is now justified on the ground that "it is time to put the public on their guard and to warn thos; who are responsible for the safety of public men and public buildings that there is a real danger in their midst, a danger the gravity of which lies chiefly in its secrecy. The preservation of that secrecy would favour the conspirators, and lull the public into a false security, while to expose the designs of criminals is to greatly increase the difficulty of carrying those designs into execution, and to array against the plotters the united opinion and intelligence of society, which being forewarned is forearmed." Having promised this much, the document proceeds as follows :-

"It was recently brought to the notice of the director of the Criminal Investigation Department that the Fenians intended to organise assassination as well as outrage, and he replied that the English police were in close communication with America, and that from what he (Mr. Howard Vincent) knew, he believed there was no truth in the matter. Since then, however, greatly increased precautions have been taken to secure the safety of the Prime Minister and his home at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, is escorted by mounted police when he appears in the streets of the Irish capital. Sir Wm. Harcourt, the Home Secretary, has been threatened, and he is now specially guarded; while other members of the Cabinet have received threatening letters, and the unusual step has been taken of placing policemen at their residences, though all the Min-isters are out of town. These measures were, of course, of a precautionary nature, done in the practical application of its and the authorities were not desirous that

been taken. Inquiries in America, in Paris, in London, and in English provincial towns fully confirm the necessity of such measures, and reveal the names of conspirators whose places of abode are in many instances known, and for the arrest of several of whom warrants are already in the hands of the London police. The head centre of the movement in Europe is Paris, but the chief direction is in the hands of O'Donovan Rossa, in New York. For several months past, and up to within a few weeks ago, what is known as 'The Fenian Mail' has been conveyed to London by a man who was formerly an engineer, living at Woolwich, but who became storekeeper on board a vessel belonging to the National line. Each time this steamer arrived from America the storekeeper was met by a woman who took from him such letters and documents as were directed to leaders of the movement in Liverpool and Dublin, and who conveyed them to those cities secreted about her. An important mail was received about her. An important mail was received in this way immediately before the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall, of which crime two men named M'Grath a M'Kevitt were found guilty, and for which they were sentenced by Mr. Justice Lopes, the latter to fifteen years' penal servitude, and the former to penal servitude for life. This storekeeper though there was no warr-This storekeeper, though there was no war-rant out against him, found that he was being watched, and accordingly left, and it is believed joined a vessel of another line which

arrives at Liverpool.
"In Paris the notorious Fenian leader Stephens is residing in the Quartier des Ternes, and is acting as the correspondent of the United Irishman, of which O'Donovan Rossa is the editor. Stephens belongs to the more advanced and desperate class of the conspirators known as the 'Skirmishers.' He was told off during last year to come to England to execute some important act which had been determined upon by the Executive in America, but information of this fact leaked out, and a question on the subject was put in the House of Commons by Mr. Otway. The question and the publicity arising out of it decided Stephens to remain in Paris. It is known that on the occasion of the attempt to blow up the Man-sion House Stephens was in direct communication with the two men Coleman and Mooney, who were suspected of the outrage and wo fled the country to avoid arrest. Coleman escaped to New York on board the Canada, and he was assisted in his escape by the man who, as before stated, was the carrier of the 'Fenian mail' Mooney made his way vid Havre to Paris, from which city he telegraphed to O'Donovan Rossa for assistance. The reply came in the form of 500 francs, which were paid through the well-known bankers Messrs. Munroe, of Rue Scribe. Mooney is a man of little or 10 education. He lived for some time in a poor way in Paris on the money he received from O'Donovan Rossa. It was while attempting to discover his whereabouts that two English detectives—Inspector Littlechild, of Scotlandyard, and Inspector Hancock, of the City police-were arrested by a sergent-de-ville on account of the suspicious nature of their movements. The two inspectors had gone to Paris in company with Superintendent Williamson, of Scotland-yard, and it was in the temporary absence of their chief that they were arrested at the railway station. about half an hour before the departure of the train by which they were to return to London. They were only in custody a very short time, but their return was delayed twelve hours. The only good effected by this police visit to Paris was to place the officers in a position to identify Mooney should be ever be rash enough to return to this country. The English Government seem to have considered that they could not claim his extradition, the crime not having been completed. "Stephens, the Fenian skirmisher, was visited in Paris by several of the leaders of the Irish Land League, among others by two members of Parliament, one of them now a prisoner in Kilmainham Gaol, a man whose recent arrest was announced under unusual circumstances. This fact is considered to point directly to the connection of the League with the Skirmishers. A relative of one of the 'suspects' has lately been in Ireland on treasonable business, and the most extraordinary precautions were taken by him and his associates to prevent any trace of their correspondence being discovered. There are now in London a number of men who are cognisant of some at least of the projects of the most desperate of the Fenian leaders, and who a month before the arrival of the infernal

machines in Liverpool knew these machines were coming. These men prophesied that England would soon witness such devastation as she had never seen before, that the Houses of Parliament and every valued public building in England would be blown up. The men who said this made no secret of what was intended to be done, whether the Land Bill became law or not. They declared that the Irish were determined to be free and have nothing less than the repeal of the Union, and even when they obtained that there would be a long reckoning to pay.' They would wait till the Land Bill passed and so get what they could by law, and then fight for the rest. The English headquarters of the Fenian Society were for the present to be in Birmingham, with organized branches in Manchester, Liverpool, and London, How far these men were in the secrets of the American Executive it is difficult to say, but they undoubtedly knew the infernal machines were coming.

"These are ascertained facts; but it is necessary to supplement them by some indica-tions—which, however, cannot be so definitively established—as to the connection between those who talk of dynamite and treason felony in England, with the men who openly advocate assassination and outrage in America. The Fenians in London assert that there are now infernal machines secreted in Birminghan, in Manchester, and in Liverpool; that a fe rful retribution will be taken for Mr. Parnell's arrest; and that Mr. Forster's assassination has already been determued upon by the secret court of the Fenian Irish Secretary will, they aver, be carried out at the first fitting opportunity, and the two men ordered to assassinate him have been told off. These men were unknown to each other, having been drawn from different places by numbers and initials, and had been sworn to the deed under a penalty of their own death, a fate which would overtake them at the hands of other Fenians whose duty it would be to see them fulfil their oath of murder. We cannot affirm the truth of this horrible plot against Mr. Forster, but in the face of what has happened here and in America the statement ought to be made public. There are other statements current in Irish quarters besides this. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone, and other persons of the highest distinction are spoken of as in peril of their lives. The United Irishmen are said to be fraternising with Nihilists and with Socialists, and there is some loud talk about the suppression of monarchy, the waving of the flag of the Irish Republic, and the simul-

"It is understood that the authorities do not attach much importance to these threats, regarding them rather as means for getting money from America. It has been reported that some branches of the League havedemanded a balance sheet, that they might see how the money had gone, and that the more desperate of the party have imperatively commanded hostile action, and goaded on the leading agitators to take decisive and effectual means to accomplish what they call Ireland's redemption. They declared that without such means were taken the Land League must collapse. The latest talk is to hold a permanent council at it should be known that they had Holyhead to arrange for effecting the release

taneous rising of the Irish people in the three

kingdoms.

of Parnell and the rest from Kilmainham, and to organise a rising of the Irish population of Liverpool, to be followed as soon as the attention of the Government was sufficiently engaged by a rebellion in Ireland itself. The Irish agitators, Fenian and Land League, profess to endorse the sentiment uttered by the leader of the Land League in America, By locking up Parnell you have set dynamite free.'

THE TRANSVAAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE. The Durban correspondent of the Stanlard telegraphed on Monday night :-

Rumour is very busy with the affairs of the Transvaal. A military correspondent at Bennett's Drift says that great preparations are going on for an immediate advance. The infantry regiments have got back their reserve ammunition which was returned to the stores about a month ago. The cavalry and artillery are also busy making preparations for an advance. The infantry are likely to be the first to go forward. The force will consist of the 2-16th, the 80th, the 30th, the 92d, and the 97th, together with the 6th Dragoons and the 15th Hussars, and nine guns. The strength of the infantry may be roughly put down at two thousand four hundred and eighty. The force at Mount Property which is about force at Mount Prospect, which is about seven hundred strong, will in all probability join these on the arrival of General Wood who is expected daily. The health of the troops is excellent. Preparations for an advance are also going forward at Durban and Maritzburg Supplies of stores and ammunition are being sent up. The ambulance waggons left this morning. It is evidently intended either to make a serious demonstration in order to compel the signature of the Convention, or more fighting is expected. General uneasiness prevails here.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. PARNELL. THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Freeman's Journal reports an interview with Mr. Parnell, which took place on Saturday at Kilmainham, in the course of which he

Taken by itself. my arrest would not have necessitated any change in the policy laid down by the National Convention, as I had been able to perfect the machinery for carrying out the resolu-tions adopted by the representatives assembled in the Rotunda. But the subsequent arrests of the leading members of the executive, and the leading members of the League, practically deprives me of the power of carrying out these resolutions, as the details necessary to be attended to would have required the greatest care and attention of the different heads of departments of the central executive. These gentlemen are now in prison, and it would be impossible to supply at short notice s ccessors to them sufficiently capable and experienced for the difficult and complicated task of testing the Land Act. Their executive has there-fore felt itself compelled to abandon that portion of the resolutions which directed them to make this test, and instead of the more moderate policy to adopt the oft-recommended and bolder one of a general strike against paying rent to Irish land-lords.

Do you believe that the farmers will take your advice and refuse to pay rent? I think they will to a great extent. We must recollect that fully one-half of the Irish farmers cannot hope to obtain any benefit from this Act, even though it should fulfit the expectations of its most sanguine admirers. There are, first of all. the class of leaseholders who entered into their leases previous to 1860, over one hundred thou-sand in number. Next we have the dairy farmers and other te ants who have entered into consoli-duted holdings since the famine of 1847, and who, having made no improvements to speak of, practically have but little interest in their holdings thirdly, we have the tenants on the great estates belonging to absentee proprietors, whose rents are not higher than the standard which will probably be adopted by the Court as that of a fair rent; lastly, there are the small tenants sunk in arrears This class, I am disposed to think, would not reap the benefit, since they would be compelled to sell their new interests in order to pay off these arrears and debts. On the other hand, the training which people have had during the past two years in a modified form of a strike against rent has, I hope, sufficiently prepared them for the greater exertion now required. If the farmers greater exertion now required. If the farmers stand firm in this strike for one short year, they must inevitably bring both Government and landlords to their knees. This fight is nothing more than a question of money and courage, and as Gladstone evidently intended in any case to drazoon the country, it was just as well that the country should get some adequate results in return in the shape of free land.

Great precautions are being taken to prevent anything like an escape at Kilmainham gaol. The whole staff has been doubled, and metropolitan police fill the interior of the Outside Mr. Parnell's room door are stationed two policemen. A couple also guard each window of his room, and the windows open on a yard where a police hut has been built to accommodate more con-stables. In the body of the prison extra gates have been put up. All passages are secured by iron gratings, and guarded night and day. The Prisons Board have held an inquiry as to how the signatures to the manifesto were obtained. Messrs. Parnell, Kettle, Dillon, and Brennan were separately interrogated as to whether they had signed the document, and each of them refused to answer. For this they were, by order of the Chief Secretary, sentenced to seven days' deprivation of all visits and communications. Mr. Sexton is dangerously ill. and no communication has been allowed with him since his arrest, so that practically he has been in solitary confinement. The suspects feel great indignation at this changed treatment. Mr. Parnell was on Friday refused permission to see or hold communication with his legal adviser He then formally protested against this restriction as "being against all principles of

law, justice, and common decency. The Irish Times publishes a letter from Mr. J. Smyth, M.P., recalling the fact that a Mr. Connor proposed a resolution that no rent should be paid until R-peal was granted, in the Repeal A-sociation in the days of O'Connell forty years ago, but that it was met instantly by O'Connell by a counter resolution repudiating such a proposition as non-payment of rent as the suggestion either o madmen, traitors to the glorious cause of Repeal, or enemies of Ireland. The Nation newspaper, at that time the press leader o the people, writing of the "damnable doc-trines preached," says:—"The weak man who introduced them has been driven out from the body by universal indignation, and the association is vindicated from the mad criminality in which it was sought to involve That body did all that could be done and the present decision, energy, and manliness of the member for Kukenny, Mr. John O'Connell, is entitled to the highest praise. It only remains for those outside who aspire to rational dignity through virtuous means to disavow and spurn the wild sentiments which a man, who must be either a madman or incendiary, had unexpectedly and wantonly attempted to mix up with the national proceedings. . . As advocates of fixity of ceedings. . . . As advocates of fixity of tenure from the first hour we feel bound to be most explicit in repudiating any participation whatever in the mischievous and guilty and cowardly non-payment of rent sentiments put forward by Mr. Connor." This incident of forty years ago Mr. Smyth thinks it to be useful now to recall.

A scene took place at the meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday in reference to Mr. Gray's proposition that the freedom of the City should be conferred on Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. The Town Clerk read the following letter from the Lord Mayor:-

" I return you the requisition for a special meeting on Monday next. I regret I cannot comply with it. I have a very serious duty upon me in these grave times of political excitement, and as Chief Magistrate of the City of Dublin I wish to avoid interference with

the acts of the Government upon whose shoulders the responsibility rests. aware that the members who signed the requisition can, by their own motion, convene a special meeting, and upon them the onus of doing so must rest. I would, however, wish, if the meeting is to be held, it may be convened for any other day than Monday, as there is important municipal business to be disposed of on that day."

Alderman Harris asked for what object was

the meeting called?
The Lord Mayor: It was to censure the action of the Government.

Mr. Gray said he convened a meeting for Tuesday to give effect to the resolution, which he thought would not raise the particular political issue from which his Lordship dissented, but which would give sufficient effect to the opinion which members held on the subject.

An animated discussion then took place some members questioning the hour at which the requisition was sent in.

The Lord Mayor .- I do not think that it

would be decorous or right of the chief magistrate of the City of Dublin to permit this meeting to be held or to refuse to accede to the requisition and not state the reason why. The resolution which was proposed for the consideration of the Council to-morrow is one which is calculated, in my mind, at all events, to materially affect, depreciate, and lessen the dignity and honour of this House (hear, hear, and no, no.) Well, I do not expect, gentleman, that you will all agree with me in my reasons; but I hope you will fairly hear me, because I am willing to be judged by you and the public afterwards. I think the first duty of a Constitutional Government is the protection of the lives, liberties, and properties of the subjects (hear, hear.) The responsible Government of this country, in view of this responsibility, has deemed it necessary to arrest two very estimable gentlemen. These are the gentlemen whom it is proposed to honour with the freedom of this city. It occurs to me that that must be a sort of defiance to the constituted authority of the Government (hear, hear). I do not offer any opinion as to the wisdom or otherwise of the course which the Government have adopted. I may think that they had no other course left to them to adopt. But the question for us is to consider what are we doing by offering to convey the freedom of the city to these gentle-men at this very moment. I think we are placing ourselves in a false position, and a position of hostility to the Government, but I think I, as chief magistrate, have, perhaps, a stronger reason than this House would have for refusing to give my countenance and sanction to it. I believe all law and order must be upheld; the lives, the liberties, and the properties of the subjects must be respected, but to have them respected, we must respect the authorities which are constituted for that purpose. I am, to a certain extent, an authority, but I cannot put myself into contact with those upon whose shoulders the responsibility rests. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to say nothing that would be at all prejudicial (laughte)—well, I hope I have not—to the interests of the gentlemen who think differently from me. I would not have said anything at all but that I think the

I dissent from holding the meeting to-morrow. Mr. Gray.—It is not open to any member to state why he differs from your Lordship. I believe your Lordship tells the Council that that is not a partisan statement. The Lord Mayor. - Well, I think not; it is a matter of opinion.

onus lies upon me of giving the reasons why

The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Ireland, writing from Tipperary,

Speaking from personal experience, I have no hesitation in saying that, apart from the question of comfort, it is not safe to travel through some parts of Ireland at the present time. Every stranger is a suspect. An Irish gentleman—a high public official, a resident landlord, who has 1,000 acres under tillage, besides an immense tract of pasture—with whom I travelled from Dublin to Maryborough, informed me that men in his rank of life did not dare openly to express their opinions in any public place for fear of being overheard and denounced by some blackguard and made to smart in purse or person. The same story has been told to me by many others. I my self witnessed the manner in which an innkeeper may be intimidated and coerced into breaking the law. I was standing in the public hall of an hotel not a hundred miles from Cashel when I overheard a company of excited Land Leaguers upbraiding the proprietor of the house with having sold food and drink to some Emergency men engaged in taking care of a neighbouring farm, from which the tenant had been evicted. With great show of indignation they threatened to publish the fact from end to end of Ireland, and ruin the innkeeper's trade. "How was it possible," they said, "to carry out the work of the League when its interests were thus betrayed." keeper was dreadfully frightened, and protested innocence of the imputed crime. the house is marked, and nothing that might happen there would surprise me. proclamation of the League I have heard the shooting of landlords discussed as if it were a pastime. With regard to the alleged poverty of the tenant farmers, I have to say it is no-

treason. Strangers in the disturbed districts are frequently asked to explain their business, and all new-comers are closely scrutinised and looked on with suspicion. Land Leaguers herd together at street corners, and even in the waiting-rooms of railway stations, and jeer at the police, who, in turn, are kept in a constant state of exasperation against the very people with whom they should be on the most friendly relations. The pestilent literature of the League permeates to every village and clump of thatched cottages by the road-side. "No Rent" is the staple of conversation among the small farmers, and now the petty shopkeepers are talking of a House League, to bring the landlords of house property to their knees. The landlords, much more than the tenants, are inclined for peace. Some among the former would be willing to grant perpetual leases at reasonable rates. They argue that their personal interest in the land has been destroyed by Act of Parliament, and they would be glad to realise their capital and go elsewhere. History has few parallels for the state of society at present existing in Ireland. It reminds me somewhat of the condition of the Netherlands under Spanish rule, of course with this immense difference, that the Netherlands really had just cause to hate the Spaniards, as the conquerors had good reason to fear the treachery of the subject race. We must look the facts in the face.

torious that they have plenty of money to

spend in whiskey and beer, and that they

waste their time in publichouses talking

Although Ireland has not been proclaimed under martial law, the country is in a state of civil siege all the same. Ships of war are kept cruising about her coasts; her barracks are full of soldiers and armed policemen; and suspicion haunts every hearth from Donegal in the north to Cork in the south, from Dublin to Galway, and from Sligo to Wexford. Looking still more closely into the matter we find that Ireland has the Land League to thank for all her troubles, the Land League which can as plainly be traced to Fenianism as the acorn o the oak. John Devoy and Michael Davitt finding that Fenianism was played out, that it had no hold of the people, used Parnell and his cry of the Irish land for the Irish tenant as a means towards effecting their desire of separating Ireland from the United Kingdom. Moreover, I am surprised that a man of the sound sense and apparent political foresight of Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, cannot see through the pretence. Dr. Croke said to me on Saturday, "I am for confederation, not separation. I do not believe in separation. It would be bad for the Irish people." Nevertheless, the imprisoned

suspects to a man advocate the erection of an independent Irish nation on the ruins of dis-united Ireland. The Irish tenant farmers are at the present moment coerced, not convinced. The country is in a most excited condition; and I, for one, shall be glad to take my leave

THE WRECK OF THE "CLAN MACDUFF."

A Liverpool correspondent wrote on Monday night :- Some further particulars are to hand regarding the foundering of the steamer Clan Macduff. William Davies, who has held a first-class pilot's license for three and a half years, states that he tock the Clan Macduff into the Mersey from the Morpeth Dock on Monday week, anchoring opposite the Prince's Stage. The vessel left her an-chorage at six p m. on Tuesday, and proceeded down the river, the steering gear and engines being in excellent order, and everything working smoothly. He left the ship at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, between Point Lynas and Ormeshead. The owners of the Clan Macduff say, in reference to a state-ment made by one of the passengers (Mr. Ward) "that the steering gear and engines had gone wrong," that both were in thorough working order during the whole time the pilot was on board the unfortunate vessel, and this they are in a position to assert on the authority of the pilot, who reported that everything went well and satisfactorily until he left the ship. The idea that the steering gear and engines were out of order might have arisen from the fact that the latter were slowed for nearly four hours to allow of the boat coming up to take off the pilot. The following are the names of the passengers who left Liverpool by the Clan Macduff: Dr. Smith and brother, Mr. Turner and wife, Mr. and Miss Akhurst, Miss Lister, Mrs. Jacob and two children, Miss Dore, Miss Heyes, Mr. Barclay, wife, and child, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Merer and

The survivors of the crew declare that, in addition to the captain leaving the ship in a very unsatisfactory manner, he appeared to be in a very inefficient condition many hours before, and exhibited a want of judgment and presence of mind in the management of the vessel. Another question is, whether the vessel was at first crippled by her leaking. It is said that when she left the docks in the Mersey her limbers were choked with dirt and refuse. Through her bearings heating, a large quantity of water had to be thrown on them, and some of the seas she shipped found their way below. The accumulated water wished the rubbish into the well and increased the choking of the limbers. It was found impossible to clear away these difficulties in the bad weather that prevailed, and ultimately, with the rolling of the vessel, the water got into the bunkers and washed out the coal to add to the obstructions. Hence the bilge and donkey engine pumps were rendered utterly useless. The chief engineer is alleged to have reported to the captain the unsatisfactory state of the vessel in time for her to have made for an anchorage. It is believed that had she thus got into an anchorage it would have been found that her principal requirement was to clear the bilges. Whatever leak she had is believed to have arisen subsequently from the drifting coal washing to and fro in the engine-room.

The second officer, Mr. Ridgeway two seamen, Bannon and Smith, who drifted into Ballycotton Bay, in an open boat, left Queenstown on Monday for Liverpool. Mr. Ridgeway made a statement, in which he said that the captain, chief engineer, and chief cook were in the boat, with a number of seamen and passengers, numbering twenty-five in all. They left the Clan Macduff at four o'clock, and at half-past six the boat capsized. Five clung on—the chief engineer, a fireman, and the three survivors-the others were drowned. The five who got into the boat baled her out with a great deal of difficulty, and drifted before the wind, using a ceiling board to steer her. The chief engineer died from exhaustion, and the fireman became insane and jumped overboard.

The following telegram was received on Monday morning at Lloyd's:—" Castletowns-end (dated Skibbereen, Oct. 24, 8 55 a.m.): There is a lifebuoy marked 'Ctan Macduff, Glasgow,' found drifted on shore here, with a great quantity of wreckage, mostly cabin fittings, and part of a deck house. Fear that took place close on this coast on Saturday. Any further information will be sent.—COASTGUARD.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS,

BALMORAL, MONDAY. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe and Colonel Sir J. C. M'Neill, was present at Divine service yesterday at the parish church of Crathie. The Holy Communion was administered. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

Count Munster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton-house-terrace, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley. The Earl and Countess of Loudoun have returned to Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, from paying several visits in Scotland.

Countess of Erroll has left Slains Castle for Balmoral, as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen. Lord and Lady Kilmarnock have arrived at Slains Castle, N.B., from Muncaster Castle, Cumberland.

Lord and Lady Lilford have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Lilford Hall, Oundle. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West have left town for Underley Park on a visit to the Earl

and Countess of Bective. The death is announced of Sir William Henry Ernest Bagge, Bart., of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk, which took place at Heathside, Woking, on Sunday last, after a few days' The deceased baronet was the eldest illness. The deceased baronet was the eldest son of the late Sir William Bagge, Bart., M P. for West Norfolk, by Frances, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas Preston, Bart., of Beeston, St. Lawrence, and was born August 9, 1840. He was educated at Sandhurst and at Caius College, Cambridge. The late Sir William married, October 26, 1865, Alice, second daughter of Mr. Alfred Giles, of Gosford House, Surrey. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was created a baronet in April, 1867, and who had represented Norfolk in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1857, and again from July, 1865, till his death in February, 1880. In default, we believe, of issue, he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his only brother, Commander Alfred Thomas Bagge, R.N., born in 1843, and married in July, 1872, Millicent Case, fifth daughter of Mr. J. Grant Morris, of Allerton Priory, near Liver-

"CUCKOO" NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone—the pressure and excitement of the Land Act over—is anxious to retire from the leadership of the party. His references to this at Leeds was studied, and have had weight in the proper quarter. But the situation is a delicate one. Lord Hartington will not again assume the nominal leadership, and if Mr. Gladstone remains in the House of Commons past experience has taught a lesson that will not be forgotten. taught a lesson that will not be forgotten. The Premier, however, is unwilling to contemplate absolute retirement from political life, and there are objections—family, personal, and political—to his transference to another place that are insuperable. The dilemma is a singular one, and it is high y probable that its solution will be found a what, in aporting phrase is called a (formit what, in sporting phrase, is called a ing game."

MORNING EDITION.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25-26, 1881.

THE BOERS AND THE GOVERNMENT The Convention between the British

Government and the Boers was ratified on

Tuesday by the Volksraad. This welcome

intelligence will be received with no little satisfaction. We are all of us glad to be quit at last of an unhappy quarrel in which we have suffered much mortification. When the Volksraad at first seemed disposed to resist the terms agreed upon by the Boer Triumvirate it was necessary to show that the limits of concession had been reached, and that the Government, rightly interpreting the views of the country, would not hesitate to enforce the acceptance of the Convention in all essential respects. This firm attitude has produced its effect, and the Boers have wisely chosen the better and more prudent course. That they should have done so with much reluctance is, perhaps, only what was to be expected. The Convention is distasteful to them in many respects, and the more ardent spirits among them may easily have persuaded themselves that a Government which had yielded so much would be ready to yield still more if sufficient resistance were shown. In this expectation they were disappointed. The terms of the Convention were settled with much deliberation, and the Triumvirate, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, had pledged themselves to their acceptance by the Volksraad. It was manifestly necessary that this pledge should be redeemed as a condition precedent to any further concession on points of minor ctance. With this view the troops in the Transvaal were kept in readiness, and the Boers were given to understand that if the Convention was not ratified within the appointed time the country would be reoccupied. It was this determined attitude, it seems, which at last convinced the Boers of the imprudence of further resistance. Accordingly, the Convention was ratified on Tuesday, and from this time forth the Boers will enjoy virtual independence with strict internal autonomy, subject only to the necessary conditions imposed by the Government for the welfare of the native tribes in their territory and the security of British interests in South Africa. We are thus so far relieved of a painful and troublesome difficulty. But it would be idle to pretend that a mere ratification of the Convention extinguishes all anxiety for the future, or amounts to anything more than a preliminary step—important and indis-pensable in itself, but still only preliminary-towards a final settlement of our relations with the Transvaal. The Volksraad, we are informed in the telegram announcing the ratification, does so "relying on the promise of the British Government to modify the terms of the settlement if in its working it should be found impracticable." Such a promise can hardly have been made by the British Government without special reservations. But we fear that the reference by the Volksraad to this prospective modification is somewhat ominous, and indicates a reluctance on the part of the Boers to execute the Convention they have now ratified. Mr. Gladstone has already stated that on minor and non-essential points the Government would not be indisposed to consider the representations made by the Boers, and we have no doubt that any concessions on such points that can be made with prudence and safety will be made in course of time by the Government in a spirit of generous conciliation. But there is no doubt, on the other hand, that the Boers will be rigorously held to the terms of the Convention in all essential matters. We have endeavoured to do full justice to the Boers, and to undo a wrong originally committed by inadvertence. But we cannot forget that there are other interests to be considered in the matter besides those of the Boers, and those interests we have no right to neglect. The Boers are not the only inhabitants of the territory of the Transvaal; they are a mere handful of Europeans in the midst of a vast native population. It is indispensably necessary that the welfare of this population should be provided for, and on this point, therefore, no material concession can be made. The same may be said of the control reserved by the Government over the external relations of the Transvaal Republic. On points such as

> MARSEILLES AND THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.

of the question .- Times.

A strange scene would be presented if the Empress Eugénie appeared in person to a uswer the citation of the Marseilles Mumi cipality, and, uplifting her widow's veil, confronted her enemies in court. The brow which once wore one of the greatest 'diadems in Europe, now stamped with " a sorrow's crown of sorrow, the remembering happier things," might appeal to anything that was left of the chivalry of France. Marseilles, however, is not a place where human life is greatly respected, and it would be rash to say that the grief-stricken lady would be safe from the fierce roughs of the southern city. During the war they refused to recognise the tricolour, the red flag waved over the municipal buildings, and since then order

Bonapartes have been circulated by feet. And thus it can be shown by a prothe million all over France. In the days of the Empire they had a foul source in Brussels, where the refugees found a safe hiding-place. It was then said that but for the repressive system of the Empire monstrous details of crime and corruption would be brought to light. Napoleon fell suddenly, and his private papers were ransacked by hostile editors. Some scandals were exposed reflecting on the husband, not on the Emperor-scandals which, if we may judge from the comic papers of Paris, are certainly not rare. But the expected wholesale revelations of Imperial iniquity, of financial malversation, of great crimes, were never made. Napoleon III. ruled France for eighteen years, and during the greater part of that time he was almost absolute. yet he died poor. Here is the fact that outweighs the whole host of libellous inferences. That the Empire had the faults of its origin and of its nature is true enough. Some of the noblest men in France held aloof because it had its beginning in a coup d'état, and it had all the defects of personal power—the utilisation of official influence by a host of adventurers. Yet its worst crime—the war with Prussia—was precipitated by a Constitutional Ministry commanding the confidence of a freelyelected Chamber, which voted the necessary supplies almost with unanimity. As to its offences against liberty we have seen them reproduced by Orleanists and by Conservative Republicans like M. Thiers and M. Dufaure. Its Mexican adventure is repeated in a Tunis expedition, more than suspected to be a financial war got up by speculators on the Bourse. It was accused of encouraging immorality, but it is under the Republic that M. Zola, the apostle of a disgusting realism, has risen to fame, while all observers attest that French periodicals and shop windows never revelled in indelicacy so grossly as at the present time. We thus fail to see that austerity of virtue which was promised us under a popular régime, and "the vices of the Empire" seem to flourish more vigorously than ever, without even the decency of a Republican mask. Then the meanest error of Napoleon III.—the confiscation of the Orleans property-is now reproduced by the people of Marseilles. The château which they claim is the private property of the Empress as much as her jewels or her robes, and we hope that the French tribunals will have the independence to recognise her rights, as they did in the case of the Château and Museum of Pierrefonds. - Daily Telegraph.

ROME WITHOUT THE POPE. It may be doubtful what is the relation. It may be doubtful what is the relation, or whether there is any relation, between to be consulted in regard to the neutrality of the recent ceremonial at St. Peter's and | the work. The proposition is far from selfthe rumours which have gained currency of the Pope's intention to quit Rome and Italy; but it seems certain that these reports are not the mere gossip of Roman Catholic religious circles. Their foundation appears to be certain conversations of Leo XIII. with French bishops, who have brought back to their homes a very strong impression that the Holy Father is meditating the removal of his person and Court to some place outside the King of Italy's dominions. The step, if contemplated, will only be taken with the greatest reluctance. That Rome, according to the modern Catholic theory, is the only place at which the ecclesiastical functions of the Pope can be properly exercised, is rather a reason for believing the report than for discrediting it; for the object of the migration will of course be to show that the Italian occupation of the Holy City materially injures the organisation of the Church. But there are other reasons, of a very cogent but less dignified kind, why the Pope and all about him should hesitate to leave the Vatican for a foreign home. It has always been the distinctive peculiarity of the Papal dominion, ecclesiastical and civil, that it is a government of old or elderly men. A number of aged Italians habituated to the climate of Central Italy would really suffer something which in our time corresponds to martyrdom if they were transferred for the rest of their lives to the keen air and bitter winter of the place specially named for their residence, Salzburg. It may be that the solemn protest at St. Peter's was intended to stave off an unwelcome decision which may nevertheless become imperative. The rumours which have prevailed give Salzburg as the place at which the Pope proposes to settle himself; and there is no question that it is only at some place in the dominions of the Austrian Emperor that he can find comfort and the honour which he asserts to be denied to him in his own country. The Austrian territories are still the part of Europe in which most of the European order established in 1815 after the great war still survives. In presence of a complex cluster of constitutional Governments the Emperor and King still does pretty much what he likes outside Hungary, and there are prelates with splendid revenues and imposing state, religious Orders, monasteries, and convents of every variety of rule; and, though there is nowadays toleration of dissidents, and though the principles of the Josephist legislation have been in some degree restored, there is a deep fund of faith in the Roman Catholic Church and of reverence for its Head. The Pope at almost any place in the Austrian dominions might reckon not only on consideration and hospitality but on genuine veneration. It shows how Europe has insensibly altered, that there is prothese further concession is practically out bably no other country in which he would find himself in comfort. In some of the Protestant countries he would be received with civility, but in all he would be felt to be an embarrassment-even in England, where his relations to the very delicately situated Irish Roman Catholic Episcopate would at once become a source of trouble to the British Government and to himself. The "Latin" communities, once the stronghold of his church, would probably object to receive him. It is from Italy

that he is flying. No French Republican

Government would venture to give him

hospitality in France for more than a

brief interval in his migration. Spain, in

which there is probably less of religious

belief than in any other portion of Europe,

would find him the most inconvenient of

guests. Even Belgium, in which he

long lived, is governed by his ad-

versaries, who would make every effort

to keep him aloof. As to the

German Empire, it would depend on the

THE PANAMA CANAL. The President of the United States has communicated to the Senate, in reply to a request to make known the steps taken to protect American rights respecting the projected Panama Canal, a letter sent to Mr. Lowell last June. The document is of extreme importance. It states the claims of the United States in a pronounced and emphatic way, and shows that hitherto they have not been generally understood here:-When M. de Lesseps went to the United States last year and laid before the American people his enticing scheme for cutting the isthmus, we heard much of the Monroe

cess of exhaustion that in the Austrian

territories only he could find a permanent

or durable home. It is not at all impos-

sible that the departure of the Pope from

Italy for a time would prove a great ad-

vantage to that large portion of civilized

mankind which looks up to him with

sincere veneration or respect. His con-

tinuance in Italy has manifestly an irri-

tating effect upon him and upon all around

him, and confirms him in sterile efforts to

contend against the inevitable. All good

observers of character thoroughly believe

that Leo XIII. wished to have no more of

the insane war which Pius IX. had declared against modern society. But the

indignities which he has suffered, perhaps

the physical confinement he undergoes have wrought him to such a pitch of exas-

peration that his language does not now ma-

terially differ from that of his predecessor. It

would be well for him and for Italy that they should for a while see nothing of one

another .- Pall Mall Gazette.

doctrine; and the President thought it necessary to send about that time to Congress a message, in which he stated that any canal made through the territory of Colombia must be subject to the control of the United States. These views were repeated in a new form and with greater emphasis in Mr. Blaine's letter. As far back as 1846 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, by which the perfect neutrality of the isthmus was guaranteed. The Government of Colombia wish to terminate the treaty, and to obtain from the European Powers a joint guarantee of neuof the isthmus and the sovereignty of the State. Speaking in the name of the Executive of the United States, Mr. Blaine declares that there is no reason for any change. The treaty of 1846 is sufficient. An assbrance is given that the Government of the United States will not interfere with commercial enterprise on the part of foreigners; but the former must retain the complete political control. The weighty nature of the interests of America in the use of any interoceanic canal through the isthmus will be readily admitted. But the Secretary of State pushes his point too far when he would have the world take it for granted that no Government except evident, and it is unfortunately not supported in the letter by arguments which will make it acceptable to European Powers, least of all to England. Of course, any statement here-after made by Mr. Lowell of the views of his Government as to a matter which has almost ceased to be purely a matter of abstract politics will command attention. But he must expect to find Englishmen quite unprepared to see any great difference between the position of Nicaragua and Panama, and at a

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION RATIFIED.

loss to conceive what injury American inte-

general compact to secure the neutrality of a

pathway which, in the interest of the whole

world, should be placed outside the region of

warfare. - Times.

rests could suffer from the existence of

The Times has received the following telegrams from its correspondent at Durban:

DURBAN, TUESDAY. A correspondent who has just arrived here from Pretoria says that the Boers do not want to fight; and, indeed, they are not in a position to do so. Food supplies are very scarce in the Transvaal. Military stores and war material are, therefore, being pushed on to the border by Sir Evelyn Wood. Two thousand of our troops are at Standerton, where Colonel Bellairs has shifted his camp to the site of the former Boer camp-a more commanding position. It is believed here that the British Ministry will insist on the ratification of the Convention by November 3, or the country will be reoccupied. It is evident that there are two parties among the Boers—the young and warlike and the old and peaceful.

The intelligence has reached here that the Convention was signed to-day. The firm attitude and the vigorous preparations of the British Government no doubt contributed to this result. The Volksraad relies on England's magnanimity to reconsider provisions distasteful to the people.

THE HOME SECRETARY AT GLASGOW. Sir William V. Harccurt made his first public appearance in Glasgow on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of the city on Tuesday afternoon:-The Home Secretary, who, with Lady Harcourt, is the guest of Mr. Charles Tennant, M.P., was, during the day, occupied with official business, and did not leave the residence of his host until shortly before one o'clock, when he drove to the Council Chambers, and lunched with the Lord Provost (the Hon. John Ure), the magistrates, and councillors. Sir Wm. Harcourt, after luncheon. drove to the City Hall, where he was presented with the freedom of the city. The Lord Provost presided. The "Burgess ticket" which was contained which was contained in a ticket. casket of beautiful workmanship, was presented by the Lord Provost in eloquent terms. The following is a copy of the docu-ment: "At Glasgow, on the 6th day of October, 1881, and within the Council Chambers of the said city, the Lord Provost, ma-gistrates, and council of the said Royal burgh of Glasgow have, in council assembled, resolved unanimously that the magistrates and councillors confer the freedom of the city on the Right Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt M.P., one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in recognition of his eminent abilities and of his position and services as Home Secretary.—Extracted by me, J. D.

MARWICK, Town Clerk."
In acknowledging the presentation the Home Secretary's speech was of local rather then general interest. In the evening he addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Glasgow Liberal Association in the St. Andrew's Hall.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs, said :- Fellow-citizens of Glasgow, when I received your invitation to be present to-night I felt it was a summons I could not decline. In my opinion politicians who are called upon to take a practical part in the conduct of affairs do well to invigorate the spirit, it may be to correct the judgment by personal and immediate contact with great assemblies of their fellow-countrymen like that which I see Thas more than once been imperilled by the violence of the dregs of the population. We must also remember that libels on the would be allowed to find rest there for his the Government, and to bring it into harmony

with the public sentiment of the nation. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I do not come here to-night as the apologist of the Government. In the first place, because I believe, and I hope you believe, that the Government requires no apclogy—(renewed cheering)—
and, secondly, because if it did I am not
aware that I have any special aptitude for that duty. (Cheers.) The policy of the Government has been recently expounded and vindicated at Leeds by a statesman the sweep of whose eloquence and genius leaves little for those who come after him to glean. Mr. Gladstone has traversed the whole field of politics, and the national mind still teems with those thoughts that breathe and words that burn which fired the hearts of Yorkshire as they carried Midlothian by storm. I think that every man who was present at the Guildhall, in an audience not particularly partial to Liberal politics—(laughter) will bear witness to the unbroken ascendancy of the statesman who presides over the councils of the Queen. (Cheers.) I remember it is not above two years ago we were told that there was nothing so unpatriotic as to attack the Government. In my opinion, a Government that cannot bear to be attacked is one that does not deserve to exist. That is the right that we claimed against the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, and it was a right and duty which we each of us performed according to the measure of our ability. I, for one, was deeply convinced that the policy of the Government was a policy which led to nothing but dishonour and disaster. I never doubted myself, even when the popularity of the Government was at its height, that the people of England, when they once came thoroughly to understand the system on which they were acting, would repudiate and reject that system, and thank God it was repudiated and rejected, and nowhere more conspicuously than by the constituency of Glasgow. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, the Conservative Government, in the revolution of the wheel of fortune, may return to power but for that policy of surprise and of concealing of aggression and intrigue there is, and there will be, no resurrection. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, this is the course the Tories are pursuing at this moment. I have read through column after column of their eloquence which seems almost interminable, but I have not been able to find out the point of their attack; and yet they have launched the whole of their impeachment in their respective manners. I say "in their respective manners," because I never heard Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury together without wondering what caprice of fortune it was that linked together such unequal yoke-fellows. They reminded me of a celebrated simile of Lord Chatham when he compared two statesmen of his day to the different rivers which join at Lyons, one a dull and classic stream, the other a roaring and turbid torrent, which rolled down their united but incongruous flood. (Laughter.) Of Sir Stafford Northcote I desire to speak with all the respect which is due to the courtesy, fairness, and dignity with which he is ac customed to act. Lord Salisbury's science of political warfare I would rather leave to the udgment of those who know what belongs to the decencies of public discussion. (Cheers.) The noble marquis thinks fit to speak of Mr. Gladstone in such language as this: that his is a pulpit style which leads him to the perpetration of the rankest nonsense. I ask myself whether he thinks that that is a style of rhetoric which will commend the leader of the Conservative party to the judgment of the English nation. For my part, I am content to say of it that it looks to me that Lord Salisbury's standard of pride and taste is as much at fault as is his public judgment, and, I think, he might be reminded with advantage of the celebrated saying of his great chief Lord Beaconsfield when he said that "Impertinence was not wit, and that insolence was not invective." But, to pass by these outrages on good mannerscheers - and leaving them to the reprobation which they are sure to receive, I ask myself

What is the substance of that which these gentlemen have to say?" and it is very difficult to find an answer. Yet we ought not to be too critical, because, in the unhappy political destitution of those gentlemen who are on the political tramp—(laughter)—we should not expect but that they will pick up something here and there, what and how they can, and so you will observe that they have secured a Home Rule vote in Durham and picked up a Protectionist scat in Leeds.
(Laughter.) Misery always makes strange bedfellows-(laughter)-and allowance ought to be made for gentlemen who have no visible means of political subsistence. (Laughter.) When they are challenged to say what they mean, and what it is that they intend, what sort of a reply is it we get? Well, Sir Stafford Northcote, after his manner, stretches out his hands in his mild and deprecating sort of way, and says, "Well, it is true I said something of the sort, but I didn't exactly mean it." (Laughter.) That is a very excellent phrase. It is very characteristic, both of the man and the party. If the Tories have not had a great deal to say for themselves they have got a great deal to say against their opponents, a great deal to say against the present Government. One of the great charges they bring against us is that we have overthrown and reversed their foreign policy. That is quite true, or rather I should say, more correctly, the nation, by its overwhelming voice, overthrew their foreign policy on the memorable occasion of the last election. Jingoism died—I should, perhaps, rather say a natural death-(laughter)-the death of failure and of contempt. Never, I think, was a question more fully debated and better tested by the nation than was the system of the late Government—the policy of unjust war and ruinous expenditure, a policy which sided with the oppressor against the oppressed—which propped up decaying despotisms, and which chilled the aspirations of struggling freedom. The energies of the Tory party of which they are so proud have been employed in vain to prop up the crumb-ling fabric of decaying tyranny; but it is a glorious tradition of the Liberal party to have aided the healthy growth of budding freedom, and in my opinion that is a foreign policy which is worthy of the British Empire, and of more value than all that noisy Jingoism which affects to be the monopoly of patriots. I challenge without fear the contrast between the European policy of this Administration and that which it has displaced. I am prepared to maintain that it has done more for the peace of Europe and for the honour of England. (Cheers.) We have sought these

capital ends by means exactly the opposite to those of our predecessors, which we con-demned. Their glad tidings of great joy, their gospel of peace, consisted in inflaming popular passion at home against particular Powers, and diffusing abroad combinations of international jealousy and hate. (Cheers). Ours has been for the harmonious action of united Europe, to prosecute the ends of the general concord, and whilst we have pursued peace we have not been unmindful of honour. (Cheers.) But gentlemen, it was not in Europe alone that England was embroiled. I wish in a few sentences, to put before you the real question at issue in the matter of the Transvaal, clear of the fallacies which party hostility has attached to it. The Tories admit that the terms offered the Boers are fair enough, and they have nothing to say against them only that we gave them after a defeat. They say,

"You had been defeated at Majuba Hill, and you were not, therefore, at liberty to make terms with the Boers until you had avenged A large number of tenants from the estate that defeat." That is a perfectly intelligible of Captain Laveller Blake, near Headford, met their landlord in Tuam on Tuesday and paid their rents. Captain Blake afterwards made them a small reduction. Headford, a issue, and I shall meet it front to front. (Cheers.) We were not responsible for the defeat of Majuba Hill. It was an unfortunate short time ago, was a very hotbed of rent re-pudiation and outrage. The tenants upon Caruntrile estates paid their rents on Tuestactical error of a gallant man, but what the Government were responsible for was the conduct of the English nation after that disaster. Lord Salisbury says our conduct

was a stain upon the escutcheon of England. | I should like to ask Lord Salisbury, Does he believe, or does he attach any meaning to these words, "Righteousness exalteth a na-tion"? (Cheers.) Well, I suppose if I were tion ? (Cheers.) Well, I suppose it I well to hold that language in the presence of Lord Salisbury he would say with a sneer, that is a style of pulpit eloquence—(laughter and cheers)—but, nonsense or not, gentle-men, that is the creed that we hold—(hear) and it is the creed we have acted upon (Cheers.) We did not take it as right, either before God or man, to shed innocent blood when we could make the same peace before the battle as we could have made after it. (Cheers.) I am not for peace at any price. I hold the opinion that nations, like duals, may assert their just rights and defend them by force; but I regard it as a crime of the most heinous dye to continue war when all its effects may be produced by peace, and to take men's lives merely for the glory of victory—(hear, hear)—is, in my judgment, a policy of savagism and heathenism, and would be a foul dishonour to the Government of a civilised nation. (Loud cheers.) After referring to Afghanistan and the condition of Ireland, Sir W. Harcourt concluded by observing that the repression of the Land League and its policy had become necessary, and the Government having set its hand to the plough would not turn back.

A resolution of confidence in the Government was carried enthusiastically.

STATE OF IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LAND COMMISSION COURT. As was briefly announced by telegraph an important meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which a motion, moved by Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., was discussed, to confer the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, now in Kilmainham Gaol. An extraordinary amount of interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the Council Chamber was crowded during the day, the greatest anxiety being manifested to gain admission. The galleries were filled principally by sympathisers with the Land League, who frequently cheered or hissed the sentiments of the speakers. Mr. Gray, in proposing his motion, spoke at great length. He said he intended the honour proposed to be conferred upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon as a recognition of their public services. He admitted that the motion was condemnatory of the Government by reason of their imprisoning Mr. Parnell and others. He felt that every honest man be-lieved Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon were in gaol not because of their connection with the Land League, but because the one had completely worsted Mr. Gladstone and the other had repudiated his compliments with scorn. Mr. Gray denounced the policy, and said the Land Act was due to the Land League. He condemned also Mr. Forster, who, he said, never lost an opportunity of voting for coercion. This was the opportune time to mark, in a practical manner, their condemnation of the action of the Government. Mr. Gray, in concluding, appealed to the Corporation not to record a vote of which they would be ashamed. If this motion were not passed, it would be a disgrace to the Corporation of Dublin, the name of which would be a reproach to Irishmen all over the world. (Great cheering.)—Mr. Brooks, M.P., condemned Mr. Gray's proposition as being a censure of the Government and an approval of the Land League policy. He believed that policy to be pregnant with disaster-(hisses)-and that a censure of the authorities at this time would lead to a moral degradation of the people. They had a harvest of legislation in the Land Act, and the fruits required to be gathered.—Mr. Byrne, a Liberal member of the council, denounced the "No rent" policy of the League amidst a storm of hisses.—Mr. Gill, M.P., supported Mr. Gray's motion.—Finally, on a division being taken, twenty-three votes were re-corded for and the same number against the motion, which was therefore lost. Judge O'Hagan, Mr. Litton, Q.C., and Mr.

John E. Vernon sat on Tuesday, and disposed of a number of applications giving tenants a locus standi to obtain a revision of their rents. Mr. Overend raised an important point of jurisdiction under the 37th section of the Act, proposing to transfer from the county court of Armagh a land claim, pending under the Act of 1870, in which John Knife, as administrator of Alexander Mulligan, deceased, claimed to be the tenant, and of Henry B. Armstrong, and sought £270 compensation for disturbance and improvements. Counsel contended as to jurisdiction the two statutes of 1870 and 1881 should be regarded as practically one statute. Impliedly the Court had decided there was not jurisdiction, no provision for such cases having been made in the rules, but it was important that the tenants should have the power of election in selecting the Land Court instead of the Civil Bill Court as a court of first instance. Of course it was settled that the Land Court was the court of appeal in such cases from the Civil Bill Court.—Mr. Weir opposed an application on the ground that there was no urisdiction, there being no words in the Act conferring jurisdiction .- Judge O'Hagan, in refusing the application, with costs, said had they any serious doubt they would reserve judgment. Counsel had contended that the Court had power, under the 27th section, Sub-section 4, to make an order transferring from the Civil Bill Court to the Court of the Land Commis-Sub-section sion proceedings which were not proceedings either to fix a fair rent, or others which were within the terms of the Act of 1881, but to give compensation for improvements or dis-turbance under the Act of 1870. The Court had already considered the point, and, being of opinion that they had no jurisdiction, they had made no rule on the subject.—Mr. Litton concurred. The Civil Bill Court, where the ejectments were heard, was that where the compensation for disturbance should be also fixed, and the Court of the Land Commission

would hear appeals from that court. Intelligence has been received at Ennis of another horrible murder perpetrated on Monday night at Kilnamana, the victim in this case being also a farmer, named Thomas M'Mahon, a tenant on the estate of Captain Charles O'Callaghan. The deceased left his house on Monday evening, it was thought, on a visit to a neighbour, but he did not return, and on Tuesday morning his dead body was found in an outhouse two miles off terribly mutilated and disfigured. No arrest been made, and no reason can be given for the murder, as the deceased, a member of the Kilnamana Land League, has done nothing which could be supposed to give any

reason for his murder. Patrick Lalor was arrested at Rheboyne, Limerick, on Monday night, and lodged in Limerick Gaol. The warrant charges him with intimidating certain persons from buying and taking meadowing. Thomas Dogherty, of Kilfinane, Mr. William Dobbyn, president of the Abbeylara local Land League, and Mr. Joseph Smith, of Smeen, have also been arrested. Mr. Dobbyn is a gentleman farmer, and has taken an active part in the Land

League in Granard.

It is stated that a Roman Catholic curate in Dublin, who declined to withdraw from the Land League, has been deprived by Arch-bishop Maccabe of all the faculties which he

day, and on several other smaller estates the same course is being adopted.

A cablegram from New York to the Daily News runs as follows:—The Irish leaders say that Mr. Parnell's imprisonment is adding greatly to the membership of the Land League, and enormously swelling contribu-tions. Meetings are held daily, and every effort is made to keep up the agitation. A proposition has been submitted by the Central ouncil of the League to all the branches asking them to vote on the question of calling immediately a National Convention of the League in America. The leaders say there is no doubt the Convention will be called. Rossa's paper is more frothy than incendiary this week. It publishes an address to the Fenians from the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, calling for harmony and united action, denouncing Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone, and concluding thus: "Now is the time for organization and action. Now is the time to show the world that Irishmen, who fight well for every land, have some-thing in them besides talk when the freedom of their own land is in peril."

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Owing to unforeseen difficulties which have arisen, it is understood to be very doubtful whether Sir Garnet Wolseley will succeed to the appointment of Adjutant succeed to the appointment of Adjutant General of the Army when Sir Charles Ellice retires; and in view of General Wolseley's probable retention of the Quartermaster Generalship, Major General Sir Frederick Roberts has determined to proceed to India to take up the command of the Madras Army, to which he was lately appointed.

The salary of the newly-appointed British Resident in the Transvaal has been fixed at £1,800 per annum, with a residence, or an allowance in lieu thereof. The selection of an official to fill the appointment rested, we understand, between Mr. G. Hudson, the successful candidate, Judge Koetze, Major M. J. Clarke, C.M.G., R.A., and Major T. Fraser, R.E. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

We learn that the Liberal Central Association is about to publish a revised edition of the series of speeches which Mr. Gladstone recently delivered at Leeds.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into accidents in mines have been instrumental in getting the electric light intro-duced experimentally by the Stanton Coal and Iron Company in their Pleasley Colliery, near Mansfield. Thirty of the Swan lamps, in which, as is well known, the incandescent film is enclosed in a glass globe hermetically sealed, were placed, some in the inset, some along the main road, and several in the longwall face. An admirable illumination was. we learn, obtained; but the Commissioners observe "further experiments and a full examination will be needed before it can be decided whether the electrical illumination of workings is practically achievable." Dr. Siemens, in his evidence before the Commission, expressed the opinion that the electric light would be very applicable to illuminating the approaches towards the workings of mines, and could be more easily managed there than in the extreme headings. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., President of the

Major Armstrong, Professor in Electricity, and Captain Barker, secretary, left Chatham esday for Paris to attend the Electrical Exhibition.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

The Queen never forgets her old servants. During one of her drives over the hills from Deeside to Donside recently, her Majesty called on the parents of the man Philp, who died at Windsor in June, and placed a bouquet of flowers on his grave in the old kirk-

Every one in Portsmouth is glad to see that at last the new Government House is within a "measurable distance" of completion; and equal satisfaction is expressed that there is now every prospect of its being occupied by the present Governor and his popular Princess. I hear that the building is well and conveniently laid out as a residence; but to the outer world the site selected for it is illchosen, and one that is much exposed to gales of wind, from whatever quarter they

may blow.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is not a young man. He was a leader in Irish politics nearly forty years ago. But it is quite true that the ex-Premier of Victoria is about to take to himself a wife, and that the bride will be a cousin of his-Miss Hall, of Liverpool. May they live long and prosper! I have heard of a bridegroom of eighty who lived to be a grandfather.

Large numbers of gentlemen have now lest their shooting quarters in Scotland, and others are preparing to follow. The result of the season is, on the whole, satisfactory, and in several cases it has been something more. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has had excellent sport in the Abernethy and Glenmore deer-forests. The Earl is a keen sportsman, and a large number of fine stags have fallen to his rifle. At Glenfeshie, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Lord Brook, and party have killed over one hundred stags. Sir C. Lampson and party at Rothiemurcans secured a total of fifty-six stags, the average weight of which was 15st. 2lb. Mr. Fowler of Braemore killed altogether sixty; Mr. Clay, Gildermorie, finished the season with thirty-nine; and Mr. Hargreaves, at Glentromie and Gaick,

with twenty-five. Mr. Du Maurier, in the last number of Punch, has hit upon a lucky vein of novelty in illustration which he might easily develop into a Christmas book of prettiness. By doing exactly the reverse of Konewka, who drew the black silhouette version of the Midsummer Night's Dream, and by turning the actors of into white silhouettes. his "Brilliant Idea" Mr. Du Maurier has contrived a picture that is quite charming in effect, if not original in s mode. The combination of Konewka, Bu Maurier et Cie. would make a capital blackand-white exhibition.

This luminous paint, with which the Browns daub themselves all over in this Punch drawing, would in reality make the Browns look like, not blue devils, but pale-mauve demons. I took a cottage last week for ten minutes-"the Luminous Cottage" at the Crystal Palace. For five minutes it was like the Black Hole in Never too Late to Mend; and for the remainder of my short tenancy the drawing-room of the mauve mausion was in a blurred twilight, as of veiled moonlight, seen or felt through pale-lilac ground glass; the innovation or discovery being without any apparent use except in the case of a lumi-nously-painted life-belt for the sea, at a wreck, or night immersion. In such an

emergency, very good, Mr. Balmain!
I am sorry to hear that Admiral Chaloner, of Guisbrough, though partially recovered from a recent illness, is likely to withdraw from many of his public engagements. Admiral Chaloner is the head of the family, one of whose members, three centuries ago, introduced the alum manufacture into Great Britain, and against whom it is said that the Popes fulminated threats. The present Admiral has derived greater advantage from the iron in his estates than did his ancestors from the alum; he has been one of the most active public men in the north, and one of the best known and esteemed. Thus his retirement even for a time from public life is an event that will be regretted by most in the

north and by many elsewhere.

We have, it is pleasing to say, seen the last, on English racecourses, of the horse he was riding, Lord Clive, as Sir George Chet-wynd has sold him to go to France—not

Galignani's Messenger.

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M Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 25-26, 1881.

THE BOERS AND THE GOVERNMENT. The Convention between the British Government and the Boers was ratified on Tuesday by the Volksraad. This welcome intelligence will be received with no little satisfaction. We are all of us glad to be quit at last of an unhappy quarrel in which we have suffered much mortification. When the Volksraad at first seemed disposed to resist the terms agreed upon by the Boer Triumvirate it was necessary to show that the limits of concession had been reached, and that the Government, rightly interpreting the views of the country, would not hesitate to enforce the acceptance of the Convention in all essential respects. This firm attitude has produced its effect, and the Boers have wisely chosen the better and more prudent course. That they should have done so with much reluctance is, perhaps, only what was to be expected. The Convention is distasteful to them in many respects, and the more ardent spirits among them may easily have persuaded themselves that a Government which had yielded so much would be ready to yield still more if sufficient resistance were shown. In this expectation they were disappointed. The terms of the Convention were settled with much deliberation, and the Triumvirate, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, had pledged themselves to their acceptance by the Volksraad. It was manifestly necessary that this pledge should be redeemed as a condition precedent to any further concession on points of minor importance. With this view the troops in the Transvaal were kept in readiness, and the Boers were given to understand that if the Convention was not ratified within the appointed time the country would be reoccupied. It was this determined attitude, it seems, which at last convinced the Boers of the imprudence of further resistance. Accordingly, the Convention was ratified on Tuesday, and from this time forth the Boers will enjoy virtual independence with strict internal autonomy, subject only to the necessary conditions imposed by the Government for the welfare of the native tribes in their territory and the security of British interests in South Africa. We are thus so far relieved of a painful and troublesome difficulty. But it would be idle to pretend that a mere ratification of the Convention extinguishes all anxiety for the future, or amounts to anything more than a preliminary step-important and indispensable in itself, but still only preliminary-towards a final settlement of our relations with the Transvaal. The Volksraad, we are informed in the telegram announcing the ratification, does so "relying on the promise of the British Government to modify the terms of the settlement if in its working it should be found impracticable.' Such a promise can hardly have been made by the British Government without special reservations. But we fear that the reference by the Volksraad to this prospective modification is somewhat ominous, and indicates a reluctance on the part of the Boers to execute the Convention they have now ratified. Mr. Gladstone has already stated that on minor and non-essentia points the Government would not be indisposed to consider the representations made by the Boers, we have no doubt that any concessions on such points that can be made with prudence and safety will be made in course of time by the Government in a spirit of generous conciliation. But there is no doubt, on the other hand, that the Boers will be rigorously held to the terms of the Convention in all essential matters. have endeavoured to do full justice to the Boers, and to undo a wrong originally committed by inadvertence. But we cannot forget that there are other interests to be considered in the matter besides those of the Boers, and those interests we have no right to neglect. The Boers are not the only inhabitants of the territory of the Transvaal; they are a mere handful of Europeans in the midst of a vast native population. It is indispensably necessary that the welfare of population should be provided for, and on this point, therefore, no material

MARSEILLES AND THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.

concession can be made. The same may

be said of the control reserved by the Go-

vernment over the external relations of the

Transvaal Republic. On points such as

these further concession is practically out

of the question .- Times.

A strange scene would be presented if the Empress Eugénie appeared in person to answer the citation of the Marseilles Municipality, and, uplifting her widow's veil, confronted her enemies in court. The brow which once wore one of the greatest diadems in Europe, now stamped with "a sorrow's crown of sorrow, the remembering happier things," might appeal to anything that was left of the chivalry of France. Marseilles, however, is not a place where human life is greatly respected, and it would be rash to say that the grief-stricken lady would be safe from the fierce roughs of the southern city. During the war they refused to recognise the tricolour, the red flag waved over the municipal buildings, and since then order has more than once been imperilled by the violence of the dregs of the population. We must also remember that libels on the Bonapartes have been circulated by the million all over France. In the days of the Empire they had a foul

found a safe hiding-place. It was then said that but for the repressive system of the Empire monstrous details of crime and corruption would be brought to light. Napoleon fell suddenly, and his private papers were ransacked by hostile editors. Some scandals were exposed reflecting on the husband, not on the Emperor—scandals which, if we may judge from the comic papers of Paris, are certainly not But the expected wholesale revelarare. tions of Imperial iniquity, of financial malversation, of great crimes, were never made. Napoleon III. ruled France for eighteen years, and during the greater part of that time he was almost absolute. vet he died poor. Here is the fact that outweighs the whole host of libellous inferences. That the Empire had the faults of its origin and of its nature is true enough. Some of the noblest men in France held aloof because it had its beginning in a coup d'état, and it had all the defects of personal power—the utilisation of official influence by a host of adventurers. Yet its worst crime-the war with Prussia-was precipitated by a Constitutional Ministry commanding the confidence of a freelyelected Chamber, which voted the necessary supplies almost with unanimity. As to its offences against liberty we have seen them reproduced by Orleanists and by Conservative Republicans like M. Thiers and M. Dufaure. Its Mexican adventure is repeated in a Tunis expedition, more than suspected to be a financial war got up by speculators on the Bourse. It was accused of encouraging immorality, but it is under the Republic that M. Zola, the apostle of a disgusting re-alism, has risen to fame, while all observers attest that French periodicals and shop windows never revelled in indelicacy so grossly as at the present time. We thus fail to see that austerity of virtue which was promised us under a popular régime, and "the vices of the Empire" seem to flourish more vigorously than ever, without even the decency of a Republican mask. Then the meanest error of Napoleon III.—the confiscation of the Orleans property—is now reproduced by the people of Marseilles. The château which they claim is the private property of the Empress as much as her jewels or her robes, and we hope that the French tribunals will have the independence to recognise her rights, as they did in the case of the Château and Museum of Pierrefonds .- Daily Telegraph.

source in Brussels, where the refugees

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The President of the United States has communicated to the Senate, in reply to a request to make known the steps taken to protect American rights respecting the projected Panama Canal, a letter sent to Mr. Lowell last June. The document is of extreme importance. It states the claims of the United States in a pronounced and emphatic way, and shows that hitherto they have not be

understood here:—
When M. de Lesseps went to the United States last year and laid before the American people his enticing scheme for cutting the isthmus, we heard much of the Monroe doctrine; and the President thought it neces-sary to send about that time to Congress a message, in which he stated that any canal made through the territory of Colombia must be subject to the control of the United States. These views were repeated in a new form and with greater emphasis in Mr. Blaine's letter. As far back as 1846 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, by which the perfect neutrality of the isthmus was guaran-teed. The Government of Colombia wish to terminate the treaty, and to obtain from the European Powers a joint guarantee of neu-trality of the isthmus and the sovereignty of the State. Speaking in the name of the Executive of the United States, Mr. Blaine declares that there is no reason for any change. The treaty of 1846 is sufficient. An assurance is given that the Government of the United States will not interfere with commercial enterprise on the part of foreigners; but the former must retain the complete political con-trol. The weighty nature of the interests of America in the use of any interoceanic cana through the isthmus will be readily admitted. But the Secretary of State pushes his point too far when he would have the world take it for granted that no Government except his own and that of Colombia has any clain to be consulted in regard to the neutrality of the work. The proposition is far from self-evident, and it is unfortunately not supported in the letter by arguments which will make it acceptable to European Powers, least of all to England. Of course, any statement here-after made by Mr. Lowell of the views of his Government as to a matter which has almost ceased to be purely a matter of abstract politics will command attention. But he nust expect to find Englishmen quite unprepared to see any great difference between the position of Nicaragua and Panama, and at a loss to conceive what injury American interests could suffer from the existence of a general compact to secure the neutrality of a pathway which, in the interest of the whole world, should be placed outside the region of warfare .- Times .

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THE HOME SECRETARY AT GLASGOW.

Sir William V. Harcourt made his first public appearance in Glasgow on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of the city on Tuesday afternoon:-The Home Secretary, who, with Lady Harcourt, is the guest of Mr. Charles Tennant, M.P., was, during the day, occupied with official business, and did not leave the residence of his host until shortly before one o'clock, when he drove to the Council Chambers, and lunched with the Lord Provost (the Hon. John Ure), the magistrates, and councillors. Sir Wm. Harcourt, after luncheon drove to the City Hall, where he was predrove to the City Hall, where he was presented with the freedom of the city. The Lord Provost presided. The "Burgess ticket," which was contained in a casket of beautiful workmanship, was presented by the Lord Provost in eloquent terms. The following is a copy of the document: "At Glasgow, on the 6th day of October, 1881, and within the Council Chambers of the said city, the Lord Provost, ma-gistrates, and council of the said Royal burgh of Glasgow have, in council assembled, resolved unanimously that the magistrates and councillors confer the freedom of the city on the Right Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt, M.P., one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in recognition of his eminent abilities and of his position and services as Home Secretary.—Extracted by me, J. D. Marwick, Town Clerk."

In acknowledging the presentation the Home Secretary's speech was of local rather than general interest. In the evening he addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Glasgow Liberal Association in the St. Andrew's Hall.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs, said:—Fellow-citizens of Glasgow, when I received your invitation to be present to-night I felt it was a summons I could not decline In my opinion politicians who are called upon to take a practical part in the conduct of affairs do well to invigorate the spirit, it may be to correct the judgment by personal and immediate contact with great assemblies of their fellow-countrymen like that which I see now collected before me. (Cheers.) It is a good thing to introduce a popular fibre into the Government, and to bring it into harmony with the public sentiment of the nation. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I do not come here to-night as the apologist of the Government. In the first place, because I believe, and I hope you believe, that the Government requires no apclogy—(renewed cheering) and, secondly, because if it did I am not aware that I have any special aptitude for that duty. (Cheers.) The policy of the Government has been recently expounded and vindicated at Leeds by a statesman the sweep of whose eloquence and genius leaves little for those who come after him to glean. Mr. Gladstone has traversed the whole field of politics, and the national mind still teems with those thoughts that breathe and words that burn which fired the hearts of Yorkshire as they carried Midlothian by storm. I think that every man who was present at the Guildhall, in an audience not particularly partial to Liberal politics—(laughter) will bear witness to the unbroken ascendancy of the statesman who presides over the councils of the Queen. (Cheers.) I remember it is not above two years ago we were told tha there was nothing so unpatriotic as to attack the Government. In my opinion, a Government that cannot bear to be attacked is one that does not deserve to exist. That is the right that we claimed against the Government f Lord Beaconsfield, and it was a right and duty which we each of us performed according to the measure of our ability. I, for one, was deeply convinced that the policy of the Government was a policy which led to nothing but dishonour and disaster. I never doubted myself, even when the popularity of the Government was at its height, that the people of England, when they once came thoroughly to understand the system on which they were acting, would repudiate and reject that system, and thank God it was repudiated and rejected, and nowhere more conspicuously than by the constituency of Now, gentlemen, (Cheers.)

Conservative Government, in the revolution of the wheel of fortune, may return to power, but for that policy of surprise and of conceal-ing of aggression and intrigue there is, and there will be, no resurrection. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, this is the course the Tories are pursuing at this moment. I have read through column after column of their eloquence which seems almost interminable, but I have attack; and yet they have launched the whole of their impeachment in their re-spective manners. I say "in their respective manners," because I never heard Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury together without wondering what caprice of fortune it was that linked together such unequal yoke-fellows. They reminded me of a celebrated simile of Lord Chatham when he compared two statesmen of his day to the different rivers which join at Lyons, one a dull and classic stream, the other a roaring and turbid torrent, which rolled down their united but incongruous flood. (Laughter.) Of Sir Stafford Northcote I desire to speak with all the respect which is due to the courtesy, fairness, and dignity with which he is accustomed to act. Lord Salisbury's science of political warfare I would rather leave to the dgment of those who know what belongs to the decencies of public discussion. (Cheers. The noble marquis thinks fit to speak of Mr. Gladstone in such language as this: that his is a pulpit style which leads him to the perpetration of the rankest nonsense. I ask my-self whether he thinks that that is a style of

rhetoric which will commend the leader of the Conservative party to the judgment of the English nation. For my part, I am content to say of it that it looks to me that Lord Salisbury's standard of pride and taste is as much at fault as is his public judgment, and, I think, he might be reminded with advantage of the celebrated saying of his great chief Lord Beaconsfield when he said that "Impertinence was not wit, and that insolence was not invective." But, to pass by these outrages on good manners—(cheers)—and leaving them to the reprobation which they are sure to receive, I ask myself, What is the substance of that which these gentlemen have to say?" and it is very difficult to find an answer. Yet we ought not to be too critical, because, in the unhappy political destitution of those gentlemen who are on the political tramp-(laughter)-we should not expect but that they will pick up some-thing here and there, what and how they can, and so you will observe that they have se-Home Rule vote in Durham and picked up a Protectionist seat in Leeds. (Laughter.) Misery always makes strange bedfellows—(laughter)—and allowance ought to be made for gentlemen who have no visible means of political subsistence. (Laughter.)
When they are challenged to say what they mean, and what it is that they intend, what sort of a reply is it we get? Well, Sir Stafford Northcote, after his manner, stretches out his hands in his mild and deprecating sort of way, and says, "Well, it is true I said something of the sort, but I didn't exactly mean it." (Laughter.) That is a very excellent phrase. It is very characteristic, both

of the man and the party. If the Tories have not had a great deal to say for themselves

us is that we have overthrown and re-

versed their foreign policy. That is quite true, or rather I should say, more

correctly, the nation, by its overwhelming

voice, overthrew their foreign policy on

the memorable occasion of the last election. Jingoism died-I should, perhaps, rather say a natural death—(laughter)—the death of failure and of contempt. Never, think, was a question more fully debated and better tested by the nation than was the system of the late Government—the policy of unjust war and ruinous expenditure, a policy which sided with the oppressor against the oppressed—which propped up decaying despotisms, and which chilled the aspirations of struggling freedom. The energies of the Tory party of which they are so proud have been employed in vain to prop up the crumbling fabric of decaying tyranny; but it is a glorious tradition of the Liberal party to have aided the healthy growth of budding freedom, and in my opinion that is a foreign policy which is worthy of the British Empire, and of more value than all that noisy Jingoism which affects to be the monopoly of patriots. I challenge without fear the contrast between the European policy of this Administration and that which it has displaced. I am pre-pared to maintain that it has done more for the peace of Europe and for the honour of England. (Cheers.) We have sought these capital ends by means exactly the opposite to those of our predecessors, which we con-demned. Their glad tidings of great joy, their gospel of peace, consisted in inflaming popular passion at home against particular Powers, and diffusing abroad combinations of international jealousy and hate. (Cheers). Ours has been for the harmonious action of united Europe, to prosecute the ends of the general concord, and whilst we have pursued peace we have not been unmindful of honour. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, it was not in Europe alone that England was embroiled. I wish in a few sentences, to put before you the real question at issue in the matter of the Transvaal, clear of the fallacies which party hostility has attached to it. The Tories admit that the terms offered the Boers are fair enough, and they have nothing to say against them only that we gave them after a defeat. They say, You had been defeated at Majuba Hill, and you were not, therefore, at liberty to make terms with the Boers until you had avenged

that defeat." That is a perfectly intelligible issue, and I shall meet it front to front. (Cheers.) We were not responsible for the defeat of Majuba Hill. It was an unfortunate tactical error of a gallant man, but what the Government were responsible for was the conduct of the English nation after that disaster. Lord Salisbury says our conduct was a stain upon the escutcheon of England. I should like to ask Lord Salisbury, Does he believe, or does he attach any meaning to these words, "Righteousness exalteth a nation"? (Cheers.) Well, I suppose if I were to hold that language in the presence of Lord Salisbury he would say with a sneer, that is a style of pulpit eloquence—(laughter and cheers)—but, nonsense or not, gentle-men, that is the creed that we hold—(hear) and it is the creed we have acted upon. (Cheers.) We did not take it as right, either before God or man, to shed innocent blood, when we could make the same peace before the battle as we could have made after it. (Cheers.) I am not for peace at any price. I hold the opinion that nations, like individuals, may assert their just rights and defend them by force: but I regard it as a crime of the most heinous dye to continue war when all its effects may be produced by peace, and to take men's lives merely for the glory of victory—(hear, hear)—is, in my judgment, a policy of savagism and heathenism, and would be a foul dishoner to the Garagnese of be a foul dishonour to the Government of a civilised nation. (Loud cheers.) After referring to Afghanistan and the condition of Ireland, Sir W. Harcourt concluded by observing that the repression of the Land League and its policy had become necessary, and the Government having set its hand to the plough would not turn back.

A resolution of confidence in the Govern-

ment was carried enthusiastically.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Liverpool on Tuesday night in defence of the Irish policy of the Government, contended that the Government had acted neither too soon nor too late. They had to guard against the natural impatience felt at what was felt to be the unreasonableness of the Irish; but they considered it was " not fair to expect that the bitter memories of suffering and wrong which linger still in thousands of Irish cabins can be at once and entirely effaced by the tardy and incomplete reparation of these later years: "-Until very recently, moreover, the greatest

of all Irish grievances remained practically untouched. If the Compensation for Disturb-ance Bill had been passed he did not doubt that they would have taken from Mr. Parnell's hands the strongest, the most powerful in-strument which he has ever wielded. But the House of Lords rejected the bill, and Mr. Parnell was able to convince his fellowcountrymen that they must look to agitation in order to secure attention for their grievances. Mr. Chamberlain continued, I say deliberately that if this agitation had followed English precedent; if its leaders had carried it on within the spirit as well as within the letter of the law; if they had discountenanced violence and intimidation, then there was no agitation in the United Kingdom more deserving of untiring sympathy and more en-titled to complete success. But, unfortunately, they did not do that. If they did not countenance, at all events they permitted acts of outrage, a system of secret terrorism which no civilised Government can be expected to endure It would demoralize any people among whom it permitted to exist. The avowed objects of the League—the reform of unjust laws—were approved by the Government which had pledged itself to effect them if they could; but cruelty to animals, arson, and outrage—these are not, in the opinion of any Liberal Ministry, permissible instruments for political ends." The Government accordingly applied to Parliament for further powers, and he was not ashamed to say that they hoped the warning would be sufficient. He had been invited in an article which appeared in the Standar that morning to frankly admit that they made a mistake. "Frankly," said Mr. Chamber-lain, "I decline the invitation. I do not admit that we made a mistake, and if we had to do it again I would do the same." tween the time when the Government suppressed it two great and important events First, the ave happened. changed its objects and extended and altered changed its objects and extended and anterestits programme; and, secondly, the Land Act has been passed. The leaders of the Land League agitation had other objects in their minds than the avowed object of the League; but so long as they pursued their avowed objects they were perfectly in the right. They attempted to find out the nature and to remove the great grievance, but the secret object was to inflame the grievance, not to remove it. It was to use it as a basis for securing national independence." In such a case as this, Mr. Chamberlain said, conciliation was at an end:—"Unless the Government and the country are prepared to accept the idea of the seces sion of Ireland from the Union—(cries of Never)—and the severance of the two countries—(cries of Never)—I think that the time had come when the Government was bound to assert its authority. . . . Are we ready to consider the Union itself as a standing grievance? and are we prepared to admit that the question of separation is an open one

between us? For myself I am not prepared

to admit that it is possible, either in the in-

terests of this country or in the interests of

Ireland, that there should be created a hostile

Power within striking distance of these

civil war, in which we should be forced to take a side; but if this were avoided Ireland independent must always be jealous and afraid of England. The greater Power, the commercial supremacy of the larger country, would always be a subject of anxiety and alarm to the smaller. Ireland would be crushed under the weight of military and naval expenditure, which it would have to maintain in order to secure its separate existence. We should find our burdens enlarged in proportion. The two countries would be a standing menace the one to the Sooner or later the condition would be intolerable, and we should have to commence the struggle anew. Ireland would mence the struggle anew. Ireland would again have to be reconquered, or England would be ruined. I am not prepared to face these contingencies, and therefore I say, Liberal and Radical as I profess myself to be—(great cheering)—I say to Ireland what the Liberals, or the Republicans, of the North said to the Southern States of America, "The Union must be preserved." Within these limits there is nothing which you may not ask and hope to obtain—equal laws. not ask and hope to obtain—equal laws, equal justice, equal opportunities, equal prosperity. These shall be freely accorded to you. Your wishes shall be our guide, your prejudices shall be by us respected, your inrests shall be our interests; but nature and your position have forged indissoluble links which cannot be sundered without being fraught with consequences of misery ruin to both our countries, and which therefore, we will use all resources of the Empire to keep intact. (Great cheering, the audience rising.)

STATE OF IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LAND COMMISSION COURT. As was briefly announced by telegraph an important meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which a motion, moved by Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., was discussed, to confer the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, now in Kilmainham Gaol. An extraordinary amount of interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the Council Chamber was crowded during the day, the greatest anxiety being manifested to gain admission. The galleries were filled principally by sympathisers with the Land League, who frequently cheered or hissed the sentiments of the speakers. Mr. Gray, in proposing his motion, spoke at great length. He said he intended the onour proposed to be conferred upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon as a recognition of their public services. He admitted that the motion was condemnatory of the Government reason of their imprisoning Mr. Parnell and others. He felt that every honest man believed Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon were in gaol not because of their connection with the Land League, but because the one had completely worsted Mr. Gladstone and the other had repudiated his compli-ments with scorn. Mr. Gray denounced the policy, and said the Land Act was due to the Land League. He condemned also Mr. Forster, who, he said, never lost an opportunity of voting for coercion. This was the opportune time to mark, in a practical manner, their condemnation of the action of the Government. Mr. Gray, in concluding, appealed to the Corporation not to record a vote of which they would be ashamed. If this motion were not passed, it would be a dis-grace to the Corporation of Dublin, the name of which would be a reproach to Irishmen all over the world. (Great cheering.)—Mr. Brooks, M.P., condemned Mr. Gray's proposition as being a censure of the Government and an approval of the Land League policy. He believed that policy to be pregnant with disaster—(hisses)—and that a censure of the authorities at this time would lead to a moral degradation of the people. They had a harvest of legislation in the Land Act, and the fruits required to be gathered.-Mr. Byrne, a Liberal member of the council, denounced the "No rent" policy of the League amidst a storm of hisses.—Mr. Gill, M.P., supported Mr. Gray's motion.-Finally, on a division being taken, twenty-three votes were re-corded for and the same number against the motion, which was therefore lost. Judge O'Hagan, Mr. Litton, Q.C., and Mr.

John E. Vernon sat on Tuesday, and disposed of a number of applications giving tenants a locus standi to obtain a revision of their rents. Mr. Overend raised an important point of jurisdiction under the 37th section of the Act, proposing to transfer from the county court of Armagh a land claim, pending under the Act of 1870, in which John Knife, as administrator of Alexander Mulligan, deceased, claimed to be the tenant, and of Henry B. Armstrong, and sought £270 compensation for disturbance and improvements. Counsel contended as to jurisdiction the two statutes of 1870 and 1881 should be regarded as practically one statute. Impliedly the Court had decided there was not jurisdiction, no provision for such cases having been made in the rules, but it was important that the tenants should have the power of election in selecting the Land Court instead of the Civil Bill Court as a court of first instance. Of course it was settled that the Land Court was the court of appeal in such cases from the Civil Bill Court.—Mr. Weir opposed an application on the ground that there was no jurisdiction, there being no words in the Act conferring jurisdiction.—Judge O'Hagan, in refusing the application, with costs, said had they any serious doubt they would reserve judgment. Counsel had contended that the Court had power, under the 27th section, Sub-section 4, to make an order transferring from the Civil Bill Court to the Court of the Land Commis-sion proceedings which were not proceedings either to fix a fair rent, or others which were within the terms of the Act of 1881, but to give compensation for improvements or dis-turbance under the Act of 1870. The Court had already considered the point, and, being of opinion that they had no jurisdiction, they had made no rule on the subject.—Mr. Litton concurred. The Civil Bill Court, where the ejectments were heard, was that where the compensation for disturbance should be also

, and the Court of the Land Commission would hear appeals from that court.
Intelligence has been received at Ennis of another horrible murder perpetrated on Monday night at Kilnamana, the victim in this case being also a farmer, named Thomas M'Mahon, a tenant on the estate of Captain Charles O'Callaghan. The deceased left his house on Monday evening, it was thought, on a visit to a neighbour, but he did not return, and on Tuesday morning his dead body was found in an outhouse two miles off terribly mutilated and disfigured. No arrest has been made, and no reason can be given for the murder, as the deceased, a member of the Kilnamana Land League, has done nothing which could be supposed to give any

reason for his murder.
Patrick Lalor was arrested at Rheboyne,
Limerick, on Monday night, and lodged in Limerick Gaol. The warrant charges him with intimidating certain persons from buying and taking meadowing. Thomas Dogherty, of Killinane, Mr. William Dobbyn, president of the Abbeylara local Land League, and Mr. Joseph Smith, of Smeen, have also been arrested. Mr. Dobbyn is a gentleman farmer, and has taken an active part in the Land League in Granard.

It is stated that a Roman Catholic curate in Dublin, who declined to withdraw from the Land League, has been deprived by Arch-bishop Maccabe of all the faculties which he

A large number of tenants from the estate of Captain Laveller Blake, near Headford, met their landlord in Tuam on Tuesday and shores. I suppose that the first result would be that independence would be the signal for paid their rents. Captain Blake afterwards

made them a small reduction. Headford, a short time ago, was a very hotbed of rent re-pudiation and outrage. The tenants upon Caruntrile estates paid their rents on Tues-day, and on several other smaller estates the same course is being adopted.

A cablegram from New York to the Daily News runs as follows:—The Irish leaders say that Mr. Parnell's imprisonment is adding greatly to the membership of the Land League, and enormously swelling contributions. Meetings are held daily, and every first in media. effort is made to keep up the agitation. A proposition has been submitted by the Central Council of the League to all the branches asking them to vote on the question of calling immediately a National Convention of the League in America. The leaders say there s no doubt the Convention will be called Rossa's paper is more frothy than incendiary this week. It publishes an address to the Fenians from the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, calling for harmony and united action, denouncing Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone, and concluding thus: "Now is the time for organization and action. Now is the time to show the world that Irishmen, who fight well for every land, have some-thing in them besides talk when the freedom of their own land is in peril."

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION RATIFIED.

The Times has received the following telegrams from its correspondent at Durban: DURBAN, TUESDAY.

A correspondent who has just arrived here from Pretoria says that the Boers do not want to fight; and, indeed, they are not in a posi-tion to do so. Food supplies are very scarce in the Transvaal. Military stores and war material are, therefore, being pushed on to the border by Sir Evelyn Wood. Two thousand of our troops are at Standerton, where Colonel Bellairs has shifted his camp to the site of the former Boer camp—a more com-manding position. It is believed here that the British Ministry will insist on the ratifica-tion of the Convention by November 3, or the country will be reoccupied. It is evident that there are two parties among the Boers—the young and warlike and the old and peaceful.

The intelligence has reached here that the Convention was signed to-day. The firm attitude and the vigorous preparations of the British Government no doubt contributed to this result. The Volksraad relies on England's magnanimity to reconsider provisions distasteful to the people.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

The Queen never forgets her old servants. During one of her drives over the hills from Decside to Donside recently, her Majesty called on the parents of the man Philp, who died at Windsor in June, and placed a bouquet of flowers on his grave in the old kirkvard at Strathdon.

Every one in Portsmouth is glad to see that at last the new Government House is within a "measurable distance" of completion; and equal satisfaction is expressed that there is now every prospect of its being occu-pied by the present Governor and his popular Princess. I hear that the building is well and conveniently laid out as a residence; but to the outer world the site selected for it is ill-chosen, and one that is much exposed to gales of wind, from whatever quarter they

may blow.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is not a young man. He was a leader in Irish politics nearly forty years ago. But it is quite true that the ex-Premier of Victoria is about to take to himself a wife, and that the bride will be a cousin of his—Miss Hall, of Liverpool. May they live long and prosper! I have heard of a bridegroom of eighty who lived to be a grandfather.

Large numbers of gentlemen have now left their shooting quarters in Scotland, and others are preparing to follow. The result of the season is, on the whole, satisfactory, and in season is, on the whole, satisfactory, and in several cases it has been something more. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has had excellent sport in the Abernethy and Glenmore deer-forests. The Earl is a keen sportsman, and a large number of fine stags have fallen to his rifle. At Glenfeshie, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Lord Brook, and party have killed over one hundred stags. Sir C Lampson and party at Rothiemurcans secured a total of fifty-six stags, the average weight of which was 15st. 2lb. Mr. Fowler of Braemore killed altogether sixty; Mr. Clay, Gildermorie, finished the season with thirty-nine; and Mr. Hargreaves, at Glentromie and Gaick, with twenty-five.
Mr. Du Maurier, in the last number of

Punch, has hit upon a lucky vein of novelty in illustration which he might easily develop into a Christmas book of prettiness. By doing exactly the reverse of Konewka, who drew the black silhouette version of the Midsummer Night's Dream, and by turning the actors of his "Brilliant Idea" into white silhouettes, Mr. Du Maurier has contrived a picture that is quite charming in effect, if not original in its mode. The combination of Konewka, Du Maurier et Cie. would make a capital black-and-white exhibition.

This luminous paint, with which the Browns daub themselves all over in this Punch drawing, would in reality make the Browns look like, not blue devils, but pale-mauve demons I took a cottage last week for ten minutes— "the Luminous Cottage" at the Crystal Palace. For five minutes it was like the Black Hole in Never too Late to Mend; and for the remainder of my short tenancy the drawing-room of the mauve mansion was in a blurred twilight, as of veiled moonlight seen or felt through pale-lilac ground glass the innovation or discovery being without any apparent use except in the case of a lumi-nously-painted life-belt for the sea, at a wreck, or night immersion. In such an emergency, very good, Mr. Balmain! I am sorry to hear that Admiral Chaloner.

of Guisbrough, though partially recovered from a recent illness, is likely to withdraw from many of his public engagements. Admiral Chaloner is the head of the family. one of whose members, three centuries ago, introduced the alum manufacture into Great Britain, and against whom it is said that the Popes fulminated threats. The present Admiral has derived greater advantage from the iron in his estates than did his ancestors from the alum; he has been one of the most active public men in the north, and one of the best known and esteemed. Thus his retirement even for a time from public life is an event that will be regretted by most in the

north and by many elsewhere.

We have, it is pleasing to say, seen the last, on English racecourses, of the horse he was riding, Lord Clive, as Sir George Chetwynd has sold him to go to France-not wynd has sold him to go to France—not Italy, as stated in the sporting papers. Lord Clive was a hard-mouthed brute that no jockey could ride, and throughout his career no fortune has attended his owners. A promising yearling, he was entered in all the principal races; but his nomination became principal races of his being described. void in consequence of his being described as brother to Warren Hastings, while he was as brother to Warren Hastings, while he was but half-brother. This appeared a serious mishap, when, after the Duke of St. Albans and Mr. Higgins had conjointly given 3,000 guineas for him, he placed upon record a performance that would have caused him to have been the first favourite for the Derby. Always beaten when backed, or winning when unbacked his career on English racewhen unbacked, his career on English racecourses came to a fitting close at Sandown, where odds were laid on him in thousands, and he fell; and he leaves his country for his country's good.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 26 -27, 1881.

THE FICKLENESS OF CONSTITU-

ENCIES. There will be a general disposition to turn with a sense of relief from the floods of talk which have been poured at Glasgow and Liverpool, to the issue of the Berwick election. The seat vacated by the elevation of Sir Dudley Marjoribanks to the Peerage not only remains in the possession of the Liberals, but Mr. Jerningham has defeated the Conservative candidate, Mr. Trotter, by a majority of nearly two to one. It is thus clear, that while the available strength of Conservatism in the borough, as compared with what it was eighteen months ago, has remained stationary, the Liberals have put forward extraordinary efforts. They have also, it cannot be doubted, been especially favoured by circumstances. There is at Berwick an Irish vote, but it is largely dominated by the Roman Catholic priesthood, and Mr. Jerningham-one of the very few Roman Catholics who have made their way into the House of Commons since the Reform Bill of 1832 as representatives of English constituencies—is high in the favour of the Papal Hierarchy. This fact must be borne in mind, or the political significance of Mr. Jerningham's victory will be exaggerated. The real lesson which the Berwick Election ought to convey is unmistakeable. Within a few weeks of the appeal to the country in the spring of last year, Berwick, as we have seen, admitted a Conservative to what was a Liberal vacancy. It then retracted or modified in July the choice which it had made a little earlier in April. Now a longer interval has elapsed, and the Constituency adopts an exactly opposite course. It peremptorily rejects the Conservative candidate, and gives his Liberal opponent a majority that is unprecedentedly large. The ecclesiastical influence created on behalf of Mr. Jerningham has no doubt been useful. But it is entirely inadequate to account for the preponderance of votes which he has obtained. Nor can there be any particular reason why Berwick, which dis-played a decided bias against Liberalism fifteen months since, should be so emphatic in its support of the Government now. What, then, is the inference to be drawn from the event? Surely the sole practical deduction which facts justify is that the electors have been mainly conit has been signed "more with trolled by considerations which have little or nothing to do with Imperial policy. in reliance on its finality." Plainly, there They have been influenced, we are justified in believing, by personal, local, and, as they may be called, by accidental sentiments. In this they have shown them-selves like other Constituencies under similar conditions and at analogous times. The alternating processes of political ebb and flow are perpetually to be witnessed in the electorates, big or small, of the United Kingdom. Now the impulse is slightly, or it may be strongly, in favour of the "ins." Then comes an interval of waiting, and it is found that popular feeling has gone round to the "outs." Liberalism or Conservatism, as the case may be, has become temporarily discredited, or is under a passing cloud, within the narrow limits of a particular area. The local political managers of either side are no longer in the good books of a substantial section of the free and independent electors. The Conservative or Liberal member in possession has perhaps fallen short of what was expected of him, or has incurred the capricious resentment of a formidable moiety of the inhabitants. These shortcomings, real or imaginary, are visited on the head of the candidate of the same political colour who next presents himself; and critics at a distance invest the occurrence with an exaggerated and a purely fanciful significance. Signs are disof a great wave of feeling covered actually passing, or about to pass, over the whole nation. The prophets who pin their faith to such ephemeral and fortuitous manifestations, and base their predictions upon them, are in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred doomed to disappointment. The triumphant returns of Mr. Edward Clarke in Southwark and of Mr. Whitley in Liverpool, on the very eve of the General Election, were interpreted as prognosticating the sure victory of the Government of the day at the polling booths. What was the sequel? A couple of months later Mr. Whitley indeed held his own, but Mr. Clarke was defeated, and the country gave Mr. Gladstone the largest majority that has fallen to the lot of a modern Minister. With facts like these before him, what student of politics will venture to base his calculations on the

issues of a few bye-elections?—Standard.

THE POLITICAL SPEECHES. The recent speeches of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain will not be without their permanent value if they settle once for all the attitude of this country towards the demand for repeal of the Union with Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking as an Englishman as well as a Radical, declared on Tuesday that the country was no more willing to tolerate the disintegration of the Empire than were the Northern States of America in 1861 to permit the disruption of the Federal Union. The process which Canning likened to the restoration of the Heptarchy is not within the compass of Mr. Parnell's powers. Sir William Harcourt at Glasgow used much the same language on this point as Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool. A good deal of irritation and misunderstanding will be avoided by frankly recognising this fact. There is, doubt-less, a good deal yet to be done before the long catalogue of Irish grievances is exhausted, if, indeed, a progressive community can ever cease to have expanding wants. There is no feeling of resentment in England against the Irish people, in spite of the extravagant abuse which some Irish politicians lavish upon us, our country, and our habits. In the first place, we know that these orators do not mean half what they say; and in the second place, even if they meant it all, they are not people for whose good opinion we should greatly care. Any reasonable reform which is demanded by Irishmen will always be favourably considered by

the Imperial Parliament. But that this country should ever consent to abandon Ireland to civil war, to hostile aland to continual plotting liances. against her nearest neighbour, is what even Nationalists like Mr. Gray know to be impossible. The Union must be maintained, and the resolve of Englishmen to maintain it must be periodically made known, until it is finally taken for granted. On that understanding, as Mr. Chamberlain said, we are ready to work, spite of Mr. Ashton Dilke's unfortunate experience, in the most friendly co-operation with Ireland. Most Irishmen know that the Union is even more for their advantage than for ours; and many who now give a sentimental support to Nationalist movements would hold aloof if there were any chance of their succeeding. The enduring effect of Mr. Gladstone's Land Law Act will soon efface, and will long survive, the temporary influence of a body which a great evil created and a great remedy has disarmed .- Daily News.

EXPERIMENTAL PEACE.

With the best disposition in the world to regard our difficulties in the Transvaal as having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion it is impossible to do so. If the ratification of the Convention signified the contentment of the Boers; if, as was imagined at the time it was provisionally signed by the Boer leaders, it had laid the foundations of a solid and enduring peace, then there would have been some compensation for the humiliations the country had to go through beforehand. But it is clear that the Convention has done and will do nothing of the kind. Heartily accepted, the Convention is one thing; submitted to only as an alternative to renewal of war against overwhelming odds, it is quite another thing; and the Boers give us to understand plainly that if they had a chance of beating off Sir Evelyn Wood's forces they would reject our terms of peace, and that they are already looking forward to a time when, if the Convention is not altered as they wish it to be altered, they will be in a better position to violate its provisions and take the consequences. Every account that reaches us of the conditions under which the Boers have ratified the Convention shows that they do not hold themselves bound by it, and that they are not to be expected to observe its obligations. It has been ratified because, while we have so large a force on their borders, war could not be renewed without a certainty of their own immediate defeat. But even so the report is that our Government has been forced to make promises of reconsidering the terms of the Convention-(promises the nature and extent of which we as yet know nothing) a view to give it a trial than is not much winning of gratitude here any more than there has been in Ireland; and if we are to take the Boers at their word it would be as unsafe to retire our troops from the one country as from the other.

Probably what the Boers count upon is this: that the British Government will withdraw the larger part of its troops, since to keep them where they are would be to acknowledge that they cannot trust their own heaven-inspired peace; that then they (the Boers) may require fulfilment of promises, formal submission to their demands for different terms; and that rather than send out troops again to bring upon England the sin of bloodguiltiness the British Government will give in. That, no doubt, is their calculation, and it is probably a sound one; and of course protest against the Convention now will give greater plausibility to their action later on. Meanwhile we are learning how much the Independent Boers may do even within the lines of the Convention Business people in the Transvaal are, as a rule, not Boers; and so the Volksraad, as a first step to meet its financial difficulties, imposes "heavy direct taxes" on them. Moreover, it seems that besides an ad valorem tax of 5 per cent. on all imports, 33 1-3 per cent. will be added to the value of invoices received from all countries outside of South Africa. This is an unexpectedly early appearance of the Afrikander policy. The Convention (Article 25) provides that goods from the British dominions shall not be treated less favourably than those from other States. Apparently the Boers think this does not forbid them to discriminate between the

products of one part of the British dominions and those of another. It would seem, however, that the favour shown to the Orange Free State is itself a breach of the Convention .- St. James's Gazette.

THE THREATENED WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Times says :- It is very much to be feared that the conception of justice entertained by a Maori prophet on the subject of land will be found very difficult to square with the views of European colonists and their rulers. The question can at best only be solved by patience and forbearance, by strict justice and unswerving fidelity to engagements once entered

The melancholy history of former wars in New Zealand is, we fear, a proof that this mode of solution has not been uniformly adopted. The discontent of Te Whiti and his followers is apparently no longer based on the dilsregard of their acknowledged claims, but on the fact that the process of survey and sale is now being carried on in the district where they have hitherto been left very much to themselves. If this is really the case, the claims now preferred by them are deserving of very little sympathy. The making of roads is for the benefit of both races alike, and this cannot be suspended because the natives prefer their own paths and their old ways of living in the bush. The whole question thus depends on the way in which the native claims have been satisfied in the parcelling out of the territory now being brought under European occupa-tion and cultivation. We cannot but hope that much forbearance will be shown, and that native prejudice, and even native fanaticism, will be respected as far as they can be respected without unduly impeding the progress of a higher civilisation.

A CLERICAL DISPUTE AT BRISTOL. - For many years on the occasion of the Colston anniversary at Bristol the sermon of the Dol-phin Society has been preached in the cathedral. The Dolphin Committee having this year selected as preacher the Rev. R. W. Randall, of All Saints', Clifton, and a wellknown Ritualist, Canon Girdlestone, who is in residence, has refused to him the use of

THE STATE OF IRELAND. The Irish Church Diocesan Synod met on Wednesday in Dublin, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin presiding. The following resolution was adopted: "That we, the clergy and lay representatives of the Church of Ireland assembled in the Dublin Diocesan Synod on Oct. 26, 1881, having regard to the dangerous and disloyal agitation in our

country, feel it to be our duty to express our unchanged and unchangeable loyalty to the law, the Constitution, and the Queen of England." Tuam presented a very animated appearance on Wednesday, hundreds of tenant

farmers flocking in from several estates and crowding into the local solicitors' offices to get notices of allocation to the Land Court filled. When all had assembled a procession was formed, and the men, three deep, marched through the town, each shouldering his notice and cheering loudly for the Land Act. The parish priest accompanied the men, and superintended the filling up of the claims, the stamps for which were in such demand that the local distributor ran out of stock in a very short time and had to telegraph for more. The local attorneys are almost bewildered by the amount of work

thrust upon them. The Roman Catholic clergymen at Clogher have denounced the Land League Rent" manifesto, and have had it torn down and burnt, and have forbidden their parishioners to read United Ireland. Large numbers of tenants are paying rents on the surrounding properties, and others are asking time and promising to pay, the local landlords facilitating the tenants to apply to the Land League Commission. There are over 1,000 that will apply. Seventy ejectments and 500 processes for rent were tried at the sessions held here, decrees being given in all

At the meeting of the North Union Board of Guardians, Dublin, on Wednesday, a letter was read from the Local Government Board dismissing Dr. Kenny, who has been arrested under the Coercion Act, and up to the present has held the position of medical officer to the workhouse. A protest was made upon the part of the guardians, but the chairman pointed out that the order was sealed. A resolution was proposed expressing indignation at the arbitrary conduct of the Board, but ultimately an amendment was carried respectfully requesting the Board to withdraw the order, to allow Dr. Kenny an opportunity of

On Wednesday morning Mr. J. D. Kelleher. secretary to the Newmarket Land League, was arrested by Sub-Inspector Kerm under the Coercion Act, and conveyed to Naas Gaol. The people of the town congregated round the dwelling of the suspect, and cheered lustily for Parnell, Dillon, and others. A farmer named John Whelan, of Garranbehy, county Kilkenny, was also arrested on Wednesday and taken to Naas Gaol, charged with intimidating labourers. Arrangements are being made for holding a Land League meeting in every Roman Catholic chapel through county Roscommon on Sunday next, and to dissolve the Land League branches into Tenants' Defence associations. On Tuesday night, a meeting of children under the age of twelve years was held at the Temperance Hall, Loughrea, and a branch of the Children's Land League formed. Several members of the Ladies' Land League attended, and gave the necessary instructions. procession was then formed and the children, about 400 in number, marched through the town singing "God save Ireland." and followed by about 500 persons.

Dr. Fitzgerald, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ross, has written in condemnation of the "No Rent" manifesto. On Tuesday night armed parties visited the houses of farmers near Croghan, and cautioned them, on pain of death, not to pay any rent till the suspects are released, and warned them not to apply to the Land Commissioners' Court. Three arrests under the Coercion Act were made in Parsonstown on Wednesday. An outrage, supposed to be agrarian, was committed on Tuesday night at a place called Thuvebawn, distant about eight miles from Clifden. The tails of fourteen bullocks, the property of a middleman named Walter Coneys, were cut off. The head constable, with a party of police, has visited the scene of the outrage

Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Cork, in his opening address to the members of the Diocesan Synod on Wednesday, condemned the land agitation, and expressed his conviction that all present would, if necessary, declare their unshaken loyalty to the Queen. Subsequently the Synod, on the motion of Lord Bandon, recorded its determination to make every effort, collectively and individually, to main tain the principles of loyalty and respect for the laws and realm. The resolution was adopted amidst great enthusiasm.

The Lord Bishop of Ross, in a letter to the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, Kildare, on the League manifesto, says:—"The land agitation was mighty in its inception and perseverance because of the unassailable strength of its case in demanding 'fair rents;' the agita-tion, in whatever way continued, will have no case should it seek to persevere in crying out unqualifiedly 'No rents at all.' I will not here go into several questions that may be raised with regard to the authoritative character and value of the last pronouncement of the Land League Executive. These questions others may, and I already find some are disposed to, discuss; for my part I will content myself with saying that its publication has created not only deep regret, but has excited widespread dismay amongst the best and truest friends of the Irish people. It was well and suitably done that the first diocesan condemnation of, as I believe, a most inudicious manifesto should come from a body of clergy who, with such singular earnestness and ability, have from the beginning shared in the labours and helped in the guidance of

the land movement." On Wednesday an agent to a trustee estate visited Ennis, for the purpose of collecting rents. The tenants met him and acknowledged they had their farms at very low rents, but, in consequence of the Kilmainham 'No Rent" mandate, they were afraid to pay their rents at present. They grounded their refusal particularly on the fact that two agrarian murders had been committed in heir neighbourhood within the past week, and that these murders were committed in consequence of the victims having paid their rents in opposition to direct instructions from

A cablegram from New York to the Standard, dated Wednesday, states:—
The Irish citizens of Brooklyn held an

mmense meeting at the Academy of Music there last evening. The Mayor of the city presided. Speeches were made by the Irish eaders and Mr. Parnell's mother. Letters of sympathy were read from several members of Congress, and a few editors seeking to make capital by bidding for the Irish vote. The editor of the Irish World wrote that he would contribute a thousand dollars, and would hereafter give five dollars a week till

andlordism was driven from Ireland A meeting of the Parnell Central Land League was held in New York to consider the subject of an Employment Bureau for the members of the Irish Constabulary. It was tated that fully six hundred members of the force would resign and come to America if they could get employment. A dozen letters of inquiry had been received from them. SOUTH AFRICA.

The Times correspondent at Pietermaritzburg telegraphed on Thursday: -The ratification of the Convention has caused general satisfaction, as a renewal of the war would probably mean a long, wide-spread, and bloody struggle. It is understood that the Convention has been signed more with a view to give it a trial than in reliance on its finality. It remains to be seen how the Boers at large will accept the act of their representatives. The military preparations are already less active. The Volksraad has imposed heavy direct taxes on all classes of business people, an import duty of 5 per cent., with 33 per cent. added to the value of foreign invoices, and special duties on many specified articles. Much discontent has been caused in Pretoria by these sudden, secret measures. Linchiete and Sechele have been fighting on the north-west border. The former was victorious. Montsioa and Moshette are fighting on the south-west border. The Government has proclaimed its neutrality. Mr. Gurdon is settling claims at Wakker-

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.") A committee has been appointed by the Treasury, of which Sir E. Du Cane is named chairman, to consider the best mode of employing the convicts at present engaged on the large public works at Chatham and Ports-mouth, which are fast approaching completion. The future location and employment of the Irish convicts now at Spike Island is also referred to the same committee, as the Fort in which these prisoners have hitherto been confined is required by the War Department. They have also to consider how the labour o prisoners in local prisons may best be made use of for supplying the wants of other Government departments.

(FROM THE "STANDARD." We have received letters and telegrams from several correspondents calling attention to the fact that in the speech of Sir W. Harcourt at Glasgow on Tuesday night, there occurred one of those Scriptural blunders into which public speakers seem singularly apt to fall. The Home Secretary is reported to have said that if the diplomatic achievements of Lord Salisbury were to be commemorated, it should rather be after the fashion of that ancient statue which had a head of brass and feet of clay. Our correspondents point out that the image which is mentioned in the second chapter of Daniel, had a head of fine gold, while its feet were "part of iron and

We have reason to believe that the statement to the effect that Archbishop Maccabe has suspended a curate in Dublin, who de-clined to withdraw from the Land League, is wholly without foundation.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.
The Queen held a Council yesterday, at which his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, K.G., Earl Spencer, President of the Council, and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby were present. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel attended as Cierk of the Council. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, afterwards drove out. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Captain Waller, left the Castle. Lady Churchill, the Hon. Amy Lambart, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Charles Lennox Peel also left. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Evelyn Moore and the Hon. Victoria Baillie. Countess of Erroll has arrived at the Castle as Lady in Waiting.

The Archbishop of Canterbury concluded his visit to the Bishop of St. Albans and the Hon. Mrs. Claughton at Danbury Palace on Wednesday. The Archbishop left Chelms-ford by the 12.40 train, and, after transacting business at his Grace's Vicar-General's office in Doctors'-commons, proceeded to St. Dunservice in connection with the opening of the new buildings of the Sunday School Institute in Serjeants'-inn. Later in the day his Grace quitted London on his return to Addington Park, Croydon.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Russell left Eaton-square for Woburn

Abbey on Wednesday for the winter. The Duke of Marlborough has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Blenheim Palace, Oxon. The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and family have left The Lodge, Virginia, for Headfort House, Kells, co. Meath, for the

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have arrived at Middleton Park, near Bicester, from Wales. Lord and Lady Walsingham are entertaining, at Merton Hall, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe, Lord

and Lady Fitzhardinge, Mr. and Lady Rosa-mond Fellowes, Lady Alfred Hervey, Miss Hervey, Colonel Bateson, and Mr. and Mrs. Leycester. Lord Napier of Magdala, with his family, embarked in the steamer Australia at Tilbury

on Wednesday to resume his duties at Gibraltar. Sir Frederick Roberts also sailed in the same steamer to assume his command at Madras. Sir Henry Elliot has arrived at Thomas's

Hotel from Ireland.

ARTISTS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor entertained to dinner on Wednesday night, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, the members of the Royal Academy of Arts. His Lordship, as host, occupied the chair; and amongst a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen were the Earl and Countess of Egmont, Lord were the Earl and Countess of Egmont, Lord and Lady Braye, Sir Daniel and Lady Macnee, Lord Ronald Gower, Sir R. P. and Lady Collier, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Admiral Sir E. G. and Lady Fanshawe, Alderman Sir Thomas and Lady Gabriel, Alderman Sir T. S. and Lady Owden, Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, Sir John and Lady Monckton, Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Pender, M.P., Professor Richmond, Pro-fessor Colvin, Professor Marshall, Mr. G. E. Street (treasurer and trustee of the Royal Academy), Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., Mr. P. H. Calderon, R.A., Mr. Thomas Webster, R.A., Mr. T. S. Cooper, R.A., Mr. Thomas Faed, R.A., Mr. C. Marshall, R.A., Mr. Alex, T. Taderos, and Mr. G. A. Sales. Alma Tadema, and Mr. G. A. Sala.

Alma Tadema, and Mr. G. A. Sala.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The health of his distinguished guests, the members of the Royal Academy," said he had had the pleasure during his mayoralty of receiving there the representatives of all the learned professions—men distinguished in Church and State, in law, in literature and in medicing. That night ha literature, and in medicine. That night he was honoured with the presence of those whose position as members of the Academy stamped them as the leading English artists of the day. (Applause) The connection be-tween the City of London with art was, he was afraid, more intimate in past centuries than it happened to be in these more modern The old halls of the great City Guilds possessed some priceless works of art; while the noble hall in which they were now assembled could only boast of those magnificent statues that Still he might claim for the rounded them. citizens of London that the lessons which the Royal Academy had taught the nation had not been lost upon the people, and that they were now amongst the first to appreciate the beauties of Art, whether in the departments of architecture, of painting, or of sculpture. Exhibitions of the City of London Society Artists had been held for the last two years in the Skinners' Hall, which had been exceedingly creditable to that young institution, especially as regarded painting and sculpture.

The City of London itself was, he ventured to | believe, becoming more picturesque and attractive under the influence of the new spirit which the Royal Academy had done and was doing so much to awaken and to cultivate. He would venture, moreover, to say that upon no class of the community had the Royal Academy conferred greater benefits than upon the merchants and traders of the City of London. By appealing to their imaginations and by placing before them forms of grace and beauty it had helped them to realise the fact that even in the City of London there were to be found richer enjoyments, purer pleasures, and nobler pursuits than in those which had no higher objects than the mere acquisition of wealth. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that the President of the Academy was not amongst them on this occasion, but he was glad to say they were favoured with the presence of Mr. Street, treasurer of the Institution, with whose health he coupled the toast. (Applause.)

Mr. Street, in responding, said it was simply impossible for Sir F. Leighton to arrive from Italy in time for this banquet. It had, therefore, fallen upon him (Mr. Street) on behalf of the members of the Academy, to tender their most sincere thanks for the toast which had been just honoured. The position of the Royal Academy had been created by Royalty, and carried on by a democratic constitution which had worked considerable changes in it from time to time, and which had given it a prestige from which, no doubt, much might be expected. The work of the Academy was divided into two classes, that which was seen and that which was unseen. As to the work which was seen they all knew it, and he might say in passing that the exhibition of ancient masters which was organised by the Royal Academy in the winter was a source of great benefit to art students, although there was considerable difficulty in obtaining the consent of the owners of ancient masters to form an exhibition. Royal Academy were the schools in which were provided casts, models, and instruction of all sorts. At the present time some 400 students were going through their art education there, were taught by competent masters, and were visited by some 23 visitors, elected by ballot from the members of the Academy. The students were thus brought face to face with some of the most distinguished masters of the day, and obtained an inestimable benefit. And this was an education which was provided for them without cost by a society that had no subvention or aid from the Government, a fact which was unequalled in the Art schools of Europe. There never was a period in which so much was said, written. and thought about Art. The City had several great works in hand. There was for instance the great work of decorating St. Paul's with mosaics, on which the President of the Academy and another artist were now engaged. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that London would follow the example of large provincial towns like Liverpool and Leeds, and establish a permanent Art gallery (hear hear.) Other toasts followed.

VISIT OF MR. GLADSTONE TO LORD DERBY. VISIT OF MR. GLADSTONE TO LORD DERBY.
On Wednesday evening the Right Hon.
W. E. Gladstone arrived at Edge-hill
Station, Liverpool, on a visit to Lord Derby
at Knowsley Hall. He was accompanied by
Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Ellen Gladstone,
and the party were received by Lord Lionel
Cecil, stepson of the Earl of Derby, and halfbrother of the present Marquis of Salisbury.
On alighting the party were immediately On alighting the party were immediately conducted to the carriage-drive of the arrival platform, where the Earl of Derby's landau was in waiting, and were then driven at a sharp trot to Knowsley Park. A large body of police were in attendance at the station, admission to which was refused all except passengers and those having business on the premises. In spite of this there were over a hundred people in the station, many of whom were not of the most respectable class, when the train conveying Mr. Gladstone and party arrived. The appearance of the right hon. gentleman at the door of the saloon was the signal for an outburst of cheering and waving of hats, but the cordial nature of the welcome was to a certain extent marred by slight hooting from the rough portion of the spectators, who by some pretext had succeeded in getting into the station. Along the line of streets in the city through which the carriage conveying the illustrious party proceeded large extra number of police were stationed. Beyond the city limits the carriage was followed by a cab in which were four of the county constabulary in plain clothes. The saloon in which Mr. Gladstone and party travelled was attached to the ordinary train leaving Crompton Hall at 3.52 a.m. Chester, and upon arrival at the ticket platform, before entering Eastgate Station, this carriage was detached and drawn by a single horse into a siding in the station previous to its being fastened to the Liverpool train. There were only a few people in the station at the time, and apparently they were unaware of Mr. Gladstone's presence. The carriage stood on the siding for a few minutes quite unnoticed, until several gentlemen who were standing near, happening to look in the direction of the saloon, quickly recognised the well-known features of the Prime Minister, who was sitting at the window nearest the platform. Their eager looks soon attracted others to the spot, and a general waving of hats took place, which Mr. Gladstone acknowledged by bowing. As the train left the sta tion a hearty cheer was accorded the right hon. gentleman. At Runcorn, the only stoppage on the journey, there were only two or three persons on the platform, and they appeared to be entirely ignorant of Mr. Glad-

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF CARTRIDGES IN COTTON BALES.

Another startling affair came to light in Liverpool on Wednesday last, and has caused considerable excitement on Change. It transpired that in a number of bales of cotton sent from Liverpool to three different mills in Oldham a quantity of cartridges were found, the number in one of the bales being stated to be nearly forty. Some of them were brought to Liverpool on Wednesday and prove to be revolver cartridges of the ordinary "bulldog" pattern. With the exception of one instance, they were discovered before the cotton was put into the beating machinery. chinery. In this case, however, they got into the machinery, and one of them was struck and a good deal dented. Fortunately, the percussion cap was not touched, or the car-tridge would have exploded and in all probability set fire to the mass of loose cotton The bales had been warehoused in Liverpool and were bought in the ordinary way of business; so that at present no clue can be obtained to the presence of the cartridges.

THE BERWICK ELECTION. - Mr. Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, of Longridge Towers, Berwick, Northumberland, who succeeds to the the seat held for so many years by Sir D. C. Marjoribanks (Baron Tweedmouth), is the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles William Edward Jerningham, of Painswick Hall, Gloucestershire, by his union with Emma Wynne, daughter of the late Mr. Evan Roberts, of Grove House, Surrey, and a grandson of the late Mr. Edward Jerningham, brother of the eighth Baron Stafford, and second cousin to the present peer. He was born on October 18, 1842, and was educated at the University of Paris, where he took the degree of Bachelier-ès-Lettres, entering the diplomatic service in January, 1866, passing his examination and obtaining his honorary certificate in April, and being employed at the Foreign Office from May, 1866, till February, 1867, when he was appointed an Attaché at Paris,

being transferred to Constantinople in January, 1870. Promoted to be a third secretary in the April following, he was employed on temporary duty at Athens from July to October, 1870, and was transferred to Carlsruhe and Darmstadt in December, 1872, being acting Chargé d'Affaires therefrom August, 1873, till December of the same year. In October he had been promoted to be a second secretary, when he was several times acting Charge d'Affaires (May 29 till July 25, 1874; May 2 till July 15, 1875; August 11, 1875, till April 30, 1876; and August 24, 1876, till July 4, 1877); was transferred to Vienna in October, 1877; was acting agent and Consul-General at Belgrade from May 30 till August 24, 1878; was unemployed from November, 1879, and retired from the diplomatic service this year. Mr. Jerningham, who is in the commission of the peace for the county of Northumberland, married in December, 1874, Anne, the daughter of Mr. Edward Liddell, of Benton Park, Northumberland, and widow of Mr. Charles T. N. Mather, of Longridge House, Northumberland, by which marriage he is (jure uxoris) lord of the manors of Long Benton and Newton-by-the-Sea. He is the forty-ninth new member returned since the general election of last year, but his return on the present occasion makes no difference in the balance of political parties.

LORD CARLINGFORD AT BATH.-Lord Car-

lingford distributed the prizes in connec with the Oxford local examinations at Bath on Wednesday. Alluding to the question of middle-class education, he said it was at the present time not in a complete, stable, or satisfactory condition, but was imperfect and uncertain in its prospects, and still greatly deficient not only in quality, but in quantity. How these deficiencies were to be supplied was a very difficult question. It appeared to him scarcely possible, and it would not be at all creditable to a great and wealthy country like ours, that a really good and genuine article in education should not somehow or other be provided for all classes. One diffi-culty was, of course, the question of expense whether a large section of the lower or poorer middle class could afford a really good educa-tion for their sons and daughters, but he doubted the allegation of poverty in this matter if the will were there and the comprehension of the need. There was also the difficulty that in this country the people were so divided by class lines, a difficulty which did not occur in many other countries. He saw no reason why the children up to a limited age of all classes should not sit together on the benches of the same elementary school, provided that school were a really good one. This would go a great way to solve the question of expense. If once the sense of the need of a really good education could be created amongst the classes to which he had referred, if once they could be filled with dissatisfaction at the kind of shallow, seperfi-cial, and, at the same time, showy education obtained in a great number of schools, he believed the means of providing a really good school would answer to the demand. There was great value of combination. For instance, by combination among the farmers of the country and the shopkeepers an admirable school might be provided for the use of their children. Whether in other ways this great object might or might not be prompted by in-dividual munificence, or by intervention on the part of the Legislature, he would not pre-sume to say, but the desire for a good educa-tion would of itself go a great way towards system of cramming for the examinations his lordship said it was not generally known what an enormous part "cram" played in the political constitution of this country. The political and the permanent officials of the country might be divided into the crammers and the crammed. Oh the one side the great quality was to be a good crammer, and on he other to take cram well.

ANGIENT CIVIC CEREMONY .- A curious old civic ceremony, which takes place every year, has just been enacted again at the office Queen's Remembrancer (Sir F. Pollock) Proclamation was made according to custom in these terms: "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called the Moors, in he county of Salop, come forth and do your service." The City Solicitor (Sir T. J. Nelson then presented himself, and cut one fagot with a hatchet and another with a bill-hook. Proclamation was then further made: Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called the Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." Solicitor, in answer to that, counted six horseshoes and sixty-one nails, the Queen's Remembrancer saying, "Good number." concluded the ceremony .- City Press.

DEATH OF MR. W. N. MASSEY, M.P.-A vacancy has been occasioned in the representation of Tiverton, Devonshire, by the death of the Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, P.C., M.P., which occurred in London on Tuesday, at the age of 72. The right hon, gentleman was of Irish ancestry, being descendant of the family of the late Lord Clarina, and was born in 1809. He was educated for the law, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1844, when he chose the Western Circuit. He continued to practise for a considerable period, and in 1852 was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth. In July of the same year he was returned to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest as one of the members for the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, and in August, 1855, was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in the first Admistra-tion of Lord Palmerston. At the General Election in March, 1857, he did not contest Newport, being a candidate for Salford, for borough he was returned, and which constituency he continued to represent until 1865. With the return of the Liberals to power in 1859, Mr. Massey accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Deputy Speakership of the House of Commons, an office which he continued to fill until his appointment as successions. sor to Sir Charles Trevelyan, in February, 1865, as Minister of Finance in India, and a member of the Governor General's Council, being at the same time sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. He remained in India till 1868, when upon his return to England he unsuccessfully contested Liverpool, and did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons until November 1872, when at a bye-election he was returned for Tiverton. which constituency again returned him at the General Elections of 1874 and 1880. In 1833 he married Frances Carleton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Orde, rector of Wensley, but was left a widower in 1872.

A STRANGE STORY .- When the small boy caught crawling through the hedge into the orchard was seized by the farmer and asked where he was going to, he replied that he was going back again." That is an explanation of apparently suspicious circumstances which in point of simplicity has the advantage over the story narrated by Thomas Atkins in the incredulous ear of the Maryle-bone magistrate. Atkins had been caught in the kitchen of Sir Ralph Lingen's house under circumstances that certainly justified a demand for explanation. It was half-past four in the merning, too early for an ordinary morning call. Moreover, instead of ringing at the bell and entering by the door, he had got in by the kitchen skylight, and finally there were found in his possession a dark lantern, a "jemmy," a screwdriver, a chisel, a gimlet, pair of pliers, a glazier's diamond, two knives, some pieces of wire, three keys, and a box of matches. The prisoner did not deny the possession of this collection of miscelleaneous but suggestive articles. But he urged they had no relevancy to the matter in hand. A carpenter had, he said, bet him that he could not go through one of the

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MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD DERBY.

The visit of the Prime Minister to Lancashire as the guest of Lord Derby is an interesting political event. It has not now, indeed, as it would have had some twenty years ago, the significance of an unexpected revelation or of unlooked-for testimony to the truth of a prevalent but unauthenticated belief. Lord Derby has long since openly avowed his conversion to Liberalism. He has accepted an honoured place among the supporters of the Liberal cause, and the influence of Knowsley was arrayed at the general election against the part with which the head of the house had been intimately associated for many years. There were characteristic prudence and regard for decorum in Lord Derby's reluctance to take a prominent part in politics on the Liberal side after his retirement from the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield. His father, with a more impetuous nature, went over much more hastily from the Whigs to the Conservatives nearly half a century ago. The time has now come when Lord Derby may be expected to take a position among the leaders of the Liberal party and to bear the burden of responsibility for the inception and conduct of the policy he supports. His cool common sense may be found useful in tempering the too glowing enthusiasm of some among his new political allies. The speech of Mr. Gladstone at Knowsley on Thursday, in reply to the address of the Liverpool Liberal Association, was inspired by a sanguine faith in the triumph of a conciliatory policy in Ireland, with which his distinguished host can hardly have been in entire sympathy. Lord Derby, in his recent contribution to this controversy, has analyzed the character and probable effects of the Land Act with ruthlessly candid criticism. He has rejected beforehand almost all the topics of consolation which Mr. Gladstone dwells upon in his review of the Irish difficulty. Yet it must be supposed that Lord Derby is able to accept and approve Mr. Gladstone's practical measures, though he may justify them by a theory of politics and a conception of political facts not easily reconcilable with his leader's. The Prime Minister, in responding to the congratulations and good wishes of the Liverpool Liberals, disclaimed any attention of promulgating an " extended political manifesto." Mr. Gladstone is, however, a born controversialist, and he cannot resist the temptation to answer to the criticisms passed upon his Irish measures and his expositions of his Irish policy at Leeds and at the Guildhall. It is needless to say that Mr. Gladstone does not fail to present an ingenious view of the subject, and to retort sharply on some of his critics. He does not spare Mr. Lowther, for instance, but he makes his reply to the late Chief Secretary for Ireland the text for a striking view of the Irish situation. He repudiates Mr. Lowther's assumption that there is a struggle between the Government and the Irish people. He refuses to regard Mr. Parnell as truly representing the Irish people, or the Land League as in any proper sense a popular movement. He repels the imputation as a gross and injurious calumny on the national character of Irishmen. Mr. Gladstone's belief is that the Land League is simply "an organised attempt to override free will and judgment among the Irish nation." On this ground he vindicates the measures now taken to repress the League and to curb the powers for mischief of its leaders. It is a struggle on behalf not only of law and order, but of individual liberty. From this point of view the policy of the Government in Ireland is not only justified by the strongest reasons of public morality. but is cheered by fair prospects of success. If the majority of the people of Ireland have been the victims of the tyranny of the Land League, they will welcome the relief procured for them by the energetic measures of the Executive. Lord Derby, it is true, does not agree with his il-Instrious guest in hoping for a vigorous rally to the cause of order. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone was able to cite some re-

THE GRIEVANCES OF COMPOSERS. A discussion is in progress between Mr. Arthur Sullivan and the musical critic of a daily paper as to the extent to which English composers have reason to be contented with the treatment they receive. Mr. Sullivan declares himself perfectly satisfied, and the critic evidently thinks

markable facts in proof of his contention.

that he is satisfied without due cause :-English art, in the opinion of the latter writer, has not met with due acknowledgment at the hands of the Sacred Harmonic, the Philharmonic, and the Albert Hall Societies, nor at the Monday Popular Concerts. Mr. Sullivan himself, the critic says, was fortu-'His talent was recognised almost from the first, and later on his popular ballads and his delightful comic operas carried his names to circles where serious music seldom penetrates. No wonder, therefore, that even his higher efforts meet with a degree of attention vouchsafed to none besides him, and that, for example, his Martyr of Antioch was eagerly taken up by the most conservative choral societies in London. Unfortunately, other English composers are not in the same position." But the critic goes on to remark that while the societies he names have, as he considers, neglected native music, some di-rectors of musical entertainments—Carl Rosa, Mr. Manns, and Herr Richter—have striven to foster English ability. It would be easy, the writer says, to fill a column of a daily journal with the names of English works that have been produced at the Crystal Palace; but works have never been 'a feature there in the sense, for instance, that Schubert and Schumann were a feature." An explanation of this seems obvious. Schubert and Schumann were heard at the Crystal Palace, schumann were heard at the Crystal Falace, were warmly approved, and were heard and heard again till their popularity with musical amateurs was established. English composers also have been heard at the Crystal Palace. Why have their works not retained the composers are the composers and the composers are the composers. The a prominent place in programmes? The critic admits "the untiring efforts of Mr. Manns and Mr. Grove" at these concerts. They have done what they could, and they can do much. What shortcomings remain the creater lie with the audiences or with the must surely lie with the audiences or with the composers.—Evening Standard.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Gladstone, who is on a visit at Knowsley, the seat of Lord Derby, received a deputation from the Liverpool Liberal Association, when

an address was read by Mr. Robert Holt, the president :-

The right hon. gentleman in reply referred to some of the most important topics of the hour. With regard to South African affairs he said:—The principle upon which we acted was this—that, believing there were certain demands upon us, which were, up to a certain point, just and politic, we determined to proceed upon the principle of acceding to those demands, and acceding to them at once, not in a haggling or huckstering spirit, not waiting for the chapter of accidents, not placing ourselves in the position when we might have had to yield to pressure of difficulties what we would be unwilling to yield to justice, but rather at once, when we had in that country an overwhelming force suffi-cient, beyond all doubt, to compel submission, to put down all military resistance—to yield justice a liberal interpretation. But having yielded all that justice demanded, we had no more to give, and our answer, when we heard of the difficulties in the Volksraad, and received demands involving a complaint against almost all the important articles of the Convention, was: "We have no more to say on the subject. There is a Convention to which we must adhere; and as to whether that is a document which may be capable of amend ment, that is an ulterior matter, upon which we have no sufficient light at present; and therefore we look for the ratification of the Convention; and we have nothing more to yield." With very good sense, the force of the reply has been acknowledged by the Volksraad, and consequently the ratification of the Convention has been accomplished.

The subject of Ireland occupied the greatest portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech. In the course of his remarks on this head

he observed : -It has been said that the Land Act is the offspring of the Land League—that was stated in the Corporation of Dublin—and that it had been avowed by her Majesty's Government. Whether it is the offspring of the Land League or not is a question which I would not discuss here, but certainly that avowal has not been made by the Government, for it was my duty, on the part of the Government, to introduce the Land Act, and in doing so I said expressly, in the most formal manner, that what Parliament had to do was not to look at the agitation prevailing in the country, or the demands put forward under cover of that agitation, but at the actual re-lations between landlord and tenant, and to introduce into the law the changes which upon its merits would be required. Well, gentlemen, this Irish question is one of such enormous and overwhelming importance that I wish it to be understood, and I wish to state, or to re-state what I have already said, as to ts precise position, and first, above all, to clear aside the notions with which it is encumbered, and to consider its real merits. Some people appear to think, and many people in responsible offices—if I may judge by the speeches that have been delivered in different parts of the country—that the matter we have to decide is the conduct of the present or the late Government in regard to whom I refer naturally find that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the difficulties that exist in Ireland are due to the conduct of the present Government. That is a most natural and appropriate conclusion for these gentle-men to arrive at, and in the assemblies of their friends they have no difficulty in satis-fying themselves, and those who hear them, of the soundness of their reasoning upon that subject. I refer to them for the purpose of saying that I think it my duty to pass them by. I don't think it would be at all difficult to demolish, root and branch, every part and parcel of those allegations, and not only so, but to follow up that demolition with some very awkward and inconvenient retorts; but

this is not the time for these things. There is nothing so unedifying to the country, there is nothing so lowering to the character of a Government as, when a great crisis really exists, to hear it converted into an occasion of squab-bling between parties to know who is responsible for bringing it about. If the house is on fire you don't inquire into the origin of the fire until you have put it out; and if there is a railway accident, you certainly don't examine how the accident came about until you have endeavoured to extricate the wounded and mutilated and dead. (Hear, hear.) That is the view I take, and I therefore pass by that portion of the subject. It must be well understood that the question we have now before us is really a very simple question. We are not engaged in considering whether the liberties of Ireland should be extended, whether the franchise is sufficient, and whether its local government should be im-proved and enlarged. All these are ulterior questions, with which for the moment we have nothing to do. There is, however, one misapprehension that has gone forth from a person of some authority to which I must refer, because I think it a dangerous and mischievous misapprehension. It is naturally the object of those who are conducting that unlawful agitation in Ireland to make out that they are the genuine and legitimate representatives of the Irish people. Not only presentatives of the Irish people. Not only does this come from persons connected with the agitation, but Mr. Lowther, the late Secretary for Ireland, is reported to have stated, not in a public speech, but in an interview with the reporter—(laughte:)—that it could not be too widely known that the party headed by Mr. Parnell commanded the support of the large majority of the people of Ireland. We must realise, he goes on to say, that the measures now called for will have to be employed aga not the chosen representatives of the great bulk of the Irish nation. He goes on to say that to send an army to support loyal subjects in the enjoynation. He goes on to say that to send an army to support loyal subjects in the enjoyment of their vested rights is one thing; to maintain that army for the purpose of resisting the demands of the virtual proprietors of the soil, who are at the same time the bulk of the population, is a different matter. I made an appeal, in the exercise of what I talk to be a public duty to all orders and felt to be a public duty, to all orders and degrees of men, for support and backing in the arduous undertaking in which we are en-gaged, and this is the support and backing which I have received from the late Chief Secretary for Ireland. He says if we had not robbed and plundered the proprietors of Ireland it would have been a very proper thing, as I understand him, to send an army to support those proprietors, but now that we have robbed and plundered those proprietors it is a different matter, and he has a very grave doubt whether we should throw up the cards. That is to say, that we ought to have supported an unreformed defective condition of the law with an army, and that is most proper; but when we have made a law which Parliament and the Legislature think just and liberal, then it is extremely improper to use our powers to support it. This is the answer we hear from Mr. Lowther. The proposition which is here made is one on which we are entirely at issue. I profoundly disbelieve in it. I utterly protest against it. I believe a greater calumny of the Irish nation—I do not mean to say it is a wilful calumny, because I believe it is rather an

error of judgment—I believe a more gross and injurious charge could not possibly be made against the Irish nation. (Hear.) We believe we are at issue with an organised attempt to override the free will and judgment

where except in the brains of a few individuals, and enforced by an illegal, arbitrary, self-appointed association. It is a question between law and chaos. You in this address referred very properly to the fact that we are acting in support of law and order, but I am firmly convinced that we are acting in the support of liberty specially and peculiarly, because the association with which we are endeacause the association with which we are endea-vouring to deal had struggled hard to put down individual liberty. On a recent occasion I lamented, perhaps in too comprehensive terms, but I think not without substantial justice, a habit on the part of the law-abiding community of not giving active support to the law and the Government, and I refer to that for the purpose of stating with what gratification I observe that among the manifestations that have taken place in Ireland during the last fortnight, in various counties the leading persons have called together well affected men, and have rallied for the very purpose of assisting the Government in its work. And I do not think that any more remarkable manual re nifestation has taken place than the discussion which took place in the Corporation of Dublin, on the proposal to give the freedom of the city to, I think, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton. That was the subject of some personal interest to me, because I visited Ireland about three years ago, and I had the honour of receiving, by a unanimous vote, the freedom of the City of Dublin. This honorary freedom of the city of Dublin is a tribute which has been very rarely rendered. It was my peculiar fate to stand alone upon the list with one other individual—Mr. Bright. I thought my position would be a very singular one indeed for nobody else had received the freedom of the city between Mr. Bright and Mr. Parnell. How-ever, I was saved from that by a double relief. In the first place, two Americans had been placed upon the roll—one ex-President Grant, and the other a gentleman in the naval service of America, who was employed in the command of an American ship-of-war, I think, that came across from America with supplies for the Irish people in their distress. The other relief was when the Corporation declined to present the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell. I look upon that as a fact of very great importance, for two reasons. In the first place, the Municipality of Dublin has always been a focus of popular national feel-ing in Ireland. In the second place, the motion was made expressly upon grounds which were intended to give the go-by to the posi-tion of one who was there to uphold law and

order. It was put rather upon personal grounds, I believe, and to give consolation to certain people; but notwithstanding that, I believe upon the casting vote of the Mayor depend upon it it is a most significant fact in ts bearing on the supposition that the mass of the Irish people are engaged in opposing the policy of the Government—that motion was rejected. You will ask me for a short description of what has yet to be done. It amounts, gentlemen, in my opinion, to a very short description, indeed. The whole character of the popular leadership in Ireland has been completely changed. It is impossible to conceive a greater contrast between the leadership and the trast between the leadership and the doctrines of O'Connell and the leadership

and the doctrines that are now in vogue There were many things in O'Connell's opi-nion which many of us could not agree with. Nevertheless, it is but justice to say that he regarded the principle of social order. I will call your attention to this subject, because it is of great importance. I myself most pointedly lic notice that there were five principles from which O'Connell had never swerved. Of course I speak of the language he used—the interior of men's minds I cannot fathom. He never swerved from express and declared loyalty to the Crown; he never swerved from his desire for the most friendly relations with Great Britain; he respected law and human life; he used the remarkable expression that political change, political improvement, was political change, political improvement, was not worth having at the expense of a drop of blood. What has happened this year? One of the ablest gentlemen associated with Mr. Parnell—a young man, but a very able man—Mr. Healy, in the most emphatic manner, and with evident reference to that declaration of O'Connell's, told the House of Commons, and a state of the state and repeated it twice over, "I am not one of your single-drop-of-blood men!" Now, O'Connell always adopted what he thought good measures for Ireland, accepted them, and was thankful for them, as far as they went, whereas every effort that this particular knot of men—not the Irish party in general, but the knot of men associated with Mr. Parnell—was made to damage,

with Mr. Parnell—was made to damage, and discredit, and, if possible, to overturn the Land Bill and to make its enactment hopeless. Finally, because this is the point at which we are at direct issue. As to respect for property, I will just give you an instance of O'Connell's respect for property, and I am not referring to him for the purpose of glori-fying him as an individual. I want to show fying him as an individual. what was the real national feeling of Ireland, and how the real national feeling of Ireland maintained this principle which it is now endeavoured to overthrow, in order that you may be the better enabled to see through the miserable pretext that is now set up, to the effect that we are at issue with the people of Ireland. When O'Connell was on his trial in 1843, this case was adduced in his defence and there is no doubt whatever about the facts. The association through which O'Connell worked his policy at that time held o'Connell worked his policy at that time held a meeting in O'Connell's absence, at which Mr. Connor—not O'Connor—appeared, and set up the no-rent doctrine. They would not hear of it for a moment, and O'Connell afterwards attended the association, and, referring to what took place, spoke as follows: Mr. Connor knew that a declaration no to pay rent-charge is against an Act of Parliament, and that a combination not to pay rent is a direct infringement of the law. If he wanted to do us a mischief, is not that the course to take? I declare him an enemy of the people of Ireland." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) O'Connell added that the only thing he had to complain of was that this man Connor had been treated a great deal too civilly, and he said, "I regret he was not taken by the shoulders and put out of the room." (Laughter.) All this, gentlemen, as to the principles upon which the Irish nation was formerly led I stated in the most distinct manner a fortnight or three weeks ago, in order that they might meet the notice of those

whom they concerned and that opportunity for contradiction might be given. They did meet the notice of those for whom they were intended, and the proof that they did meet their notice was given by the shower of vi-tuperation which followed. Not one of those points I had laid down was contested. Well points I had laid down was contested. Well, the immediate object which is proposed is rapine. I don't call it by any other name. Sometimes in party contests in this country confiscation and spoliation are talked of until the words lose some of their force by repetition and by the sense that they are used in a spirit of evacuration. But are used in a spirit of exaggeration. Buthis is sheer rapine. The doctrine is that there is a rental of seventeen millions in Ireland and that of that rental only between two and Ballyvourney estates, was arrested on Wednesday night under the Coercion Act, charged three millions ought to be paid. How is this rapine to be carried into effect? By intimiwith intimidating tenants from paying rent He was conveyed to Limerick Gaol. ation, sheer intimidation in three formsdation, sheer intimidation in three forms—danger to life, violent destruction of property, and thirdly, ruin through the withdrawal of employment. That which has grown into existence in Ireland, especially within the last twelve months, I should not like to describe. It is called Boycotting, but I will quote to you a very short description as it is given in the Nation newspaper, which has one of the extreme party for its editor. "The neighbours of the Boycotted man refuse to hold any intercourse with him and his family. They will not eat with him, drink other arrests have been made.

Tenants are beginning to come in with

their rents around Carrick-on-Suir. The Marquis of Waterford has arrived at Curraghmore, and detains a guard of police on con-stant duty. The district is generally quiet. On Thursday evening a meeting of the Ladies Land League, held in the Catholic Association Rooms, Derry, was visited by a force of police, who took several names, and dispersed the meeting as being illegal. A attempt to override the free will and judgment of the Irish nation. The question presented to us is whether Ireland is to be governed under laws made by a regularly chosen Parliament, or whether it is to be governed under laws known to nobody, written nofamily. They will not eat with him, drink with him, buy from him, or sell to him. No large crowd congregated in the streets after

other ways they will let him know his conduct is heartily detested." Thus, gentlemen, it is simply ruin for all those who decline to obey the dictates of the Land League. I have disguised men visited on Wednesday night got an account of more than 1,000 cases of Boycotting up to this time. In the county ring, twelve miles from Cork, and cautioned him not to pay his rent, or they would take his life. He determinedly said he would pay his rent, and would not be intimidated by them. One of the party then fired and wounded him, it is believed mortally. The Chairman of the Cork Board of Guardians parementarily refused on Thursday to make the cork of the cork board of Roscommon alone there are 200 cases. The ferocity—I may say the cruelty—with which the thing is pushed to its remotest consequence is hardly credible. For instance, one of the things done is this: A farm, from which a man has been evicted perhaps three peremptorily refused on Thursday to put a resolution of a Land League guardian, call-ing on the Government to release coercion or four years ago, is marked for Boycotting. What happens? The owner of that farm is, naturally enough, put under a ban; but not only so, for here is a case of Boycotting showing how far it extends beyond the immediate limits of the neighbourhood. An employer has some visitors who want to help their host by mowing some grass for him. These men, of course, are "Boycotted," though they had nothing whatever to do with AGRICULTURAL RETURNS. A Blue-book containing the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, with abstract re-turns for the United Kingdom, has just been

issued. In Great Britain the area reported to be cultivated in 1881 amounts to 32,212,000 the eviction, and are simply lodging in the neighbourhood; so that it is pursued to the acres as compared with 32,102,000 acres in 1880, an increase of 110,000 acres in all, which is ascribed for the most part to the enclosure or reclamation of mountain and waste very last extremity with this apparent deter-mination, if possible—what between the cor-rupt and demoralising doctrine of rapine, and he far more extensive and formidable maland in different parts of the country. The area under corn crops is 8,848,000 acres only as compared with 8,876,000 acres in 1880, a chinery put into action for compelling every-body to acquiesce in that doctrine by with-holding the payment of rent—to intimidate the people of Ireland, so that they might say with some semblance of truth that which I decrease of 28,000 acres. The area under green crops is 3,510,000 acres as compared with 3,476,000, an increase of 34,000 acres only. The area under clover and grasses under retailed in 4,242,000 believe to be totally false, that the people of Ireland are determined to violate all engageunder rotation is 4,342,000 acres, a decrease of 92,000 acres; and the area under arable lands altogether is 17,568,000 acres as comnents, to trample them under foot, and to disgrace themselves in the face of the civilised world. (Hear, hear.) Well, you will say, gentlemen, what is going to happen? This I do say, There is good hope. (Hear, hear.) The people who had been put under the most violent constraint to withhold their rents are coming forward in numbers to pay them. pared with 17,675,000 in 1880, a decrease o

are coming forward in numbers to pay them. The great object was to make futile the Land Act and to keep the people from going to the courts; but directly this court has been sitting about a week-I am not sure as to a day more or less-they have already before them 2,500 applications. (Hear, hear.) Not only These applications cannot be made in a day. They require a careful getting up of particulars. Therefore, what I look to as still more important is the demand that has been made upon the Commissioners for application forms. In reply to demands they had to send out 30,000 application forms and the demand continues. (Cheers.) This explanation will in sheep is about 8 per cent., from 26,619,000 to 24,581,000 or 2,038,000. The decrease, assist in establishing deeply and firmly in the which is pretty equally distributed over England, Wales, and Scotland, is ascribed to the minds of the public the true nature of this great issue. It is a great issue. It is a consevere weather of last winter and spring which killed large numbers, to a bad lambing season in many districts, and to "liver

great issue. It is a great issue. It is a conflict from the very first and elementary principle upon which civil society is constituted. It is idle to talk either of law, or of order, or liberty, or religion, or of civilization, if these gentlemen are to carry through the reckless and chaotic schemes that they have devised. Rapine is the first object. Rapine is not the only the first object. Rapine is not the only object. It is perfectly true that they wish to march through rapine to disintegration and dismemberment of the Empire, and, I am sorry to say, even to the placing of different parts of the Empire in direct hostility with each other. That is the issue in which we are engaged. Our opponents are not the people of Ireland. We are endeavouring to relieve the people of Ireland from the weight of a tyrannical yoke. These thousands of applications that are coming in show that the people have some confidence that they will be maintained, will show you that I don't speak idly or without consideration; and though I look forward with sanguine belief to the realisation of this prospect—that Parliament, the great Legislature of this country, having fearlessly and wisely endeavoured to do full justice to the people of Ireland full justice to the people of Ireland, will mete the due acknowledgment of that justice in the ready recourse of the people to the judicial means provided for doing right between man and man, and in the future peace and improved order and prosperity of that country. I thank you, gentlemen, very much for the kindness you have shown me

the vital and pressing importance of this question, than would otherwise have been justifiable. Lord Derby, in reply to an expression of thanks from the deputation for having afforded them an opportunity of meeting Mr. Gladstone and presenting the address, said: I am not going to make you a speech. I can only say it is a very great pleasure to me to see you here, and it is an honour and a pleasure to me to have been present on so interesting an occasion, and to have listened, as you have listened, to the remarkable speech which has been delivered by our distinguished wast been delivered by our distinguished guest.

on this as on former occasions, and I beg you to excuse me if I have, perhaps, detained you with longer remarks, in consideration of

The deputation then withdrew.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

P. P. O'Neill, secretary of the Cork Land League and paid organiser of the League for the county of Cork, was arrested, under the Coercion Act, on Thursday, charged with having intimidated persons from buying and selling. This is in connection with the estab-lishment of a Land League fair at Ballineen, and the "Boycotting" of the old fair, from which the landlord received tolls. He was conveyed to Naas Gaol. The Freeman's Journal states that a subscription list has been started to prevent Dr. Kenny being at any loss by the sacrifice of his practice and position in consequence of his arrest in Dublin as a suspect, and from the fact that the Local Government Board have now removed him from his situation by sealed order. Its observations on the arbitrariness of this action are very strong. The Freeman's Journal also states that it is rumoured that the Lord Lieutenant will early resign his Viceroyalty. The Irish Times says that the reaction to law and order is more rapid than was at all expected. A large number of military have been drafted into Drumcollogher, and will be stationed there during the winter. Several evictions are expected on the estates of Lord Muskerry and the Hon. Colonel White.

the Last Day, to come in November, it is by no means easy to see. It is, however, a fact that immediate terror of the end of the world Muskerry and the Hon. Colonel White.
Early on Thursday morning Wm. Moore
Stack, ex-Fenian prisoner, Michael J. Nolan,
tinsmith, and John Healy, harnessmaker,
were arrested at Tralee under the Coercion
Act, and conveyed to Limerick Gaol under
a strong escort. The prisoners, who are not will lead people to do very strange things. At the time of the Regent's Park explosion, a young man who had sat up all night playing cards, exclaimed to his friend, "It's the Judgment Day; give me my coat," and was hardly reduced to reason by being asked why he could not face his probable fate in his shirt sleeves. Let us hope that the poor members of the League, are reasonably suspected of treasonable practices. The same morning Mr. J. Wall, vice-chairman of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians, and honorary woman near Neath may survive to learn that secretary of the Aglish Land League, was arrested at his residence, Knockmann. The Dungarvan Board of Guardians, at their sensational prophecies are things to be despised. Meanwhile, there can hardly be any doubt that sensational prophets deserve sound thrashing.—Evening Standard. weekly meeting on Thursday, protested in the strongest terms against the arrest of their FEVER DENS .- There exists in many, or vice-chairman. Shortly after the arrest of perhaps most, parishes in London a vague theory that the Vestries are bound by law to see to the disinfecting of houses in which in Mr. Wall the police proceeded to the house of Mr. Michael M'Grath, Ballinaparka (another member of the Aglish League), whom they also arrested. Both prisoners were conveyed to Naas Gaol. John M'Sweeny, an on Sir George Colthurst's fectious fevers are known to have prevailed. When the inhabitants are in indigent circumextensive farmer on Sir George Colthurst's

stances, the parochial authorities are expected not oly to enforce the purifying of the rooms, not oly to enforce the puritying of the rooms, but to effect it at the public expense, with a view to preventing the further spread of a dangerous disorder. How far this belief is justified may be inferred from the account of an inquest held on Thursday at Marylebone. The death had occurred at Lisson-grove, in a anichburhead long natorious for the preneighbourhood long notorious for the pre-valence of fevers, and it was incidentally mentioned to the coroner that in the past six mentioned to the coroner that in the past six months 19 cases of typhus fever had occurred in three adjoining houses. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that, as the sanitary officer declared, the Vestry were well aware of the state of things, a woman was allowed to lie for days on the infected bedding upon which her child had just died. A doctor who went to the place shortly after the death occurred stated that it had resulted from typhus fever of the most severe type, adding that this

epidemic had undoubtedly been set up by the bad sanitary state of the locality. He had not, however, intended to interfere, as "he believed," like other people, "that there were properly constituted authorities." It was only when he found that those authorities were not attending to the matter that he came forward to denounce their conduct before the coroner. The public are deeply indebted to this gentleman for having exposed a case

rot," which not only was widely fatal, but caused farmers to sacrifice their stocks. This

decrease has been going on since 1874, when the total was 30,314,000, the reduction from

that time to the present being 5,733,000, or

about 19 per cent. Horses, on the other

hand, show a small increase over last year,

ane there has been a great increase on this head for a good many years past, which gives some reason for thinking that the breeding

and rearing of horses is to some extent taking

the place of raising other descriptions of live stock. The importation of horses into the

United Kingdom from abroad, as well as of

other kinds of agricultural produce, continues to go on steadily, although in this case there is no doubt of the continuous increase of the home stock. In 1879, the

number of horses imported was 15,246; in 1880, the number was 9,264; and in 1881, to

the end of August, the number has been

6,632, as compared with 6,596 in the corresponding period of 1880.

In Ireland there is a decrease of 53,000

acres in the cultivated area, which is no doubt partly due to the difficulty of distinguishing

between permanent and mountain pasture

Corn crops have increased altogether 10,000 acres. Green crops again have increased 21,000 acres, but this is found to be almost

exclusively due to the large increase of 34,000 acres under potatoes, there being a

slight decrease under the heads of turnips, cabbages, and vetches. Clover, sanfoin, and

grasses under rotation also show an increase

increase of 6,000 acres under bare fallow.

There is a decrease of 10,000 in the number

of horses, but an increase of 33,000 in cattle.

The decrease in sheep amounts to 303,000, and the increase in pigs is 239,000.

THE END OF THE WORLD .- It would pro-

ably be an idle task to inquire too closely into the motives which prompt any given case of suicide. The act is, in most instances, an irrational one, and the reasoning, if reasoning there be, which leads to it, is most likely

of a very mixed character. Perhaps the most irrational of all suicides is that which is committed to escape death. Such was that of the frogs in Ireland, which, as is well

from which, calumniators say, human competition has ever since excluded them. Of a

similar kind was that recommended by the sire of the flock in Cowper's familiar fable.

Said he to the frightened sheep around him

" I, therefore, deem it wisest and most fit

That, life to save, we leap into the pit.

Allied to these instances must be that of the

collier's wife in the Vale of Neath, who now

lies dangorously wounded by her own hand, having been alarmed by sensational stories that the end of the world is to come next month. The only prophecy which definitely fixes the end of the world in November of the world

this year is, if we remember rightly, an old

Italian one, and some echo of this may have

reached the woman's ears. All the vaguer prophecies, too, which fixed the year but not

he month, are getting driven into a corner,

as October is on the point of expiring. But

mitting suicide late in October, out of fear of

v com-

what any one could expect to gain

of 89,000 acres. On the other hand, the

coroner. The public are deeply indebted to this gentleman for having exposed a case which might otherwise have been hushed up in comparative silence. As for the parochial authorities, they attempt, as usual, to shift the blame from one to another. The Sanitary Committee declare that the sanitary officer was in fault; the officer passes on the charge to the Vestry, and the Vestry profess to make the magistrates responsible. The resultof it all is, however, that no punishment or even efficient censure is inflicted upon any one for an abuse and scandal so distressing that it an abuse and scandal so distressing that it elicited cries of "Shame" even from the coroner's jury .- Globe. SANITARY DEMOLITION .- It is satisfactory to note the progress, slow as it is, of the sani-tary demolition of fever dens. At length the neighbourhood of Lisson-grove is engaging attention. Much difficulty has been encountered in many districts in consequence of the "paying" character of the house property which it was required to destroy. The owners of tenements sublet in single rooms, or small sets of appartments, generally expecting a country in excess. rally receive a total rental greatly in excess of that which is obtainable from a single For example, in the course of inquiries in Westminster some years ago, it was ascertained that the owner or leaseholder of a house of moderate size, for which 107,000 acres. The increase in permanent pasture, on the other hand, is 216,000 acres, from 14,427,000 acres in 1880 to 14,643,000 £100 a year would have been a high rental, obtained on the average of a series of years between £250 and £300. This may have acres in the present year, a movement which has gone on without interruption for some years, and which has increased the area under been an exceptional case in the sense of being an extreme of profit, but it may be fairly taken as a typical instance of the re-sults which accrue from a process of subletpermanent pasture from 12,435,000 acres in permanent pasture from 12,433,000 acres in 1871 to 14,427,000 acres in 1880, while the arable area has fallen. This is ascribed to the low prices of grain and the pressure of American competition. As regards live stock, ting to the poor. In many instances the gains of the landlord are increased by sysgains of the landlord are increased by systematically neglecting repairs. In few cases is much attention paid to dilapidations; in scarcely any is a single shilling bestowed on the drainage or ventilation of property of this class. It is easy to understand that any movement inaugurated with a view to destroy such houses as those to which we refer must encounter serious opposition. It is therefore, we say, satisfactory to find that any great progress is possible.—The Lancet. again, the one leading fact to notice is the large decrease in sheep. The total number of cattle is 5,911,642, as compared with 5,912,046 in 1880, showing hardly any change. The number of pigs has increased from 2,000,000 to 2,048,000. The decrease

THE "CEYLON." - This vessel, which is about to undertake a yachting voyage round the world, under the commandership of Cap-tain R. D. Lunham, having embarked her passengers at Southampton, went out of dock on Thursday afternoon into the river. Her departure has been slightly delayed by the Board of Trade survey. The taking in of stores was completed on Wednesday by the shipping of the live stock, and the pianos and library ware also taken on board. The Carlot snipping of the live stock, and the planos and library were also taken on board. The Ceylon starts with 40 passengers only, some having fallen through at the last moment. Her first port of call will be Bordeaux, where she will stay for a couple of days, and then proceed to Lisbon. She will be at Marseilles for two or three days on or about the 15th of

CETEWAYO.—The Daily News says:—It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, in response to an appeal made to him by eighty-one members of the House of Commons, one members of the House of Commons, stated that Sir Hercules Robinson had been amount of personal liberty might not be given to Cetewayo, provided that he would engage not to make use of it to return to We now learn that, in cousequence of these orders, the Governor of the Cape Colony has given instructions that the ex-King is to have, not in name but in reality, the largest measure of liberty compatible with the prevention of his return to his own country. Sir Hercules Robinson, we are informed, has had two private interviews with Cetewayo, one at Oude Molen, and the other at Government House in Capetown.

ROBBERY ON THE PARIS AND LYONS RAILway.—A correspondent writes to the Times under date October 27th:—"A young lady travelling from Paris to Aix by the 8.40 train decrease in permanent pasture amounts to 170,000 acres. There is a diminution of 10,000 acres in the area under flax, and an on Sunday last had her box broken open during the night and £44 in gold abstracted. The box was locked, strapped, and registered. The thief was evidently not pressed for time and no novice at the art, as all the contents of the box had been carefully readjusted, and been locked again, the lock being a simple one. A friend's appeal to the Paris authorities only resulted in the usual formula of taking details, shrugging of shoulders, and handing on to a higher authority, etc. The box and its contents were untouched when handed over to the registration office at Paris, and was taken direct from the Aix Station to an hotel, and unstrapped by the porter in the lady's presence. Consolation was offered in the shape of an assurance that such losses on the Paris and Lyons Railway known, "committed suicide, to save them-selves from slaughter" when St. Patrick was extirpating the reptiles from that blest island, are common enough."

A Suggestion. - In connection with the late gale, a "Seaman" writes to the Times "to suggest that the time has arrived when the information regarding approaching gales gleaned by the commanders of the Trans-atlantic steamers should be worked up at our own Meteorological Office, instead of our being left, as at present, dependent on the generosity of the proprietors of the New York Herald. The most destructive gales which occur in the neighbourhood of our island are born in the seas to the westward of us; travelling in an easterly direction, they some-times pass clear of us, but frequently, especi-ally during the equinoxes, strike against our coasts. The fact of the existence of a gale in coasts. The fact of the existence of a gale in the Atlantic can readily be made known at our central office, and in most cases a very fair idea of the path in which it is moving can be determined before it actually arrives."

THE "CLAN MACDUFF."-On Monday the body of a man was seen floating, attached to a Clan Macduff lifebuoy, in the vicinity of the Old Head of Kinsale. The sea was so heavy that the coastguards did not think it prudent to launch a boat to pick it up, and they were awaiting a favourable changed of the coastguards that the coastguards are reduced to the coastguards. rescue it. At high water the sea moderated a little, and a civilian crew launched a boat and with some difficulty secured the remains and towed them ashore. They proved to be those of a man of middle height and about 30 years of age. He was of a sandy complexion, face shaved, and a rather heavy sandy moustache. His hair was of the same colour; he wore gray knickerbockers, light-coloured tweed vest, and coat of a small plaid pattern, and a pair of tennis shoes with india-rubber soles. He had two gold rings on his eft little finger, one a puzzle ring, and the other of the gipsey pattern, originally having three stones, but the centre only remains. He had a silver watch, the glass and hands of which were removed possibly by the knocking which the body had evidently been subjected to.

THE COST OF THE COLONIES .- A Parliamentary return has been issued of the cost of the several colonies of the Empire to the British Exchequer between 1869-70 and 1879-80. The net expenditure during that period for civil and other services was £2.285,310 : and for military services, £26,406,189. In 1897-80 the net total for army purposes was £6,413,248, exclusive of £30,646, the amount by which the receipts from Ceylon exceeded the expenditure. The sums allowed for military services during the year mentioned were:

—Gibraltar, £387,196; Malta, £391,666; Cyprus, £74,020; Mauritius, £37,001; Bermuda, £182,327; St. Helena, £23,501; Hong Kong, £98,856; South Africa, £4,842,291; Kong, £80,856; South Africa, £4,842,291; Jamaica, £72,760; Bahamas, £7,624; Honduras, £10,312; West Indies, £104,622; Nova Scotia, £147,492; West Coast of Africa,£42,546; Straits Settlements,£18,506; and Western Australia,£11,174. MORNING EDITION.

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29-30, 1881.

M. GAMBETTA'S POSITION.

For the moment M. Gambetta appears to be once more leaning towards moderate counsels. His speech and his silence during his recent visit to Normandy have alike pointed in this direction. He has for the most part kept clear of politics, and, on the one occasion when he did allow himself to touch on them, it was merely to utter the reassuring commonplace that, as the Republic belongs to the nation and not to a party, it is wide enough to embrace every Frenchman. Generalities of this kind have seldom been found to hamper their authors when it has proved convenient to disregard them. A man must show himself a Frenchman before he can establish the title to be enfolded in these maternal arms, and the possession of sound political opinions may easily be made a part of the Republican conception of nationality. The foes who belong to a man's own household may fairly share the largest share of his hatred. That M. Gambetta has not lost sight of the advantages associated with the pursuit of a conciliatory policy may be fully admitted. But realisation of these advantages has not governed his action in the past. and there is not much ground to suppose that it will exert any more effectual influence upon his action in the future. In form, indeed, it may still be an open question whether he is going to ally himself with the Moderate or the Extreme section of the Republicans. But, in fact, it seems be no longer of much importance what the party with which he happens to associate himself happens to be called. The faculty of offering an effectual resistance to the continually growing demands of the extreme Radicals is, to all appearance, denied to French Republican politicians. The utmost they can bring themselves to say is that the time has not yet come for doing this or that, and this dilatory plea naturally serves as an invitation to the Radicals to show that the time has come sooner than the Government expected. The only difference that is likely to be visible between a Gambetta Cabinet in which the Moderate Left has the predominance and a Gambetta Cabinet in which the Advanced Left has the predominance is that in the one case the Extreme party will dictate what the Ca-

to itself .- Saturday Review. The Spectator says: M. Gambetta may well hesitate, if he does hesitate, to accept power, for he will inherit a position as embarrassing as any which ever fell to a statesman's lot. There appears to be no limit to the evil results to be expected from the invasion of Tunis. It has become a war waged on the great scale under most difficult circumstances, with everything to be lost by defeat, and nothing to be gained by success, except a new and intelerable burden on the French military reservoir of strength. The expedition has nearly isolated France abroad, and M. Gambetta will take up the helm without seeing anywhere an ally. Nothing short of a direct menace to Egypt would now alienate the British people from the French But the entente cordiale is far weaker than it was when the expedition to Tunis commenced, and is marked by a certain suspiciousness whenever Egyptian affairs appear to approach a crisis. The Government of Spain-a country which always preoccupies French politicians-feels itsel distinctly injured by the failure to defend its subjects in Oran, and by the projects for an invasion of Morocco. And finally, Italy, which might have been so firm a friend to the Republic, has been compelled by the Tunis expedition to throw herself into the arms of the Austro-German elliance. M. Gambetta will take up the reins to find France isolated and ringed in with doubtful, suspicious, or semi-hostile Governments.

binet is to do, while in the other case an

Extreme Cabinet will do what it dictates

THE OCCUPATON OF KAIRWAN.

The Times doubts whether, in the present condition of parties in France, the advartage of the unopposed occupation of Kairwan, such as it is, will not be reaped by the successors of the present Ministry rather than by M. Ferry and his colleagues. In any case, the Ministry will have to bear the odium of much disappointment, and will bequeath a heavy task to its successors :-

It is possible, of course, that the occupation of Kairwan will strike terror into the insurgents, and thereby weaken their powers of mischief and resistance for the future; but it is at least equally possible that the profana-tion of the sacred city by the presence of armed infidels may set their fanaticism aflame, and arouse, not merely the Arab tribes, but every Moslem in Tunis against the power of the Frank. The present Ministry will doubtless make as much capital as it can out of the occupation of Kairwan in the forthcoming debates in the Chamber, but it will find it very difficult to convince an assembly not too favourably disposed to it, either that its policy in Tunis was wisely conceived at the outset, or that it has been executed with a liciency and vigour. The Ministry of M. Fe rry will have other and in some respects gra ver charges to meet than those which arise, out of the merely domestic aspect of the policy pursued in Tunis. The pursuit of an alluring phantom in Tunis has lest France more or less isolated in Europe. It has ranged Italy on the side of the Central European Powers, and it has chilled, at least for the moment, the friendly regard of England.

The Saturday Review has no doubt that the primary object of King Humbert's visit to Vienna is to give a reply on the part of Italy to the Tunis expedition. Not that there are any signs of immediate hostility between France and Italy. On the contrary, the Italian Treaty of Commerce which the French Government had postponed with an appearance of lukewarmness greater even than it has manifested towards the English treaty, seems now on the point of being really concluded :-

Both Governments, too, have a solid tie of friendship in the enmity with which the Papacy equally regards them. The Tunis expedition itself has had the wholesale effect increasing the dislike of the French people for war, and Italy has at this moment every reason for desiring peace which a deli-cate financial situation can suggest. It is the future, and probably a not very near future, that Italy is considering. The royal visit to Vienna is very much like the erection of one of the new forts on the Italian side of the Alps. It is a strengthening of the de-fensive position of Italy. War with Italy would be one thing, and war with Italy, backed by Austria, even if Germany kept aloof, would be another and a very different thing. It would be a war into which no French statesman, not even M. Ollivier or M. Saint-Hilaire, could enter with a light heart. The Austrian alliance, like a new fort, only in a much greater degree, makes a French war more difficult, and therefore more improbable.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Saturday Review believes that although the Volksraad has sanctioned the convention, the Boers are not likely after the evacuation of their country to observe its terms with minute fidelity. There can be little doubt that the least acceptable part of the convention is that which provides for the protection of the native population :-

It may possibly be desirable to reconsider the terms of the English protectorate over the natives. During the short period of annexat on, the native tribes, having technically become English subjects, may perhaps have established a certain claim on the Imperial Government. In practice the relations between the Dutch farmers and the natives had not been materially altered. The coloured population being remitted to its former condition, loses rather a prospect of improvement than any advantage actually enjoyed. No Government could have established equality of rights be-tween the dominant minority and the inferior race. It is impossible to confer full constitutional privileges on half-civilized tribes which largely outnumber the residents of European descent. Since the Convention has been ratified as a whole, it is not impossible that some arrangement with respect to the natives may be made by friendly negotiation. The English Government is bound to secure the rights and property of those who adhered to their allegiance during the recent troubles, and especially of the English residents. The their political opponents, and their possible desire of revenge deserves no favourable consideration. In their contention as to the debt they are probably in the wrong; but in such cases the debtor who is unwilling to pay has a great advantage over a rightful claimant.

THE PROPOSED LAND BILL FOR ENGLAND.

It seems to be acknowledged by Conservatives as well as Liberals, says the Economist, that legislation of some kind is needed to put the relation of landlord and tenant in England upon a more satisfactory footing, and we may reasonably expect that before another year has passed compensation for unexhausted improvements will have been rendered compulsory by Act of Parliament :--

A large section of the farmers, however, are not satisfied with this solution of the problem, and they have put forward, through the Farmers' Alliance, a scheme which goes a great deal further, and the effect of which would be to substitute for our present agrarian constitution a system which can only be fairly described as one of dual ownership. It deprives the landlord, without compensation, of some of the most valuable incidents of his estate. To begin with, he will no longer be at liberty to choose who shall be his tenants. The only way in which he will be able to resume possession of his land, and dispose of it as he pleases, will be by the exercise of his right of pre-emption, and if the suggested measure of compensation is adopted he may be mulcted for such a display of free-will in a heavy fine. Subject to this expensive privilege, he will be bound either to keep on his old tenant. or to accept any person who is willing to pay for the tenant-right, and whom a Court, on which the landlord is not represented, deems solvent and unobjectionable. But, further, the landlord will no longer have any effective voice in determining the manner in which his farms shall be cultivated Secondly, the measure of compensation adopted in the proposed Bill not only confers upon the tenant a right to which he is neither expressly nor impliedly entitled by his contract, but in effect transfers to him an interest in the soil itself. Lastly, to submit the relation of landlord and tenant, with all its incidents, to the supervision of a public tribunal would be in every way a retrograde step. An examina-tion of the functions with which the proposed Court is to be invested will show that, upon every change of tenants, the terms of the new contract will be moulded according to its discretion. Agriculture would unquestionably be benefited if the occupier were given the security which he at present lacks for the legitimate fruits of his capital. It would be still further benefited if the present race of owners were released from the fetters of their settlements, and the acquisition of ownership were made easier and more simple. These are changes in the law which violate no economic principle, and which are in complete harmony with the natural tendencies of our agrarian system. But the scheme of the Farmers' Alliance, with its degradation of the landlord, its divided proprietorship, and its judge-made contracts, is a reactionary attempt to revert to a totally different and much more backward type.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE "HOLY CITY" BY THE FRENCH TROOPS. The Times correspondent with General Etienne's column, telegraphing from Kair-

wan on the 26th of October, says :-Kairwan surrendered to-day without a blow being struck. When we were within two miles of the town Colonel Moulin, escorted by some cavalry and his staff, galloped on. and in a few minutes came within easy firing distance. Flanking parties of cavalry were sent out on each side of the town, and I went on with one of them. We rode right up to the walls, and immediately afterwards the inhabitants hoisted the white flag on the tower of the Great Mosque. The staff then advanced to within speaking distance of the walls, and in a few minutes we were met by the Governor and his staff. The former declared that he voluntarily surrendered the town. The order to advance was then given. Just one hour after the advance guard had reached the walls, the troops began to defile into the city. Each battalion was headed by its trumpeter playing

KING HUMBERT'S VISIT TO VIENNA. | posite side. We are now encamped under the The Saturday Review has no doubt that | walls. The 48th Regiment only is stationed in the citadel. The soldiers have been strictly forbidden to enter the town. This has caused much disappointment and a good deal of openly-expressed grumbling. The men are very fatigued, and the weather has been exceedingly hot and the dust almost insupportable. All the country round Kairwan is dried-up marsh. The Zaghouan column is reported to be within a few miles' march of us, but the Besseba column will not arrive for two days at least. The natives look sullen and dejected, and I have never seen one smile since we have been here. The French have confirmed the Tunisian Colonel Marabet in his appointment as Governor of Kairwan. The insurgents occupy the mountains near the city. They have not been subdued, and every one even here is laughing at the whole business. The arrangements of General Etienne and Colonel Moulin are excellent, and our supply of water is amply sufficient. It is rumoured that an expedition in Southern Tunis will be necessary.'

> THE STATE OF IRELAND. DISCOVERY OF DYNAMITE.-LETTER FROM MR.

PARNELL. An extraordinary discovery of a large quantity of dynamite, with fuse and caps, was made by the officers of the Great Northern Northern Railway at the Drogheda Station on Friday evening. It appears that a passenger, of respectable appearance was observed by a fellow-passenger, who travelled from Dublin to Malahide by the down express train, to be handling a parcel from which the ends of cartridges were seen protruding, and on the arrival of the train at Malahide the guard's attention was called to the fact that combustibles were being carried in the train. He (the guard) took possession of the parcel, and on his arrival at Drogheda station at once placed the affair in the hands of Mr. Simingion, the superintendent, who endeavoured to get the name of the supposed owner of the parcel, but failed, the passenger denying any knowledge whatever of it. The parcel, when weighed, was found to contain over nine pounds of dynamite. The police authorities have taken possession of it, and the railway officials are endeavouring to trace the owner, who took a ticket from Dublin to Warren

Mr. Parnell, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the Freeman's Journal :-

KILMAINHAM PRISON. Dear Sir,-I have noticed that a proposition has been made in some parts of the country to form a "Tenants' Defence Association," with a view of replacing the or-ganisation of the Irish National Land League; and I take this, probably the last, opportunity I shall have of putting our friends throughout Ireland in possession of the reason why we here are all strongly opposed to the formation of such associations. Freedom of speech and the right of combination have been forbidden by the Government, and the proposed associations would only be tolerated by Mr. Gladstone so long as they appear disposed to carry out his views and policy; and so far as they appear likely to attempt to undo the work which the Irish Land League has done during the last two years. It is the purest childish-League which has been proclaimed. It is its spirit and its principles which have been really aimed at; and no other organisation will be tolerated by our rulers for an instant, unless it promises to be of a reactionary and Whiggish nature, willing to assist the Government in their attempt to repress and mislead and demoralise the Irish tenant farmers. Michael Davitt opposed me when, two years since, I suggested that, for the sake of harmony, a defence association should be added to that of the Land League; and I have lived to recognise the wisdom of his judg-ment. We call, therefore, upon our friends who are true to the principles of Davitt and the League to discourage the foundation of these mongrel associations, and have nothing whatever to do with them. Permit me to express, in conclusion, the unanimous feeling of every man in this gaol that they are willing to remain here for any number of months or years that may be necessary.—Yours truly,

CHAS. S. PARNELL. The editor of the Freeman's Journal adds that he felt himself compelled to omit portions of the letter, in view of the recent proclamation of the Government.

It is stated that the Government intend giving a pecuniary reward to the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary for the hardships they have endured and the admirable work they have accomplished during the past

The Dublin Gazette contains a notice from the Lord Lieutenant offering a reward of £300 for information which will lead to the conviction of the murderer of Michael Maloney, the farmer who was shot dead while sitting in his own parlour at Rathclooney, co. Clare, on the night of the 22d

Six persons were on Saturday convicted of breaking glass in Mr. Fitzpatrick's establishment, Sackville-street, during the recent riots. Baron Dowse sentenced them to twelve months' imprisonment each, observing that he had the power to inflict two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Another section of the Act set out that a person guilty of an offence of this kind was liable to a sentence of five years' penal servitude. He wished the mobs and roughs of Dublin to understand that any who had been engaged in this disgraceful injury to property were liable to this sentence. Let men agitate within the limits of the Constitution, but they must obey the law, and not get into street

Several fresh arrests of "suspects" have

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY. The Queen yesterday morning walked, and afterwards drove, attended by the Hon. Victoria Baillie, to Abergeldie Mains. The Princess Beatrice rode, attended by Miss Bauer. In the afternoon her Majesty drove

with the Princess Beatrice and the Countess The Weekly Register explains the motive of the Duke of Norfolk's pilgrimage to Lourdes as follows :- The Duke of Norfolk has left town on a fortnight's visit to Lourdes, accompanied by the infant Earl of Arundel, the family physician, Dr. Evershed, and a few personal friends, to make a novena" for the health of the young Earl.

and Lady Mary Hervey have left town for lckworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marquis of Northampton arrived at Northampton House, Piccadilly, on Friday

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol

from Paris.

The Lord President of the Council has returned to Althorpe, Northampton, from Balmoral, where his lordship proceeded early in the week for the Privy Council. Viscount Clifden has lest town for Dresden,

and purposes to spend several months in Germany. Lord and Lady Ormathwaite have left Warfield Park for St. Leonards-on-Sea, where their youngest son is seriously ill with

Lady Huntingtower and the Ladies Tollemache are still paying visits in Scotland.

The Right Hon. Lord Justice and Lady Bret have arrived at Ennismore-gardens from St. Leonards.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, drove to Croxteth, the seat of Lord Sefton, on Friday, and thence pro-ceeded to Court Hey, the residence of Mr. a fanfare. All the column passed through the town and then came out by a gate on the op-

VICTIMS OF THE LAND LEAGUE. A meeting to promote the formation of an association for the relief of women in distress through the non-payment of rent was held on Friday at the Palace of the Archbishop of Dublin. There was a very large attendance, particularly of ladies. Among those present were Lady Cowper (attended by Major Byng, assistant private secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant), the Vice-Chancellor of Ireland Judge Warren, Viscount Gough, the Recorder of Dublin, the Dean of St. Patrick's, Captain the Hon. H. Ward, Mr. William Digges La Touche, D.L., the Rev. Dr. Salmon The Touche, D.L., the Rev. Dr. Salmon Archbishop presided Mr. Brook stated the object of the association, which he said was purely charitable, and had no political side or aspect. The non-payment of rent in Ireland had caused the keenest distress to families and individuals depending for their income on the land. Owing to this it was determined to form this association, which had for its object the relief of widows or unmarried women whose incomes had failed in whole or in part through the cause mentioned. The association would consist of a patron (and the Archbishop had kindly granted his patronage), patronesses, of whom a considerable number had already been secured, a general committee, and and an executive committee. The executive committee would sit in Dublin, and their duty would be to examine into applications for ssistance. That would be a very important duty, as no doubt a large number of claims would be sent in. Aid would be given to those who were found to be in distress, or loans would be advanced, repayable without interest, as many persons would object to accept charitable reliet. An undertaking would be required that persons benefited should intimate the repayment of rent, so that relief might be stopped. This would be only an honorary undertaking, as it was determined that no agreements would be made which might afterwards entail recourse to the law. The support of the association would not be confined to the public of Ireland, but appeals would also be made for subscriptions in England. The treasurer had already between £300 and £400 in hand. It was proposed to purchase needlework from persons in distress, and the committee would also undertake the administration of moneys entrusted to them on special trusts. He then, in order to show the great necessity of such an association, proceeded to give several instances of families who were suffering the keenest distress by reason of their incomes not being forthcoming in consequence of the non-payment of rent. He pointed out that the associa-tion would in no way interfere with the Government. A motion was passed forming the association, and, on the motion of Lord Gough, the following were appointed as the executive committee:—The Vice-Chan-

cellor, Mr. James Wilson, Mrs. R. R. Warren. Miss Digges La Touche, Reverend F. C. Trench, Mrs. Granby Burke, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Miss Blanche Tottenham, Mr. W. G. Brooke; with Miss Digges La Touches and Mr. S. F. Adair as honorary treasurers, and Miss Isabel French and Mr. J. Spunner as honorary secretaring. AGRICULTURAL RETURNS. A Blue-book containing the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, with abstract returns for the United Kingdom, has just been issued. In Great Britain the area reported to be cultivated in 1881 amounts to 32,212,000 acres as compared with 32,102,000 acres in 1880, an increase of 110,000 acres in all, which is ascribed for the most part to the enclosure or reclamation of mountain and waste land in different parts of the country. The area under corn crops is 8 848,000 acres only as compared with 8.876,000 acres in 1880, a decrease of 28,000 acres. The area under green crops is 3,510,000 acres as compared with 3.476,000, an increase of 34,000 acres only. The area under clover and grasses under rotation is 4,342 000 acres, a decrease of 92,000 acres; and the area under arable lands altogether is 17.568,000 acres as compared with 17,675,000 in 1880, a decrease of 107,000 acres. The increase in permanent pasture, on the other hand, is 216,000 acres, from 14,427,000 acres in 1880 to 14,643,000 acres in the present year, a movement which has gone on without interruption for some years, and which has increased the area under permanent pasture from 12,435,000 acres in 1871 to 14.427,000 acres in 1880, while the arable area has fallen. This is ascribed to the low prices of grain and the pressure of American competition. As regards live stock, again, the one leading fact to notice is the

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large decrease in sheep. The total number of cattle is 5,911,642, as compared with 5.912,046 in 1880, showing hardly any change. The number of pigs has increased from 2,000,000 to 2,048,000. The decrease in sheep is about 8 per cent., from 26,619,000 to 24,581,000 or 2,038,000. The decrease, which is pretty equally distributed over England, Wales, and Scotland, is ascribed to the severe weather of last winter and spring, which killed large numbers, to a bad lamb ing season in many districts, and to "liver rot," which not only was widely fatal, but caused farmers to sacrifice their stocks. This decrease has been going on since 1874, when the total was 30,314,000, the reduction from that time to the present being 5,733,000, or about 19 per cent. Horses, on the other hand, show a small increase over last year, ane there has been a great increase on this head for a good many years past, which gives some reason for thinking that the breeding and rearing of horses is to some extent taking the place of raising other descriptions of live stock. The importation of horses into the United Kingdom from abroad, as well as of other kinds of agricultural produce, continues to go on steadily, although in this case there is no doubt of the continuous increase of the home stock. In 1879. number of horses imported was 15,246.; in 1880, the number was 9,264; and in 1881, to the end of August, the number has been 6,63?, as compared with 6,596 in the corre-

sponding period of 1880. In Ireland there is a decrease of 53,000 acres in the cultivated area, which is no doubt partly due to the difficulty of distinguishing between permanent and mountain pasture. Corn crops have increased altogether 10.000 acres. Green crops again have increased 21,000 acres, but this is found to be almost exclusively due to the large increase of 34,000 acres under potatoes, slight decrease under the heads of turnips, cabbages, and vetches. Clover, sanfoin, and grasses under rotation also show an increase of 89,000 acres. On the other hand, the decrease in permanent pasture amounts to 170,000 acres. There is a diminution of 10,000 acres in the area under flax, and an increase of 6 000 acres under bare fallow. There is a decrease of 10,000 in the number of horses, but an increase of 33,000 in cattle The decrease in sheep amounts to 303,000, and the increase in pigs is 239,000.

DRINKING HABITS AND BAD DWELLINGS .- A correspondent replies in a letter to the Times to some remarks recently made by Baron Dowse in Dublin with reference to drink and bad dwellings. Baron Dowse expressed his belief that a great deal of crime arose from drunkenness, that drunkenness again, arose in a great measure from the fact that the working classes lived in bad dwellings, and the improvement of those dwellings would lessen the desire for drink. The correspondent says that drink has far more to do with causing bad dwellings than bad dwellings have with leading to drink. On this point "depends in a great measure the case of those who would find their remedies for drunkenness in anything but legislation. In-struction. example, principle, day-schools and night-schools, thrift, above all things better

dwellings, are to gain some time or other, the victory over urunkenness. But when Is there any sign that they are doing so now? On the contrary, you will hear it said by some that the habit of drinking is increasing, and especially among young women; and if these are to become dram-drinkers, heaven will have to show the men where they are to find comfortable homes.

THE END OF THE WORLD .- It would probablybe an idle task to inquire too closely into the motives which prompt any given case of suicide. The act is, in most instances, an irrational one, and the reasoning, if reasoning there be, which leads to it, is most likely of a very mixed character. Perhaps the most irrational of all suicides is that which is committed to escape death. Such was that of the frogs in Ireland, which, as is well kirown, "committed suicide, to save themselves from slaughter" when St. Patrick was extirpating the reptiles from that blest island, from which, calumniators say, human comnetition has ever since excluded them. Of a similar kind was that recommended by the sire of the flock in Cowper's familiar fable. Said he to the frightened sheep around him "I, therefore, deem it wisest and most fit That, life to save, we leap into the pit." Allied to these instances must be that of the

collier's wife in the Vale of Neath, who now ies dangerously wounded by her own hand, having been alarmed by sensational stories that the end of the world is to come next month. The only prophecy which definitely fixes the end of the world in November of this year is, if we remember rightly, an old Italian one, and some echo of this may have reached the woman's ears. All the vaguer prophecies, too, which fixed the year but not the month, are getting driven into a corner, as October is on the point of expiring. But what any one could expect to gain by committing suicide late in October, out of lear of the Last Day, to come in November, it is by no means easy to see. It is, however, a fact that immediate terror of the end of the world will lead people to do very strange things. At the time of the Regent's Park explosion, a young man who had sat up all night playing cards, exclaimed to his friend, "It's the Judgment Day; give me my coat," and was hardly reduced to reason by being asked why he could not face his probable fate in his shirt sleeves. Let us hope that the poor woman near Neath may survive to learn that sensational prophecies are things to be des-pised. Meanwhile, there can hardly be any doubt that sensational prophets deserve sound thrashing.—Evening Standard. FEVER DENS.-There exists in many, or perhaps most, parishes in London a vague theory that the Vestries are bound by law to

see to the disinfecting of houses in which infectious fevers are known to have prevailed. When the inhabitants are in indigent circumstances, the parochial authorities are expected not only to enforce the puritying of the rooms, but to effect it at the public expense, with a view to preventing the further spread of a dangerous disorder. How far this belief is justified may be inferred from the account of an inquest held on Thursday at Marylebone. The death had occurred at Lisson-grove, in a neighbou hood long notorious for the prevalence of fevers, and it was incidentally mentioned to the coroner that in the past six months 19 cases of typhus fever had occurred in three adjoining houses. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that, as the sanitary officer declared, the Vestry were well aware of the state of things, a woman was allowed to lie for days on the infected bedding upon which her child had just died. A doctor went to the place shortly after the death oc-curred stated that it had resulted from typhus fever of the most severe type, adding that this epidemic had undoubtedly been set up by the bad sanitary state of the locality. He had not, however, intended to interfere, as "he believed," like other people, "that there were properly constituted authorities." It was only when he found that those authorities were not attending to the matter that he came forward to denounce their conduct before the coroner. The public are deeply indebted to this gentleman for having exposed a case which might otherwise have been hushed up in comparative silence. As for the parochia authorities, they attempt, as usual, to shift the blame from one to another. The Sanitary Committee declare that the sanitary officer was in fault; the officer passes on the charge to the Vestry, and the Vestry profess to make the magistrates responsible. The result of it all is, however, that no punishment or even efficient censure is inflicted upon any one for an abuse and scandal so distressing that it elicited cries of "Shame" even from the coroner's jury .- Globe.

SANITARY DEMOLITION .- It is satisfactory to note the progress, slow as it is, of the sanitary demolition of fever dens. At length the neighbourhood of Lisson-grove is engaging attention. Much difficulty has been encountered in many districts in consequence of the "paying" character of the house of the "paying" character of the house property which it was required to destroy The owners of tenements sublet in single rooms, or small sets of apartments, generally receive a total rental greatly in excess of that which is obtainable from a single tenant. For example, in the course of inquiries in Westminster some years ago, it was ascertained that the owner or leaseholder of a house of moderate size, for which £100 a year would have been a high rental, obtained on the average of a series of years between £250 and £300. This may have been an exceptional case in the sense of being an extreme of profit, but it may be fairly taken as a typical instance of the results which accrue from a process of subletting to the poor. In many instances the gains of the landlord are increased by systematically neglecting repairs. In few cases is much attention paid to dilapidations; in scarcely any is a single shilling bestowed on the drainage or ventilation of property of this class. It is easy to understand that any movement inaugurated with a view to destroy such houses as those to which we refer must encounter serious opposition. It is therefore, we say, satisfactory to find that any great progress is possible -The Lancet.

CETEWAYO.—The Daily News says:—It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, in response to an appeal made to him by eightyone members of the House of Commons, stated that Sir Hercules Robinson had been instructed to consider whether a much greater amount of personal liberty might not be given to Cetewayo, provided that he would engage not to make use of it to return to We now learn that, in conse-Juence of these orders, the Governor of the Cape Colony has given instructions that the ex-King is to have, not in name but in reality, the largest measure of liberty compatible with the prevention of his return to his own country. Sir Hercules Robinson, we are informed, has had two private interviews with Cetewayo, one at Oude Molen, and the other at Government House in Capetown.

ROBBERY ON THE PARIS AND LYONS RAIL-WAY -A correspondent writes to the Times under date October 27th :- " A young lady travelling from Paris to Aix by the 8 40 train on Sunday last had her box broken open during the night and £44 in gold abstracted. The box was locked, strapped, and registered. The thief was evidently not pressed for time and no novice at the art, as all the contents of the box had been carefully readjusted, and been locked again, the lock being a simple one. A friend's appeal to the Paris authorities only resulted in the usual formula of taking details, shrugging of shoulders, and handing on to a higher authority, etc. The box and its contents were untouched when handed over to the registration office at box and its contents were untouched when handed over to the registration office at Paris, and was taken direct from the Aix Station to an hotel, and unstrapped by the porter in the lady's presence. Consolation was offered in the shape of an assurance that

such losses on the Paris and Lyons Railway

A Suggestion. - In connection with the late gale, a "Seaman" writes to the Times "to suggest that the time has arrived when the information regarding approaching gales gleaned by the commanders of the Trans-alantic steamers should be worked up at our own Meteorological Office, instead of our being left, as at present, dependent on the generosity of the proprietors of the New York Herald. The most destructive gales which occur in the neighbourhood of our island are born in the seas to the westward of us; travelling in an easterly direction, they sometravelling in an easterly direction, they some-times pass clear of us, but frequently, especi-ally during the equinoxes, strike against our coasts. The fact of the existence of a gale in the Atlantic can readily be made known at our central office, and in most cases a very fair idea of the path in which it is moving can be determined before it actually arrives."

THE COST OF THE COLONIES.—A Parliamentary return has been issued of the cost of the several colonies of the Empire to the British Exchequer between 1869-70 and 1879-80. The net expenditure during that period for civil and other services was £2.285,310; and for military services, £26,406,189. In 1897-80 the net total for army purposes was £6,413,248. exclusive of £30,646, the amount by which the receipts from Ceylon exceeded the expenditure. The sums allowed for military services during the year mentioned were:
—Gibraltar, £387.196; Malta, £391,666;
Cyprus, £74 020; Mauritius, £37.001; Bermuda, £182 327; St Helena, £23.501; Hong Kong, £80 856; South Africa, £4 842,291; Jamaica, £72,760; Bahamas, £7,624; Honduras, £10,312; West Indies, £104,622; Nova Scotia, £147,492; West Coast of Africa,£42.546; Straits Settlements,£18,506; and Western Australia, £11,174.

Churchegoers.-The recent census of the worshippers in the churches and chapels of Liverpool, which showed that the attendance on a given Sunday in 1881 fell far short of the number many years ago, has been pro-nounced by the bishop of the diocese "very unsatisfactory to every Christian man." In the last half century hundreds of new buildings for religious worship have been erected in England, and in every town where two ministers might be found in 1831 there are at least four in this year; but in spite of this increase in churches and clergymen the number of church and chapel goers, instead of improving with the times, has considerably fallen back. The bishop consoles himself with the thought that if a census were taken ot every town and every city, and of every rural or town parish, the result would not be much more satisfactory than at Liverpool." The argument that if a man's condition is not good it is at least no worse than his neighbour's state has not usually been heard from the lips of ministers of religion; and if it were generally adopted there would not be much hope for amendment in morals or Christian feeling.—Pall Mall Gazette.

HARDINGE GIFFARD, M.P., ON FAIR TRADE.— Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., speaking at Launceston on Wednesday evening, said the question of foreign compension was one with which the country would have to reconsider. Their legislation in that direction for the last thirty years he believed to be founded on a delusion. The notion of protecting their productions of the land for the purpose of enhancing its value against the great body of the people he would never maintain; but, on the other hand, it appeared to him that if they meant to run their industries against untaxed producers they must be the sufferers. If they wanted some aid to pay the taxes upon iron or any other article, they must not complain if the farmer asked for something to enable him to pay his taxes. He had come to the deliberate conclusion that they could not have the agriculture of this country restored to anything like reasonable prosperity unless they had each others' prosperity in view, and were determined to give fair play in the markets. They could not do that unless they had some alteration of the present state of things. It was one thing to talk of protection pure and simple and another of a certain contribution towards the taxes of the country by those who flooded our markets with their own goods. He did not say he was right, but these were the principles he had always maintained, and should be prepared to do so again in the

GENUINE SYMPATHY .- Birmingham is showing sympathy for the imprisoned Land League chieftains in thoroughly practical fashion. They are in gaol; it will go to gaol too, with or without cause. Thus, the other evening, a labourer in a state of intoxication—an advanced" state, no doubt, in order to be in harmony with "advanced ideas" generally begged a policeman to take him into custody for creating a disturbance. At first the constable declined, but on being offered a fee of 2s. for his trouble, he accepted the money and locked the inebriate up. On the same day another policeman saw a man apparently trying to put a woman into the canal. The oker fled as soon as he saw the representative of the law, and as the object of his tentions proved to be in an "advanced" state, she was taken to the police-station. Next day she had not a word to say against the escaped man; he had helped to get her into custody, and that, it appears, was what her gentle soul had been yearning for. Profuse were her thanks to the police for their kindness; they had acted as genuine Samaritans, and she would never forget the obliga-tion under which they had placed her. In this case, as in the other, the inebriate escaped without punishment, and as that seems to be the rule at Birmingham, perhaps the popular desire for incarceration may be based on a liking for gratis lodging. We prefer, how-ever to believe that it is the Birmingham method of showing sympathy for Ireland, and in that case we trust the magistrates will continue to encourage the little habit. It—is harmless, at all events.—Globe.

THE LAND QUESTION IN CHESHIRE. - The Warrington Gardian says :- The efforts of the tenants on the Mere estate to bring about a reduction in the rents of their farms seems likely to be crowned with success. As a result of several meetings of the tenantry, the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. W. Langford Brooks, of Mere, recently had an interview with the tenants, and last week valuers were appointed, one by the tenantry and the other by the trustees. Mr. W. Fair, of Aston, is to be valuer for the tenants, and a London valuer of experience for the trustees. Any tenants desiring a revealution of their holdings had to send in their names last week, and failing to do this they would not participate in any advantage which may arise from the new valuation. The effect of arise from the new valuation. The effect of the agitation has been to reduce to a material extent the rent-roll of a neighbouring landowner, whose liberal treatment of his tenantry is well known throughout the country. Although the whole of the tenants have not accepted the offer of the landlord, those who have done so represent a large proportion of the acres on the estate. In the event of the values disagreeing the difference will be settled by arbitration.

ACCURATE SHOOTING IN THE ARMY .- A series ACGURATE SHOOTING IN THE ARMY.—A Series of interesting experiments are now taking place at Wellington Barracks for the purpose of testing Mr. Morris's system of aiming and sighting small arms. Mr. Richard Morris has long entertained the idea that with the limited area of range which exists at most of